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OR,

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REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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ANNEXA

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N. B. Those Numbers of this Magazine which had become scarce having recently been reprinted, complete sets, half bound, or any single Numbers to complete imperfect sets, may be had of the Publisher, or of any Bookseller in Town and Country.—All our Friends are requested therefore to complete their Sets as early as possible.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 223.] FEBRUARY 1, 1812. [1 of Vol. 33.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYTICAL ACCOUNT *of the* MAGNIFICENT WORK *just* PUBLISHED *by the* FRENCH SAVANS, *relative to* EGYPT, *at the* EXPENCE *of the* FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THIS is perhaps the most splendid, as assuredly it is the most expensive, work that has appeared in Europe, since the invention of printing. The first *livraison*, or delivery, consists of two thin volumes, in grand folio, consisting of plates; there is also a third and correspondent one of letter-press, together with certain detached accounts, which render this portion entirely useless, without the succeeding deliveries. The price of 150l. for the fine, and 84l. for the coarse paper, will render the amount very considerable, provided the work shall extend, as is intended, to two more *livraisons*; but it may be considered as a monument erected in honour of typography and the fine arts, and no doubt is intended as a lasting memorial of the glory of a modern conqueror, who, without possessing the magnanimity or disinterestedness of Alexander, affects to follow his career, and retrace his footsteps.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

The copper-plates, as may be easily supposed, are numerous and grand. Every-where we behold scenes and buildings that recall the memory of splendid actions, both ancient and modern; palaces, temples, pyramids, here attract the eye; there a river famous for ages; next we contemplate a pharos, the view of which is connected with memorable events; and finally, the shores of the Mediterranean sea, through which the French ploughed their way to the conquest of this remote part of the world, and where England triumphed twice; first, by means of her fleet; and, secondly, by her army. The designs were all made by men eminent in their respective professions.

THE ARCHITECTURAL PORTION.

This part is executed by Balyse, himself an architect of eminence; Cecile, another brought up in the same school; with these are included the names of Conte, Devilliers, Du Bois Aimé, and five or six more professional men.

THE NATURAL HISTORY.

This portion of the work is executed by Radoute, Geoffery, St. Hilaire, Boziere, &c. &c.

THE PREFACE.

The composition is intended to be divided in the same manner among those most conversant in their respective portions of science. The Historical Preface is the production of M. Fourier, and the following is a summary of its contents:

Egypt, a singular and extensive region, at once watered and fertilised by the Nile, and bounded on the east by Arabia, and on the west by the Libya of the ancients, has always been alike singular and famous. The great rivers of India are held sacred; but there is something peculiarly interesting in the stream which runs through this territory, for it has not only been held in high veneration by the inhabitants in all ages, but it is absolutely necessary to their comforts, and even to their existence.

M. Fourier begins his historical annals by mentioning the names of the great men of antiquity, who had travelled into Egypt. Among these are to be enumerated Solon, who, after having devoted a large portion of his time to philosophical and political studies, first visited Greece, and thence repaired to Memphis, and the various cities that then flourished on the banks of the Nile.

Pythagoras too made the tour of Egypt, after having obtained a prize at the Olympic games, and rendered himself famous in his native country. While there, he obtained the confidence of the priesthood, and not only collected hints respecting the nature of the Gods, and the immortality of the soul; but also learned the secrets of that artful policy, as well as of those symbolical writings, by which they governed both the princes

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and the people. Plato, also, the friend and disciple of Socrates, on the death of that great man, retired from Athens, with a view of visiting foreign nations. Accordingly, after spending some time in conversing with the most celebrated men in Greece, he repaired to Egypt, where the mathematician, Theodorus, then flourished; and where the tenets of the Pythagorean philosophy, and Metempsychosis, had been cherished.

In respect to its history, the name is supposed to be originally derived from Ægyptus, brother to Danaus. The inhabitants reckoned themselves the most ancient nation in the universe, although they were supposed by some, to have migrated from Æthiopia. The greater part of Lower Egypt is supposed to have been formed from the mud and sand of the Nile. The people were exceedingly addicted to superstition. Isis, supposed to be the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, was worshiped by them! According to some traditions, she married her brother, Osiris; and the ox and cow, being the symbols of these two divinities, were highly respected. The priests of Isis, who appears to have been more honoured than her consort, were obliged to observe perpetual chastity; their heads were shaved; they always walked bare-footed; and they clothed themselves in linen garments. They never ate onions; they abstained from salt during their meals; and the sheep and the hog were forbidden animals. In addition to this, they were ordered to watch and worship during the night, at the foot of the statue of the goddess.

In tracing the annals of Egypt, those who presided over the worship of Isis, boldly asserted, that the immortal Gods were their first sovereigns, and that their monarchy had continued for 11,340 years. According to others, the kingdom of Egypt lasted 1663 years from its commencement, under Misraim, the son of Ham, 2188 years before Christ; to the conquest of Cambyses, 525 years B.C. The inhabitants, however, at length revolted from the Persians, and Amyrtæus became king. Psammetichus Nepherens, Acoris, Psammuthis, &c. succeeded. Artaxerxes III. surnamed Ochus, once more conquered Egypt, where he committed great cruelties; and was impolitic enough to kill the god, Apis: this occasioned his death, for he was poisoned by Bagōas, an Egyptian eunuch, who gave his flesh to cats, and converted his bones into the handles of swords.

After Alexander had conquered Darius, Egypt fell under the dominion of that prince, who constructed the celebrated city of Alexandria, which at this very day bears his name. On his death, this country, now become a province, once more assumed the appearance of an independent kingdom, under Ptolemy. His successors continued the same name, and the country was ruled by that family, until the time of Ptolemy Dionysius, who was the last king. He was succeeded by Cleopatra, at once the sister and the wife of this prince; and also the mistress of Julius Cæsar and Mark Anthony, on whose demise, during the reign of Augustus, Egypt became a Roman province.

At length, a new race of conquerors arose, under the denomination of Mahometans; and Omar, the second caliph of the successors of the prophet, extended his victorious arms to the country which is the subject of this splendid memoir. At the time of the crusades, Egypt was governed by Noreddin; his son, Saladin, resolutely opposed the Christian adventurers; and, after fighting against them, with various success, he retook Jerusalem, and dispersed their forces. It was he too, who, by an act that then seemed pregnant with sound policy, instituted the military *corps* of Mamalukes, who afterwards assumed the government of the country, having advanced one of their own officers to the throne, about the middle of the thirteenth century. At last, however, this singular species of government yielded to the prevailing fortunes of the Turks; who, after many bloody battles, rendered this province subject to their despotic sway. The Ottoman Porte remained in possession of this interesting, but unhappy, country, until the time of Ali Bey, who, although said to be bred in the rites of the Greek church, was persuaded by his policy and his ambition to turn Mahometan. That singular man, taking advantage of his own popularity, and the distressed state of the Turkish empire, then engaged in a disastrous war with Russia, ascended the throne of the ancient Sultans of Egypt. Not content with this, he conquered several of the adjacent states, both in Arabia and Syria, and contemplated many other great and splendid undertakings. He particularly courted the protection of England, and an alliance with Russia; conceived the idea of fitting out a fleet for the express purpose of rendering himself master of the Red Sea; he then intended to have converted Suez into a free port, open to all

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all nations, and thus hoped to render Egypt, once more, the centre of the commerce of the world. But he was cut off, in the midst of his great projects, by his own brother-in-law; and the Turks, for a time, obtained a seeming ascendancy. The Mamalukes, however, once more raised their heads, and, although the Porte was permitted to send a bashaw to Egypt, yet that officer was confined as a state-prisoner, in the castle of Cairo, and considered merely as the ambassador of the Sultan.

This was the state of the country when Buonaparte, who had sustained the declining fortunes of France, conceived the idea of the conquest of Egypt. That event is too recent to require either comment or illustration. Suffice it to say, that, after collecting ships and troops, with engineers, geographers, and men of letters, he sailed on an expedition, the object of which appears to have been kept a profound secret. His first acquisition was the island of Malta, which had so long been in possession of a body of military knights, commanded by a Grand Master. Thence he repaired to Egypt, obtained possession of Alexandria, where he appears to have committed dreadful ravages, and then marched against the Mamalukes. While contending with these bold and warlike horsemen, his fleet was attacked by a squadron under Nelson, and experienced such a signal defeat, as to have great influence on the fortunes of France, and the conduct of both her allies and her enemies. The subsequent escape of Buonaparte, and the humiliating capitulation of his companions in arms, are events pregnant with great consequences. Some part of this narrative is of course more honourable to England than to France; but it is evident, from the immense sums expended on the work now under consideration, that the emperor still cherishes the memory of his Egyptian expedition, and that he is proud of his exploits in a country, whence his troops have been expelled by those of a rival nation, and where he himself could not possibly attain any well-earned laurels, either by conquering barbarians on the banks of the Nile, or succumbing to Mussulmen, under a Christian leader, at the siege of Acre.

The author of the historical preface is at great pains to flatter the vanity of the Emperor Napoleon. In almost every page, he is considered as a hero, who, after conquering the enemies of his country, panted only for the happiness and the prosperity of mankind. Instead of being prompted by ambition, to undertake the Egyptian expedition, we are assured that his sole motives consisted in the generous wish of delivering the inhabitants from slavery, of restoring agriculture, and of replanting the banished arts and sciences on the banks of the Nile. The dissertation concludes with an appeal to the Genius of History, to consecrate his exploits, to attest his glory, and to render the French name respectable among the nations of the earth.

It must be candidly acknowledged, that, in respect to paper, typography, and engraving, the work in question, in every respect, forms an epoch in the history of printing. P. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading the account of the gigantic plans for forming new tidal channels for the Thames, between Long-Reach Tavern and Dartford, and Nine Elms in Battersea, with a view to convert the intermediate parts of the old channel into vast floating docks for vessels, and for making a tunnel under the new channel, in East Ham Level, I am induced to state, that an able civil engineer, Mr. Benjamin Bevan, who was, on one occasion (3 or 4 years ago), consulted by the Rotherhithe Tunnel Company, at that time suggested, and has repeatedly since conversed with me and others, on the details of a plan, similar to that which is now announced, of forming a spacious and perfect road tunnel, under the line of an intended new channel for a river; a scheme, which to me, and those whom I have conversed with on the subject, appears perfectly and safely practicable, wherever large bends of a river, unincumbered with houses admit of its adoption; as does also the plan which I publicly suggested in 1805, of laying a tunnel at short lengths at a time, in sufficient dry excavations, made within a very large conical tub, (open at both ends) that could be repeatedly moved forwards as the work proceeds, wherever the straightness of a river, or the previous occupation of its banks by houses (as at Rotherhithe), may prevent the diversion of the same to a new channel.

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As an inhabitant of the metropolis, I beg however to protest, and call on all those who value the healths and lives of their fellow-citizens, to join me, in protesting against converting the present tidal channel of the Thames through London, into a stagnant "dock or basin," on account of the nuisance and destructive pestilence, which must infallibly follow, from the immense accumulation of putrid filth, which the sewers of this vast town hourly carry into this channel, where nature has provided an effectual antidote, in the incessant motion of its waters, and which these rash schemers would at once stop.

JOHN FAREY, SEN.

Ashover, Derbyshire, Oct. 19, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a subject of much regret that, in the progress of knowledge, so little is yet known in the science of Meteorology. The Monthly Magazine has, from its earliest existence, been a record of facts collected from accurate observation, which it is hoped may, at some period, be found of use to the philosopher, who shall undertake to extend the limits of our knowledge in this particular department of science: with this view we again present, in addition to our monthly reports, a summary of facts for the whole of the year that is lately concluded. The following is the average heat for the years 1810 and 1811; the average height of the barometer for each month in the year, and the whole year also; likewise an account of the quantity of rain in depth, as it fell in the successive months.

	Average height of the thermometer.		Mean height of the barometer.	Quantity of rain in depth, in inches.	
	1810.	1811.			
January	35·110	34·00	29·91	—	5·70
February	36·210	38·00	29·27		
March	42·952	46·70	29·70	—	2·00
April	44·930	48·50	29·54		
May	51·131	58·55	29·35	—	5·50
June	61·200	62·27	29·63	—	1·25
July	60·966	65·71	29·63	—	5·00
August	60·322	62·40	29·65	—	1·75
September	62·866	62·06	29·70	—	1·14
October	54·800	58·03	29·45	—	3·25
November	42·300	45·80	29·24	—	5·25
December	36·690	40·98	29·53	—	3·30
Mean temperature	49·172	51·92	29·54	Quantity of rain for the year.	34·14

It will be seen from the above table that the average heat of each month, excepting January and September, for the year 1811, was greater than that of the several months in 1810, and the average temperature of the year was almost three degrees greater for the last, as a whole, than that of the preceding year. The thermometer was lowest on the 10th and 30th of January, on which days the mercury was at 19° and 20°: the greatest degree of heat in the whole year was 78°, which occurred on the 11th of September; on three or four other days the thermometer was as high as 77°; the hottest months of the year, compared with the same months in other years, were March, April, and May.

The quantity of rain which has fallen the last year, compared with what fell in the year 1810, (see Monthly Magazine, vol. 31, p. 25) is very nearly equal, and it will be found, by referring to the table, that the proportion may be reckoned as agreeing with, or governed by, the average height of the barometer for each successive month: thus, in January the quantity of rain was so small as not to be noticed, and in that month the barometer was remarkably high: in February the barometer was very low, and the quantity of rain considerable. The month of July may be regarded as an exception to the general rule: in this month there were five inches in depth of rain, though the mean height of the barometer was more than 29·6. In this part of our island July is usually a wet month.

In

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In the course of the year 1811 the number of brilliant days exceeded the number of those on which it rained or snowed by eight, as will be seen by the following table:

	No. of days.
Brilliant days	148
Rainy	130
Those on which snow or hail fell	10
Days denominated fair	47
Cloudy or foggy days	30
	365

We are again obliged to mention that our annual observations with regard to the direction of the wind vary from those reported by the attendants at the apartments of the Royal Society: according to them the south-west wind prevails, but with us the westerly and north-westerly winds are most frequent.

Direction of the wind in 1811.

	No. of days.
North	18
South	11
West	96
East	32
North-west	65
North-east	38
South-west	48
South-east	57
	365

In January there was much severe weather, some thick fogs, the wind blowing from the northerly points. February was rather mild, and very wet, and in the course of it there were heavy falls of snow. March was dry, the temperature mild, the air bright and serene, every appearance denoting an early spring. April was a warm month, and dry, the wind came chiefly from the easterly points. May was remarkable for the rain which fell; it was also a very hot month, for the season: the rains were accompanied with thunder and lightning. The hot days in June were frequently attended with severe easterly winds, which, though productive of very little effect on the thermometer, are felt severely by the animal frame, chiefly by the brisk air carrying away the heat of the body. July was wet and rather cold, without thunder or lightning, and the wind north-north-west. In August there were no sultry days, but the weather was regularly warm, and adapted to the month. September was a dry month, distinguished for the constant appearance of a most brilliant comet, which continued visible till the close of the year. For observations on this beautiful body we refer to Mr. Loft's papers, p. 266, vol. 32, of the Monthly Magazine, and other parts of the same volume. The month of October was warmer than that month usually is in this climate, the mornings were foggy, but the days exceedingly bright. On the evening of the 19th the fog was so thick as to render travelling exceedingly inconvenient, and even dangerous. November was remarkable for the large quantity of rain that fell in the course of it. During the month of December the weather was mild.

Highgate, Jan. 11, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Old Testament, as the foundation of history, chronology, and modern theology, claims the attention of every thinking person, whatever be the degree of faith which he attaches to the miracles and supernatural agency recorded in it. Among the chief stumbling-blocks of infidelity, may be mentioned the supernatural longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs, whose alleged duration so far exceeded the vital impulse of animated existence, as to throw discredit on the whole of the sacred writings. Many hypotheses have been invented to solve this difficulty; but, as they could not be made to accord with all the dates and circumstances, they have usually ended in the disappointment of their inventors.

I have, however, lately met with a new hypothesis, in a disquisition on another part of the Holy Scriptures, which, if applied to the fifth chapter of Genesis, appears likely to afford a solution of this long-contested problem.*

The numerals of the Old Testament appear on this hypothesis to have been exaggerated by the different modes of arithmetical notation, in fashion at different ages of the world, and among different nations. Hence a Greek or Roman transcriber would mistake all the distinctions of Hebrew notation, and a Hebrew transcriber himself, at the distance of a few hundred years, would be likely to mistake the more ancient notation of that language, particularly after the invention and general introduction of the Arabic notation.

The distinctions too, which varied the

* Vide Swinton's observations on the notation of Palmyra, Trans. Roy. Society, vol. 48 and 53; Hewlett's Bible numbers, chap. i.

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value

value of numerical expressions, were so arbitrary, and often so minute, as to be likely to lead to confusion, a dot over a number indicating an increase ten-fold, and two dots a hundred-fold. The addition of a dot would therefore convert 1 into 10 or 100, or its omission reduce 100 to 10 or 1. In like manner, till the introduction of the Arabic notation, when numerals had a value increased by their station, counted from right to left —the more ancient and simple notation consisted in specifying the several items of the amount, and joining them together with the Hebrew *vau* ו, synonimous to the Arabic plus +.

Let us apply this reasoning to the ages of ADAM, given in GENESIS, *Ch.* 5.

3 And Adam lived an hundred and thirty years, and begat *a son* in his own likeness after his image; and called his name Seth.

4 And the days of Adam after he had begotten Seth were eight hundred years, and he begat sons and daughters.

5 And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years; and he died.

I assume then, that Adam lived *nine*, and a *hundred* and *thirty* years, or one hundred and thirty-nine years; and not nine hundred and thirty years, as heretofore supposed; the difference arising solely from adding the Hebrew character ו between the nine and the hundred. That such omissions did take place is evident, and that its introduction was not absolutely necessary, is also evident, from the consideration that 900 expressed *Hebraically* would have been 9̈; and that 9̈ 1 could never be mistaken for 9̈, by any person accustomed to Hebrew notation, although the sign of addition were not inserted.

To prove my reasoning by analogy in the case of Adam, I conclude, that two dots have been inadvertently placed over the 1 in *verse* 3, I shall therefore have 1̈ instead of 100; and it will be *one* and *thirty*, instead of one hundred and thirty.

If then in *verse* 4, I read eight *and* one hundred, for eight hundred, it will be *one hundred and eight*, which, added to *one* and *thirty*, makes the age of Adam, at his death, 139. But by verse 5, if I introduce the *plus* sign between nine and a hundred, his age also by that verse, independently of the preceding result, will be nine+one hundred+thirty, or 139. Q. E. D.

Adam therefore had Seth in his thirty-first year, lived one hundred and eight years after, and died at the age of one hundred and thirty-nine.—This is so rational, and at the same time so probable, that, if adopted in our versions of the Bible, a stumbling-block at its very threshold would be removed, and the system could be defended without drawing so largely on credulity, as at present is necessary.

SETH then was born in the 31st year of the world, that is, thirty-one years after the creation of Adam.

Further errors are evident, whenever *unity* is made to follow the denomination *hundred*. Hence it is difficult to reconcile the previous dates in the life of Seth, with the 9+100+12=121, his age at his death, according to *verse* 8. I suspect consequently the correctness of verse 6; of the *seven* in verse 7; and of the *twelve* in verse 8.

ENOS, on this hypothesis, lived 9+100+5=114 years, and conceiving verse 6 to mean 25, he was born in the 56th year of the world.

CAINAN was born perhaps in the 19th year of his father, or A.M. 75, and lived 119 years.

MAHALALEEL was born perhaps in the 27th year of his father, A. M. 102, and died at 8+100+9+10+5=132 years of age.

JARED was born perhaps in the twenty-first year of his father, A. M. 123; and died, reckoning as above, 9+100+6+10+2=127 years old.

ENOCH was born perhaps in the nineteenth year of his father, A. M. 142; and lived 3+100+6+10+5=124 years.

METHUSELAH was born perhaps in the twenty-first year of his father, A. M. 163; and died at the age of 9+100+6+10+9=134 years.

LAMECH was born perhaps in the twenty-fifth year of his father, A. M. 188; and died at 7+100+7+10+7=131 years of age.

NOAH was born perhaps in the twentieth year of Lamech, A. M. 208; and the flood took place in the 6+100=106th year of Noah, or in the year of the world 314.

Instead therefore of counting 2348 years before the flood, we find only 314; and, on these data, the world, according to the system and chronology of Moses, is 2000 years younger than it has hitherto been supposed to be.

The copies we now have of the ancient Scriptures are, the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Greek, versions of the

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the Septuagint; and these differ considerably from each other. I have exhibited the variations of the three copies in the following table, with the addition of the dates in Josephus, which may have been equally vitiated by transcribers.

Ages at their sons' birth.

	Heb.	Sam.	Sept.	Jos.
Adam	130	130	230	130
Seth	105	105	205	105
Enos	90	90	190	90
Cainan	70	70	170	70
Mahalaleel	65	65	165	65
Jared	162	62	162	62
Enoch	65	65	165	65
Methuselah	187	67	167	187
Lamech	182	53	188	182
Noah, at the flood,	600	600	600	600
	1656	1307	2262	1556

Years they lived after their sons' birth.

	Heb.	Sam.	Sept.
Adam	800	800	700
Seth	807	807	707
Enos	815	815	715
Cainan	840	840	740
Mahalaleel	830	830	730
Jared	800	785	800
Enoch	300	300	200
Methuselah	782	673	802
Lamech	595	600	565

These variations in several respects justify the reasonings, and at any rate they justify the position, that none of them are to be depended upon according to their present reading. Their variation, as well as their coincidence, prove some error in principle and conception of the early transcribers, and demonstrate that our only mode of correcting them is by correcting the false reasonings of those transcribers.

The want of uniformity in disposing of the numbers in English translations of the Bible, and in the several copies of the ancient originals, whence it was translated, alone sufficiently demonstrates that the numbers, as they now stand, are altogether erroneous. There can be no doubt that the first value of each number is unity, though the denomination hundreds is given, yet it is contrary to the analogy that unity should follow over and over again in the same summation. Nor is it likely that the constant repetition of *nine* is correct, or that a single hundred should so generally precede the age at which the Patriarchs had their first children.

These, and many other points require to be accurately examined, by collating ancient copies of the Hebrew originals, for this special purpose; and by a careful investigation of the modes of notation used among the Jews at various periods. Whenever this shall be done, I have no doubt it will appear that the errors are analogous in their general principle; consequently, the general principle on which I have corrected them will be found to average the errors, and to have produced a result, not very remote from what may appear after a learned and laborious investigation.

It may perhaps be received as an indirect confirmation of this hypothesis, that the preternatural ages of the antediluvian patriarchs are no-where referred to in subsequent parts either of the Old or New Testament; and, although many deductions are made in various parts of the writings of the Apostles, from remarkable facts contained in the Old Testament, yet they have in no instance made any allusion to these wonderful instances of longevity. I infer, therefore, that in that age the text did not stand as it does at present.

If theologians can tolerate the meddling of mere reason, they will at least view with candour this attempt to explain a great difficulty, and will, I hope, cheerfully lend their peculiar resources of study and books to its perfect solution.

Jan. 3, 1812. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account Mr. Richardson has given of Abraham Taylor, the musical boy, appears to be very correct, except as to his having made himself master of several instruments, as he may rather be said to have made himself acquainted with the practice of them, in a manner that is very surprising, when we consider that, two years ago, he received, as a present, the first instrument he ever possessed, and that he now practises on for four.

When he called on me, the first and only time I have ever seen him, he brought his flute in his pocket, and played instantly, at sight, four airs that I am sure he could never have seen before. The first was one of Rousseau's, "*J'avois pris mes pantoufflettes.*" The second, an air from Carolans Irish melodies: the third, *The Old Jew*, a very irregular Scotch air; and, lastly, one of the Venetian airs, published by P. Urbani: all of which he played at first sight very accurately, and then performed his own melodies; afterwards, at my desire, copyed some music with a rapidity and correctness that would have been creditable to a well-practised hand.

The reason he gave me for first thinking

ing of composing airs, was, that they wanted a hymn tune, at the church of Iron Acton, for the children, and that he wanted tunes for himself, to practise on, and had none, or any money to buy them with. That he composed the *Soldier's Dream*, to satisfy Mr. Richardson, who was very kind to him, and that he showed him what expression meant, first of all. In this and every other question put to him, I thought he answered with candor, truth, and proper confidence. Mr. Ashe allowed him to go into the gallery at the last concert here, and the next day, his remarks proved his feeling, for the art he has selected, to be founded on a good ear.

I have spared no pains to introduce his name where I thought it might be serviceable to him; and we trust, he will somewhere find a teacher of talents and humanity, who will assist him in his outset in life, by taking him apprentice without a fee. Should he not meet with this fostering hand, instead of becoming, by culture, eminent like a Crotch, he may, and, most probably will, go on learning instruments without any fixed principles, and ultimately end as a popular performer at wakes and country-fairs.

For these strong propensities are marks of healthy seeds in the mind, that, under proper culture, will grow and be very productive, but neglected to be planted in due time, either desiccate or rot.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Jan. 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONVERSING with my friend, Mr. John Mander, (an eminent Chymist of Wolverhampton,) on the subject of the insect which has of late years been so destructive to the apple-trees; he informed me, that he had made experiments on a variety of substances, in the hope of finding one which would readily and effectually destroy this dangerous enemy of our gardens and orchards; and that, as far as the uniformly successful experience of two or three years could warrant the opinion, he believed he had succeeded. He also permitted me to make it known, if I wished it, through any medium I might think proper, and I know of none so well calculated to give it a general currency as your very valuable miscellany.

This useful remedy is the spirit of tar. The mode of using it is exceedingly simple and easy. Wherever the insects or white efflorescence appear, the spirit is to be applied with a camel's-hair brush, when it immediately and effectually destroys them; and, as it is of a thin and penetrating nature, it more completely follows them through any crevices in the bark, into which they may have insinuated themselves, than any of those more viscid applications which have hitherto been in use. It may be applied at any time of the day, or at any season of the year; when the insect may appear. The slightest injury to the bark of the tree has never been discovered from the use of it. Spirit of turpentine appeared to be the substance next in effect, in killing this destructive insect; but the spirit of tar has not only the merit of being still more effectual, but that also of being as cheap again as spirit of turpentine. Where an orchard is much affected by this disease, if I may so term it, perhaps, this mode of removing it, by touching every diseased part, may appear rather an Herculean task, but still it is propable, that a good-sized brush would enable a person to pass over a greater surface, with this thin fluid, in a short time, than might readily be imagined. At any rate, however, this is an objection that cannot apply to its use in gardens, or other places where the surface to be touched is not excessively large.

CHRISTOPHER HEBB.

Worcester, May 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING, in your valuable Magazine of last month, page 221, on the subject of a substitute recommended for oil and tallow-chandler, I am induced to express my opinion, that I should conceive some better general mode of lighting the streets of this great metropolis might be adopted. I observe that either the lamps give too little or too great a light; some plan between the two extremes might surely be hit upon by the ingenious, whereby the public benefit intended would be enjoyed; for, according to the present neglected state of these luminaries, my observation is, that they are either too dim and dull to afford light sufficiently to be of use, or else they blind you by their glare at different intervals as you walk along the streets.

I shall also take this opportunity of noticing my surprise, that several of the turnpike roads, very near the stones, have no lamps at all.

T. T. R.

Kennington, Oct. 22, 1811.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your very valuable Miscellany is open to the investigation of scientific improvements, will you allow me to trouble you with the subsequent statement of particulars relative to a transaction of mine with Mr. Loeschman, piano-forte maker, in Newman-street?

In October 1808, Mr. Loeschman requested that I would call and examine a piano-forte at his house. I went, and found the instrument had two pedals, one of which, by moving the keys to the right, brought on D sharp, A sharp, and E sharp; and the other, by moving the keys to the left, brought on A flat, D flat, and G flat. The D sharp and E sharp being brought on by one pedal, and the A flat and G flat being brought on by the other, it was impossible to have the extreme sharp sixth upon either F natural or A flat. The three additional sharps and flats made six more sounds within the octave than in the common instruments; and the eighteen strings were placed in the following order: C, D flat, C sharp. D, E flat, D sharp. E, F, E sharp. G flat, F sharp, G. A flat, G sharp, A. B flat, A sharp, B.

I then informed him that I could give him such instructions as would enable him to produce an instrument far superior to this, as it would have twelve more semitones within each octave than the common instruments; to effect which there must be six pedals, three on each side of the instrument. The first pedal on the right side would produce D sharp and A sharp, the second E sharp and B sharp, and the third F double sharp and C double sharp; the first pedal on the left A flat and D flat, the second G flat and C flat, and the third F flat, and B double flat. I also gave him the names of the twelve semitones, from C to B in the scale of each pedal, by which he would be enabled, on comparing the scale of each pedal with the general scale of keyed instruments, to know which two hammers in every octave of the instrument would be changed by each pedal. To illustrate this I will give two examples; and for that purpose it will be necessary to give the names, with annexed numbers, of the twelve semitones from C to B, in the scale of the common keyed instruments: C No. 1. C sharp No. 2. D No. 3. E flat No. 4. E No. 5. F No. 6. F sharp No. 7. G No. 8. G sharp No. 9. A No. 10. B flat No. 11. and B No. 12. The first example is as follows: the first pedal on the right would give D sharp No. 4. and A sharp No. 11. By comparing these two numbers with the same numbers in the general scale, it will be found, that this pedal must remove the hammers from the strings of E flat and B flat, unto those of D sharp and A sharp. The second example will be as follows: the first pedal on the left will give A flat No. 9, and D flat No. 2. By comparing these two with the same numbers in the general scale, it will be found that the hammers will be removed, from the strings of G sharp and C sharp, to those of A flat and D flat. The second pedal on the right will give E sharp No. 6, and B sharp No. 1, in addition to the two sharps in the first pedal. The third pedal will give F double sharp No. 8, and C double sharp No. 3, in addition to the four sharps of the second pedal. The second pedal on the left will give G flat No. 7, and C flat No. 12, in addition to the two flats in the first pedal. The third pedal will give F flat No. 5, and B double flat No. 10, in addition to the four flats in the second pedal.

Thus, by comparing these other four pedals with the common scale, it will easily be found which hammers each pedal will remove.

This information, *wholly scientific*, was of such importance to Mr. Loeschman, that without it he could not possibly have produced the instrument for which he has lately obtained a patent.

The knowledge thus communicated was all that was necessary for Mr. Loeschman to receive from a professor; and there only remained for *him* to perform the *mechanical part* to produce an instrument far superior to any thing of the kind before invented; in effecting which he certainly has displayed great ingenuity, and executed in a very masterly manner the instructions which I afforded him.

This instrument is so superior to the common ones, that, instead of 9 perfect keys, it can be played upon in 33.

Should Mr. Loeschman deny that he received these instructions from me, I thus publicly call upon him to shew either that he possessed in himself the scientific knowledge, without which the instrument could never have been constructed, or to name the person from whom he derived the necessary information; that such person and myself may assert our claim to the invention before any

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any impartial judge. But I think I may venture to affirm, that there is not any person who will say, before me, that he gave the least instruction with respect to the instrument for which Mr. Loeschman has obtained his patent.

THOMAS GRENVILLE.

13, *Store-street, Bedford square,*
January 4, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen, in your Magazine for April 1810, a letter from Mrs. Cuppe, of York, in which a desire is expressed, that a more general circulation might be given to a paper which appeared in the Glasgow Herald of the 15th of December, 1809, on the best mode of making provision for funerals; I beg leave to annex a copy of that paper for insertion, if you think it worthy a place in your useful publication.

I have the more pleasure in complying with Mrs. Cappe's request, as it was reading her Treatise on Friendly Societies, which occasioned me to write the paper alluded to. The following note, page 110, convinced me of the error under which all the societies laboured that I was acquainted with, respecting this part of their schemes. "It were desirable that the sum required for this object should arise, rather from an annual additional subscription, than from the contribution of each member at the time, provided a calculation could be made sufficiently accurate to be entirely depended upon. For, by this means, the additional expence would not only fall more equitably upon the whole body, but its pressure would also be felt more equally by each individual; and would not weigh heaviest, as it must do on the other plan, at a period when the additional expence can be least endured. And, moreover, the interest that would continually accumulate on the little sums annually contributed, would considerably lessen the total amount of the whole sum; which every member, in the long run, must necessarily pay."

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

SIR,

I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to offer the following observations on the present plan adopted by a number of Societies, for collecting funeral-money from the members; and to recommend one, founded on proper principles. The scheme of a society that means to be permanent, ought to be such, that the original members should be able to support it, whether they received any augmentation of numbers or not; otherwise, they are evidently taking the advantage of their successors. Suppose a society to consist of eighty-one persons, and that the allowance for funeral-money is forty shillings; according to the present mode, nothing is contributed for this purpose till the death of the first member, when six-pence from each is requisite. It is evident, that, at every subsequent death, a heavier levy must be made upon the survivors; when they are reduced to forty, one shilling must be collected; when reduced to twenty, two shillings; and the survivor of the whole must be at the sole expence of the last funeral, without the prospect of his relations receiving any thing to defray the expence of his own! This statement I think sufficient to convince any person of the unfairness of such a plan; it seems to have originated with some society, which, on discovering that their funds were too much reduced to allow funeral-money, adopted this plan, and it has been followed by others, without due consideration.

The proper method for fixing a full or annual payment for this purpose, is to ascertain the expectation of human life, (that is, how long all mankind will, upon an average, live) at any given age; and then to calculate what payments, either made at entry, or by instalments, will be necessary during this period to produce the sum required.

The following expectations of life are deduced by Dr. Price, from the Rev. Mr. Gorouch's observations for thirty years, in the parish of Holy Cross, near Shrewsbury. And the full and annual payments for the ages specified, entitling to forty shillings funeral-money, is calculated, reckoning compound interest at 5 per cent. during the expectation of the given lives.

Age.	Expectation.	Full Payment.			Annual Payment.	
		£	s.	d	s.	d.
20	38 years	0	6	6	0	5
25	35	0	7	6	0	6
30	32	0	8	6	0	7
35	29	0	10	0	0	8
40	26	0	11	6	0	10
45	23	0	13	6	1	0
50	20	0	15	6	1	3
55	17	0	18	0	1	7
60	14	1	1	0	2	1

Should any society adopt this plan, the payments may be regulated proportionally, as their funeral-money is more or less than the sum mentioned above.

This method will do away the disagreeable idea of *charity*, which is certainly connected with the existing plan; and I would recommend the full payment, as the most equitable

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way of contributing; because, whether a person lived long or not, his payment would be the same; whereas, even by adopting the annual payment, on the above principles, the longest liver would lie under the greatest burden. A. B.

Since the above paper appeared in the Glasgow Herald, two societies in this city have adopted this plan; one of them has fixed their funeral-money at four pounds, and restricted themselves to the full payment: and the other makes a share two pounds, leaving it in the choice of the individuals to make either the full or annual payment, and to hold any number of shares they please.

Glasgow, Oct. 9, 1811. A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT *for the last* TWELVE MONTHS *at* CARLISLE.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
									W. S W. S. & S.E.	E. N.E. N. & N.W.
	High	Low	Mean	High	Low	Mean	Inches			
January	49	18	34,98	30,59	28,90	29,856	1,30	12	19	12
February	50	24	39, 3	30,22	28,80	29,405	3,80	22	25	3
March	57	31	43, 7	30,67	29,10	30,083	2,20	8	17	14
April	68	26	47, 5	30,16	29,10	29,75	1,60	10	15	15
May	78½	40	54, 8	30,33	29,37	29,794	6,02	21	16	15
June	77	43	57,22	30,42	29,35	29,91	2,25	22	19	11
July	76	50	60, 6	30,30	29,60	30,032	2,40	12	22	9
August	69	50	57,67	30,31	29,47	29,875	2,88	17	23	8
September	73	43	55,25	30,44	29,01	29,986	2,39	57	13	17
October	65½	34	53, 4	30,25	28,77	22,587	2,47	21	23	8
November	57	32	46,12	30,45	29,06	29,862	4,00	16	28	2
December	53	20	37,37	30,32	28,95	29,631	3,26	17	22	9
	An. Mean.		49,00	Ann. Mean.		29,81425	34,55 Total	185 Total	242 Total	123 Total

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle, during the Year 1811.

JANUARY. First nine days moderate frost, with a strong easterly wind, and light showers of snow. During this period, the thermometer continued nearly stationary at 32°, (freezing point;) 10th to 21st chiefly open weather, and frequently very stormy; 21st to 27th seasonable and pleasant, the remainder was intense frost, with light falls of snow. On the last day of the month we had a violent hurricane from the N.E. During this month, all the mountains in this neighbourhood were covered with snow.

February, excepting three or four nights of hoar frost in the middle of the month, was invariably mild, but extremely wet and stormy. The mountains were generally capped with snow.

March. First eight days very wet and stormy. The remainder, excepting the 20th and 21st, which were drizzling and gloomy, was a succession of exceedingly fine weather for the season; it was mild and calm, with a serene and cloudless sky.

April. The 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, were frosty, with heavy falls of snow, when the surrounding mountains were all clothed in white. The rest of this month was invariably mild and favourable for the season. In the afternoon of the 21st, occurred some vivid lightning, and loud peals of thunder, accompanied with a very heavy shower of rain, mixed with hail. The first swallows, this season, were seen here on the 14th, they became numerous on the 16th.

May. The beginning was mild and showery, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, were very cold, with heavy rains, when the neighbouring mountains were observed to be whitened with snow; afterwards mild showers and distant thunder at intervals, till the 12th, when the weather became extremely sultry; and in the afternoon of that day, and also on the 13th and 14th, about the same hour each day, namely, five o'clock, we were visited by the most dreadful storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, ever remembered here. The incessant peals of thunder which shook the houses, and

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continued blaze of dense-forked lightning produced universal terror. The lightning entered several dwelling-houses in this city and neighbourhood, and many of the inhabitants were more or less hurt, but fortunately no very serious injury occurred. At a village about six miles distance from this city, some valuable cows were struck dead in the out-houses by the electric fluid. The torrents of rain and hail which fell during this period, made the rivers and brooks overflow their banks to such a degree, as to be attended with very destructive consequences. These storms, each day, continued upwards of two hours. The weather afterwards was fair and brilliant till the 25th, the remainder of the month was wet, gloomy, and unpleasant. The quantity of rain, upwards of six inches, is greater than has been experienced here in the corresponding month, since the commencement of this register.

June continued moist and gloomy, and most unseasonably cold, till the 25th, when in the morning and evening of that day, we had some loud peals of thunder; the weather then changed to the opposite extreme, and the last five days of the month were very hot and brilliant.

July. The two first days were oppressively hot, with intervals of distant thunder. The remainder was uniformly temperate, and on the whole favourable for the season.

August. The greater part of this month was very moist and gloomy; thunder at a distance on the 19th and 25th; on the latter day it was accompanied with a heavy fall of rain.

September. From the beginning till the 21st was an uninterrupted succession of the finest weather for the season we ever remember, not a drop of rain fell, and the sky was most beautifully serene and brilliant. The mid-day heat was uncommonly powerful. The night of the 20th was cloudy, with lightning and showers, and the remainder of the month was very wet and unpleasant.

October was a very humid and gloomy month, and for the first three weeks remarkably sultry. The weather proved unfavourable for finishing the harvest, and much of the grain in this district was secured in a grown and very bad condition. Much lightning was observed in the night of the 25th. The last of the swallow tribe this season were seen on the 13th.

November was most unseasonably mild, the average height of the thermometer 46°, 12 is the highest that it has been in the same month for the last eleven years; the former half of the month was uncommonly wet, nearly the whole of the rain, namely, four inches, fell during this period. On the 5th, 6th, and 15th, the wind blew violent hurricanes from the S.E., S. and S.W. The barometer, the latter half of the month, was very high, yet the atmosphere continued moist and cloudy.

December. First three days very mild, wet, and stormy. On the 4th, about one-inch depth of snow fell, which was succeeded by two days of severe frost, when, in the space of thirty-six hours, we experienced a change of 30 degrees of temperature; the thermometer in that period having fallen from 53 degrees to 23 degrees. In the night of the 7th we had much lightning, and the following morning some peals of thunder. The weather afterwards continued rather variable, but chiefly mild till the 24th, when a frost commenced, which, with some trifling interruptions, continued till the end of the month. On the 27th and 28th, we had some heavy falls of snow and sleet, which being partially dissolved, was immediately succeeded by intense frost. The public roads and paths were then completely coated with ice, which rendered travelling extremely dangerous. The neighbouring mountains at this time were all perfectly white.

The average temperature for the whole year, 49°, exceeds the general average 1°, 3, and is greater than any preceding year during the period of this register, (eleven years.) That of the barometer differs very little from the general average. The quantity of rain, 34,53 inches, exceeds the general average 4,5 inches, and, excepting 1804, is greater than any of the preceding years of the same period.

Carlisle, Jun. 2, 1812. W. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE perused with great attention the letter of W. G. upon the superiority of modern music, in which the writer introduces with much brilliancy of imagination the outlines of a new chemical System of Music.

The electrifying properties of harmony have long been acknowledged: possibly at no very distant period some glorious revolution, some "volcanic eruption," of the science, may produce a complete galvanised theory of music. I trust the nerves of the succeeding generation will be

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be able to bear the tremendous shock of the new system.

But I must descend from philosophic anticipation to the paper before me: here I cannot but remark that the author appears to subject himself to the very charge which he makes against others, by dictating his own ideas of taste, and enthroning Haydn as the Apollo of the present day. It surely is not necessary, in rendering every well-merited tribute of praise to the excellency of his masterly compositions, to depreciate the character of works which have received the discriminating and encreasing approbation of more than a century.

The strength of W. G.'s arguments in favor of the superiority of the moderns, appears to be in the supposed discovery by them of two new chords, viz. that of the thirteenth and of the extreme flat seventh.

He says, "If we search into the old authors, we shall not find a combination that exceeds four ingredients, whereas the present discoveries fully authorise the use of the chord of the thirteenth, which is a combination of all the notes in the scale." There is a difficulty in understanding what W. G. means by a chord containing all the notes of the scale. If he use notes in the same sense in which they occur in a previous sentence, viz. as the elements or diatonic progression of intervals forming a septave, his position contains an absurdity which I suppose the author did not intend. We certainly want a second prescription to inform us how this "chemical compound" is to be taken.

I purpose shewing that, what is generally termed the chord of the thirteenth (and I apprehend W. G. means to use the term in its accustomed signification), is a nonentity, by demonstrating that all chords, and every position of a fundamental chord, may be brought into the compass of an octave. Always to consider them as reduced within that compass would much facilitate the study of thorough bass.

A chord in music is the union of three or more sounds which harmonise, and whose vibrations are admeasurable by the primes 1·2·3·5, and their compounds or products.

The number of vibrations of any interval (or note) being given, the vibrations of an interval of the same denomination, one octave higher will be double that number, and every succeeding octave will be in a duplicate geometric ratio to the last.

Schol. If any sound forming a part of a chord be placed out of the first septave, its vibrations are admeasurable by the primes which measured its octave below.

Cor. All chords are reducible within a septave, consequently the denominative of a chord placed out of the septave, in which its fundamental note lies, must be the same as if reduced within that compass.

Put x, for the number of vibrations made in a given time by the lowest or fundamental note of a supposed chord of the thirteenth, the whole chord will then stand either thus x. $\frac{4x}{10}$ and $\frac{3x}{10}$, which, being reduced to its lowest terms, will be x. $\frac{4x}{5}$ and $\frac{3x}{5}$, which is the common chord of the sixth: or thus, x. $\frac{3x}{8}$ and $\frac{3x}{10}$ which reduced to x. $\frac{3x}{4}$ and $\frac{3x}{5}$, is the chord of $\frac{6}{4}$. The supposed chord of the thirteenth is therefore a nonentity.

The chord of the sixth, and that of $\frac{6}{4}$, are continually used by every composer.

I have been, sir, under the necessity of regularly deducing my demonstration from first principles, in order to shew the incorrectness of W. G.'s claims for the moderns of the discovery of a new chord.

This boasted chord of the thirteenth, this "compound of all the notes of the scale," is, when reduced to its septave, merely the chord of the sixth, or that of $\frac{6}{4}$.

I will now proceed to an examination of his other discovery, the chord of the extreme flat seventh.

If W. G. were as well acquainted with the sublime compositions he attempts to depreciate, as he ought to be, to qualify himself as a musical censor, or did not his partiality for Haydn bias his judgment and prevent his doing that justice to the immortal Handel, which is now so generally awarded, he would not have committed himself by stating the chord of the extreme flat seventh to be a new discovery, or to have such a peculiar prominence of feature in the modern compositions,

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sitions, as to entitle them to any exclusive claim to approbation on that account.

The use of this chord was well known to Handel, and other ancient composers. I could cite several examples, in which it is introduced, with an effect, to an impartial ear, at least equal to any produced by Haydn in his use of it: one or two will suffice.

In the fine chorus in Joshua, "O God, who in thine heavenly hand," it occurs in the last bar but two with the happiest effect.

In that beautiful line of the Dettingen *Te Deum*, "Where thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death," it is introduced with a sublimity of expression and power of accompaniment which almost harrows up the soul.

Such, sir, are the instances I adduce, not with a view of undervaluing the productions of the moderns, but merely to disprove the claim set up for them by W. G. of the discoveries of new combinations of sound, and to obtain for the Old School that due share of approbation to which it is entitled.

Handel unfortunately had not the advantage of W. G.'s chemical system of music, he probably was unacquainted with the affinities of chords; he has been more sparing of, and possibly more judicious in, the application of this "Menstruum, in which all the chords are chemically changed;" but as yet he yields the palm to none for extent of knowledge in the combination of sounds, or for grandeur of conception, in the construction of his choruses.

Musical expression has undoubtedly received great improvements since the time of Handel. The present perfection of musical instruments gives the modern composer an advantage in that respect; but every imperfection under which Handel laboured affords an additional proof of the superiority of a genius which surmounted every obstacle! Surely no man will assert that the improvements of the English language at the present day detract from the merit of Shakespeare.

I justly appreciate the great abilities of Catalani, the compass of voice and ease of inflexion which she possesses will probably remain unrivalled; but am quite unable to follow W. G. to the starry height of his fancy, its flights are "too evanescent to be caught, and too perceptible to be lost," they appear like the "scintillations" of Catalani's voice, *neither caught nor lost*. To write sublime nonsense may be easy, to understand it is difficult.

W. G. observes, "In the time of Handel, the author never consulted the power and genius of his instruments," &c. and again, "All (the passages) were so ill digested as to encumber an effect they were intended to produce." Is this, sir, candid criticism? The whole passage need but be read to shew the partial bias of W. G.'s mind; such general, such sweeping, changes cannot be answered.

I feel happy in the midst of my objections to most of W. G.'s positions, in the opportunity of coinciding with him in all the commendation he can bestow upon the beautiful and appropriate opening of the Creation. Haydn attempted an untried subject; the first movements of the Creation are finely conceived, and managed with the hand of a master; but, I think it must be allowed, there is a falling off towards the close of the work, I allude more particularly to the third part. The choruses have generally a theatrical accompaniment, and a recitative close, which injures their effect as sacred compositions; one or two of the finest are, in respect of construction, evident imitations of Handel's style.

I purpose taking a slight survey of a work of Handel's, which, although not generally considered as his *chef d'œuvre*, affords sufficient proofs of the depth of his knowledge, the sublimity of his genius, and the superiority of his compositions, as sacred music to any thing since written. The Dettingen *Te Deum* will, as long as the science is cultivated, remain a lasting monument of his transcendent abilities.

It will be remembered that this *Te Deum* was produced in commemoration of a great victory gained by the allied army over the French in the year 1743. This circumstance gives a peculiar propriety to the military style of the opening, and to the frequent introduction of those very beautiful trumpet and trombone movements, which occur throughout the piece. The hautboys subject, which immediately succeeds the stately trombone opening, will, I conceive, be allowed by W. G. himself as a complete answer to his observation, that "In the time of Handel, the power and genius of the instruments were never consulted by the author."

The short piano symphonies after the several repetitions of "We praise thee, O God," are fine contrasts to the subsequent introductions of "We acknowledge Thee,

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Thee, &c." in minor chords powerfully supported. The continual motion of the accompaniment throughout this chorus, affords a fine specimen of instrumental composition.

The following chorus "All the Earth doth worship Thee," merits attention for the boldness of its style.

The trio and chorus "To Thee all Angels cry aloud, &c." commences in the key of B minor, which in the course of thirty bars resolves itself successively into at least six other keys, without any of that disjointed unconnected harmony, which much of the modern music exhibits. This is one of those splendid instances of Handel's knowledge of composition which can never be surpassed. I will confess there is an apparent want of character in the expression of "To Thee all Angels cry ALOUD;" but must observe, that, if music is so adapted as to convey the *general* sense of the words, it may not be necessary for a composer to express each in particular, or to suppose that praise to the Creator must always be in full chorus. The fulness of the accompaniment to "The Heavens and all the Powers therein," and the effect invariably attendant upon Antiphone constructions, appears to justify the author's probable intention in making the former part piano. No man understood better how to produce strong impressions by simple combinations of sound.

We now arrive, sir, at the consideration of a chorus, which, for its grandeur of composition, strict propriety in the musical accentuation of the words, and beautiful expression of their sense, is justly entitled to rank among the first of Handel's works.

The chorus "To Thee Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry," is introduced by a short and judicious trumpet duetto, which is occasionally repeated. The taking up by the several parts of the words "continually" and "Holy" in alternate succession, and the division of time which their difference of accent occasions, give a spirited effect to the movement, whilst the simplicity of the accompaniment is correctly adapted to the subject of the chorus. The bar rest which precedes, and that which follows the last ejaculation of "HOLY" by the united powers of the entire orchestra, raise expectation to its highest pitch. The absorbed attention is then aroused from its trance by the astonishing burst of sound which introduces "Heaven and Earth are full of the Majesty of thy Glory." Description here would frustrate its purpose. The enraptured soul is fixed in adoration. Emanations from the Deity, like those which inspired the penning of this sublime effusion of Cherubin praise, have possessed her every faculty.

The interest, sir, which I feel in vindicating the immortal fame of Handel, will, I trust, be my apology for the length of this communication. I purpose, at a future opportunity, continuing my observations on the subsequent portions of this divine composition.

OXENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN the utility of any general practice is doubtful, it cannot too often be made the subject of discussion; I shall thank you therefore to insert the following remarks on the present system of studying the Greek and Roman classics. I propose to take real utility for my guide on this question, as all sensible men are accustomed to do in other cases of great importance. The real and peculiar advantages of studying the Greek and Roman writers, in their original languages, may be enumerated in a few words. It gives a thorough knowledge of the theory of grammar, and a greater facility of comprehending the meaning of many English words and terms of art: it secures a person against the danger of being deceived by the errors of unfaithfulness of translations, and procures him the name of scholar. Are these temporary advantages an adequate compensation for eight, nine, or ten, of the most valuable years of life? It will be said, there are many other advantages attending the present mode.—I allow it. But I contend that those which I have stated are the only ones which arise from studying the Greek and Roman authors in the languages in which they wrote. Now, in my opinion, all these advantages are counterbalanced by one, which must accompany the study of the writers in question, in English translations, viz. by the latter method a greater knowledge and command of the English language is acquired. But I would surrender this even, if the time dedicated to Greek and Latin could not be more profitably employed in other more important respects.

The style of the ancient authors is certainly deserving of admiration and imitation; but the value we set upon them must

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must be principally regulated by what they have said, not by the language in which they have expressed their thoughts; just as we esteem a man for the sterling worth of his character, and not for the beauty of his dress. The ancients certainly have written on the most important subjects, and treated them in the most masterly manner. By no means therefore would I discontinue the study of the Greek and the Roman Classics; but, instead of directing the attention, as is done at present, almost exclusively to the manner, I would confine it chiefly to the matter; in short, they should be studied in our native tongue. There should be classical masters in schools as well as at present, but they should be employed in teaching their pupils their own language thoroughly, in instilling into them the knowledge of things, the knowledge of men and manners, instead of the knowledge of antiquated languages. They should instruct them to examine the reasonings, to comprehend the sense, to trace the connection and the plan, to treasure up the useful observations, of the ancient authors; whereas, in the present system, they are obliged to make these secondary considerations, or perhaps to overlook them entirely, while they are loading their scholars with the unprofitable burden of the dead languages. For the fact is, that the generality of those who study Latin and Greek labour for seven or eight years, perhaps longer, in acquiring a stock of expressions, whose signification infallibly escapes their memory after they have been for a few years engaged in the active duties of life. What can be more preposterous? If the plan that I wish to recommend were to be adopted, young men would amass for themselves, during the same number of years, an inexhaustible treasure. They would form, during the season of education, valuable habits, and feel their beneficial effects in every succeeding transaction of their lives. They would carry away with them from the academy, a habit of investigation, and of patient attention; they would be able from their enlarged study of the English language, to express their thoughts on all subjects with conciseness and elegance; they would not be liable to be imposed upon by the fallacies of reasoning; nor would their conversation be composed of the frivolity and anility which abound in most companies. Instead of learning so many passages by heart from Latin authors, the memories of youths should be exercised in recapitulating, at stated times, whatever was valuable in their preceding studies; and their imaginations would be abundantly cultivated by repeatedly reading, with attention, the excellent English translations of the Greek and Roman poets, and the no less beautiful productions of our native bards. In the present system, the memory and imagination arrive at maturity while the more important powers of the mind are yet struggling in the weakness of childhood. If people assent to the justness of these observations, yet ask, after all, how can the time of children be employed at school, if the study of the ancient languages be laid aside? I answer, teach them thoroughly the universal language, viz. the French, and any of the other modern languages you think proper: ground them well in grammar, geography, history, and chronology; then conduct them to the English classical school; make them compose daily in English; study the most approved authors of ancient or modern times, that are suited to their age, in their own language; and, instead of making Romans and Grecians of you children, you will make them what they were intended to be, rational sensible creatures. You educate your children according to the present mode, and when they come home you abuse them for being blockheads; when, at the same time, they have not had a fair chance given them, when the most valuable powers of their minds have not been developed by proper cultivation. One great evil and prominent defect in the present is, that children *learn nothing thoroughly*; and the reason is that they have not leisure, because the learned languages occupy so much of their time, Reviews and repetitions are the only means of fixing what has been learned firmly in the memory. But I shall pursue this speculation no farther. The Greek and Roman languages must, of course, be studied by those youths who are intended for professions, in which a knowledge of them is required. Yet I should wish to see no more time employed on them than is barely necessary for making such an acquaintance with them as the practice of the profession demands. Future generations, I am inclined to think, will not impose the tyrannical task of learning Greek and Latin on the other youthful classes of the community.

Sept. 12, 1811. C. S.

For

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For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on* BRITISH MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

THE original end or design of municipal corporate bodies, considering the general ignorance and rudeness of the times, when their institution was thought necessary, was founded in reason and sound policy. No better medium, at the period, could possibly have been devised, to protect and cherish weak and timid commerce, when men, emerging from the gloomy ages of Gothic barbarism and feudal anarchy, begun to form extensive societies, and live in mutual confidence and security. The ferocious and sanguinary satellites of the hostile and tyrannic castle, sated with a life of continual seclusion and precarious plunder, and encouraged by the less tumultuous and guilty modes of life, presented to them in cultivating the arts of peace, assisted in the great work of raising towns where before was solitude, of establishing order where before were havoc and confusion, of diffusing plenty where formerly reigned devastation and misery. The universal tendency of man to promote his own in preference to the general interest, it was justly apprehended, would, however, in the course of time overwhelm this dawning happiness, and involve society again, in all the wretchedness and anarchy from which it had been but just rescued. That no individual, or combination of persons, should, by an arrogated or self-created power, arbitrarily, rule or govern the society thus formed; the most wise, just, and respectable, of the inhabitants were selected, by mutual consent, and invested, by the national or supreme government, with the local or municipal one of such city, town, or district, subject to the control or revision of the higher power, either from its own just discretion, or the general wish of the people. Hence amongst a rude, a credulous, and ignorant, community, necessary asylums were raised for the injured and oppressed, and honest guardians appointed to preserve the peace, and rights, and comforts, of all classes. As the history of man is a motley register of crimes, absurdities, and inconsistencies, here and there ornamented with a slender flowery margin of virtues, we are assured, the original design of these, as well as of all human institutions, was too early abused, and perverted to the very worst of purposes,—that of enriching the privileged few by the plunder of the many. Still their existence, even under these disadvantages, could not be dispensed with. The too-generally unenlightened state of society demanded their continuance, and every man who was ambitious of promoting his interest, sought to enrol himself in their body. Hence corporations became too numerous and powerful for suppression, even after their inutility and scandalous abuses of power were but too manifest. Cowper, in his excellent philosophical poem, "The Task," has given us a picture, in the beginning of the fourth book, of the many evils and gross abuses almost unavoidably attendant on chartered or corporate bodies, delineated in so masterly and finished a style, that I cannot resist giving it here at its full length.

"Man in society is like a flower
Blown in its native bed: 'tis there alone
His faculties, expanded in full bloom,
Shine out;—there only reach their proper use.
But man *confed'rated* and leagued with man
By regal warrant, or self-join'd by bond,
For int'rest sake, or swarming into clans
Beneath one head, for purposes of war,
Like flow'rs selected from the rest, and bound
And huddled close to fill some crowded vase,
Fades rapidly, and, by compression marr'd,
Contracts defilement not to be endur'd.
Hence charter'd boroughs are such public plagues;
And burghers, men immaculate perhaps
In all their private functions, once combin'd,
Become a loathsome body, only fit
For dissolution, hurtful to the main.
Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature; and disclaiming all regard
For mercy and the common rights of man;
Build factories with blood, conducting trade
At the sword's point, and dying the white robe
Of innocent commercial justice red.
Hence, too, the field of glory, as the world
Misdeems it, dazzled by its bright array;
With all its majesty of thund'ring pomp,
Enchanting music and immortal wreaths,
Is but a school where thoughtlessness is taught
On principle, where foppery atones
For folly, gallantry for every vice."

From considerations such as these, in many places, the pretensions of corporate bodies to authority and consequence are so ineffably despised at this illumined epoch, that very few gentlemen of refined education, or liberal principles, are to be found amongst them; and we are convinced their mouldy and cumbrous charters, in such situations, are only pre-

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served from the respect that attaches to all ancient establishments, however ridiculous in the present day.

Municipal bodies are no longer the most wise, just, and respectable, inhabitants of most provincial towns; and we dare venture to assert that, the great majority of those members who constitute the *right worshipful* and *worshipful* corporations of the United Empire, are more ignorant, weak, and prejudiced, than their less-favored and dignified neighbours, whose circumstances and opportunities are equally unembarrassed, and open to acquire improvement. The spirited, independent, and patriotic, exertions of the corporation of London, on all trying and momentous occasions, to the safety and welfare of their country, are the very best reproofs that can possibly be given to the frozen and disgraceful apathy, too generally, evinced by those wretched phantoms of misplaced power and chartered authority; and we conceive it a higher dignity, and more reputable character, under the free and equal constitution of Great Britain, to be an honest, cheerful, and independent cobler, in an humble bulk of London, than hold the first distinction amongst such paltry, bungling jugglers, and be daily pelted with the filth and rotten eggs of public execration. Away then with all such unmeaning puppet-shows! they are really too absurd to be amusing, and too expensive to be longer endured with any degree of complaisance. But the genius of inquiry into public abuses and impositions begins to awaken the too-long deluded and slumbering people of these countries. Princes, peers, and commoners, shrink from his keen and scrutinising eye. A gangrene hath seized the wide sheltering oak of the state, and from the trunk hath spread the contagion through all its ramifications. That these little branches of municipal government should have caught the infection, is no way surprising; the wonder would have been if they had not. The pruning knife of correction is become absolutely necessary, to lop off the funguses and excrescencies, which slothful negligence and childish indulgence have suffered to grow offensive to the eye, and disgraceful to themselves. An inquiry into the nature and extent of the evil should, with all due expediency, be entered upon by the grand inquest of the nation. If municipal government be found necessary at all, let it in every place where it appears loaded with absurdities, monopoly, and injustice, those radical defects with which corporation charters are universally allowed to abound, be adapted to the improved reason, customs, and manners, of the present day. Men of refined and enlightened minds, will then be encouraged, to take on all occasions active situations in it; and municipal government receive a due proportion of that respect, veneration, and awe, from the populace; divested of which, the most legitimate, constitutional, and indispensable, power, sinks into contempt, or, what perhaps is equally injurious to the many, degenerates into tyranny.

L. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN giving to the public early last year a short account of a dietetic experiment, now of four years standing, in a small pamphlet, entitled "*The Return to Nature*," I attempted to explain the fable of Prometheus. Towards the conclusion of that story, we are told, that men laid Jupiter's gift of health and longevity on the back of an ass, to bring it home from Mount Olympus; that the ass was seized with thirst, and, despising the blessing conferred by the Father of the Gods, parted with it for a draught of water, to a serpent which guarded the fountain where the ass stopped to drink. My conception of this part of the fable was, that Prometheus first taught the application of fire to the concoction of animal food, and that, thirst being the consequence of that diet, man was at once assailed by the two deleterious principles, animal food and water; by which means his health was impaired and his existence curtailed.* I have very lately met with a strong and unexpected confirmation of the import which I had attributed to the fable in question. It happened to me one day last summer, as I was walking in Pope's Wood, near my cottage at Binfield, to be forcibly struck with a convic-

* See "*The Return to Nature*," p. 9. The diet there recommended consists of fruits and vegetables, the more strictly the better, without drinking at all. If from our general state of disease, or if merely from habit, the use of some portion of liquid be requisite, distilled water is preferred to any other, as having the noxious ingredients subtracted. The following plain observation is, I think, calculated to make an impression. In illness the appetite, natural to us in health, becomes prostrate; the thirst, which I contend is not natural, increases.

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tion that the Eleusinian mysteries must necessarily have been connected with the important truth, that vegetables are the proper food of man. In making researches upon this subject I lately found the following passage in Josephus's book against Apion.* Αυτω (Πυθαγορᾳ) μεν ουν ωδε ομολογειται συγγραμμα, πολλοι δε τα περι αυτου ιστορηκασι, και τουτων επισημοτατος εστιν Ερμιππος, ανηρ περι πασαν ιστοριαν σπουδαιος. λεγει το ονον εν τοις του περι Πυθαγορου βιβλιοις, οτι Πυθαγορας, ενος αυτω των συνουσιαστων τελευτησαντος, τουτοιμα Καλλιφωντος, του γενους Κροτωνιατης, την ψυχην, ελεγε, διατρεβειν αυτου δι υπνου δι ημερου· και οτι παρηνειτο μη διερχεσθαι τοπον εφ' ου αν ονος ωλαυη, και των δυσιων υδατων απεχεσθαι, και παντος απεχειν βλασφημιας. "There remains no acknowledged work of Pythagoras, but many writers have left memorials of him, the most celebrated of whom is Hermippus, remarkable for historical accuracy. He tells us, in his first book concerning Pythagoras, that the philosopher, having lost Calliphon, of Crotona, one of his intimate associates, declared that the spirit of Calliphon accompanied him day and night; and that it warned him never to pass near the spot where the ass had committed his error, to beware of thirst-creating† waters, and to refrain from ill language (irreverential conduct I suppose) towards the gods." Had the option been granted to me I could not have interpolated into any ancient author a passage more directly to my purpose.

I shall not at present go into the subject of the Eleusinian Mysteries, but will confine myself to the fable of Ceres and Proserpine, as related in Ovid's Metamorphoses, which I conceive to have been invented to signify the transition of mankind from the use of vegetable food alone to our present mixed diet, together with the effects of that contempt of nature's ordinances.

——'Tis not vain or fabulous
(Though so esteem'd by shallow ignorance)
What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly Muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse.
Comus, v. 513.

* See the index to Josephus, article Pythagoras.

† It is well known that many waters excite thirst instead of allaying it. The Hindoos mix rain water and alum with the well water of the country, the one to purify the other to soften it. The Ganges is turbid higher up than Benares for a considerable part of the year.

Monsieur Bailly wrote a volume to prove that the ancient Brahmins were the depositaries, not the inventors, of their knowledge, and that they were indebted for it to certain nations in the northern hemisphere, residing at the 50th or 55th degree of latitude. In discussing that obscure question he has shewn so much ability and erudition that few of my readers would willingly have it in charge to controvert his arguments. Leaving to their perusal this pleasing book of Bailly, I shall regard the mystic theology of the Brahmins as the source of the Greek mythology. Of the former, the whole was one system of descents, (avatāras) or incarnations of the supreme power. The first emanation from Brahm*, the uncreated soul of the universe, was the triple power, the creative, the preservative, the destructive, in the personages of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, from whom were derived the Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, of the Greeks. It was an opinion of the greatest antiquity that all things originated from water, operated upon by the supreme power. In Sacontala, the ancient Indian drama, we are told that water was the first work of the eternal mind. This incorporation of the Eternal Spirit with chaotic matter was worshipped by the Greeks under the title of Pan, the Ερως πρωτογονος, of Orpheus and Hesiod. This idea is finely glanced at in one of the choruses in the Ajax of Sophocles, (l. 693, ed. Brunck) ω Παν, Παν αλιπλαγκτε—ω θεων χορευτα' αναξ. "O Pan, thou wanderer of the deep—thou leader of the celestial dance." In the 2d verse of the first chapter of Genesis, Moses denominates chaos *the waters* and *the deep*. The sea is not gathered together until afterwards, as we find in the ninth and tenth verses. It was formed out of the pre-existing mass of chaotic waters. The symbols of water and of inert matter are equally the ship, the lotus, the crab, &c.

Damater, or Ceres, is another personification, representing our earth and its productions. She is the same as Proserpine, the fabulist having occasion for this personage both on earth and in the lower regions at the same time. Wherefore Cicero addresses them together in the singular number; "*Teque Ceres et Liberq, quarum sacra*," &c. marking their distinction by the plural pronoun. In the Orphic hymn to Proserpine several

* He was never worshipped.

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epithets, such as Διδωτι, καρποις θρωσα, and others, identify her with her mother. The beautiful Proserpine, the virgin daughter of Ceres,* typifies the human race, subsisting in full vigour and beauty on the food provided for them by the general parent.† As the consort of Pluto, she represents the degraded state of man consequent on his change of food, and contempt of the divine laws.‡ It is upon this account that, while she always preserves the appellation of Παρθενος, the Virgin, to designate the early and innocent state of mankind, (although if we were to attend to the whimsical Bryant we should believe that the Greeks seldom knew what they were about) while poetry labours to find words sufficiently glowing to describe her beauty, her gentleness, and her purity, before she was carried off from the fields of Enna; still Proserpine, once lost, is stated to be an infernal inquisitor, the maddening sword-bearer, the instigatrix of the furies; is worshipped, in the character of Ceres§, as Αχθεια, from αχθος, grief; and in Arcadia and elsewhere as the fury Erynnis herself. So grieved indeed and infuriated did Ceres become after her production of the centaur Arion, that her temples were more dreaded than those of the Cyclops. In consequence of that monstrous birth she concealed herself in a cave, until her return was obtained by supplication, mankind having become diseased during her absence. Let me enquire how it can be explained in any other way than that for which I am arguing, that the rural and innocent Ceres, the friend and benefactress of mankind, by whom the *initia vitæ, atque victus, legum, morum, mansuetudinis, humanitatis exempla hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispertita esse dicantur*, could possibly so change her nature as to resemble the very principle of evil, and become the horror of mankind.

I will now refer the reader to the fifth book of Ovid's Metamorphoses for the fable of Ceres and Proserpine. He will there find the principal events of the fable to be, that Proserpine, being seized upon and carried off by Pluto, passes in his car to the infernal regions through the fountain Cyane, and through the body of Typhœus, or Typhon, the principle of evil, whose limbs the poet sublimely stretches under Sicily: that Ceres searches for her daughter every-where; and, learning her ruin, applies to Jupiter to interpose his irresistible power and effect her liberation. Jupiter, after having dispatched Mercury to ascertain whether she had yet tasted of the infernal food, decides that Proserpine shall pass a part of her time with Ceres and a part with Pluto. The point which it is my object to prove is, that the lapse of the goddess and her consequent descent to the realm of darkness, were connected with the use of animal food and water.

I must first premise that I consider nothing more puerile or contemptible in literature than fanciful attempts, by the interchange and transposition of syllables and letters, to conquer the difficulties with which those are encompassed who occupy themselves in expounding the riddles of antiquity. The art of sifting out and compelling meanings from the insecure and fortuitous analogy of sounds is indeed an humble occupation. They are the events or incidents of a poetical story which ought to attract our attention, for these rest on a different and a firmer basis. It is acknowledged on all sides that, in the theogony of the early ages, some hidden import or other was continually veiled. The question then is, what

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* Isis, the Ceres of Egypt, was also Juno, Venus, and Diana, being under these several titles, the passive principle of production. Hence the Roman goddess Libitina, who presided over funerals, was worshipped both as Venus and as Proserpine. Isis is the zodiacal constellation Virgo, with a branch of a tree, or with ears of corn, in her hand. The torch of Ceres is the emblem of the sun, as the cornucopia is that of fructification, which is the result of his energies.

† She who bestows health and opulence.
Και πλουτον πολυλεξον ομου δ' υγιειαν ανασσαν.
Orphic Hymn to Ceres.

‡ The period of this fable is the expiration of the golden age at the deluge of Deucalion, and the commencement of the age which succeeded. Proserpine seems to become the principal agent in the affairs of the infernal regions.

§ Ceres has her archetype in the mythology of the Hindoos. Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, is crowned with ears of corn, and encircled in a branch laden with fruit. For this and many other such analogies I refer the reader to the works of Sir William Jones. In Italy the ministers of Ceres were Feronia for the trees, Flora for the flowers, and Pomona for the fruits. Their votaries, we are told by Strabo, could walk bare-foot on burning coals uninjured, a strong manner of signifying the effect of vegetable juices on the human frame. Is not a garden the place of residence of the just, the final object of their hopes, in all religions? In the last chapter of the Revelation of St. John, fruits and pure water are expressly connected with man's beatitude: "And the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

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what was that concealed meaning? And first as to the food of man in the case before us. The inventors of the fable of Ceres and Proserpine appear to me to have typified the change from our natural to an unnatural means of sustenance, by making Pluto proclaim that he who should bring with him the golden bough and present it to Proserpine should be exempted from the laws of hell, should have ingress and egress free, in consideration of so acceptable an offering. We all recollect, that Æneas furnishes himself with this claim to the favour of Proserpine, when he contemplates his ever-famous descent in the sixth Æneid. That this golden bough was a bough of golden fruit is too obvious, and will be too readily conceded for me to do more than produce a single authority for that construction.

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree
Of blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch. *Comus*, v. 387.

Apollodorus mentions that, when Jupiter required the release of Proserpine, Pluto gave her at once the pomegranate* to eat, *να μη πολυν χρονον παρα τη μητρι καταμεινη*, "that she might not pass much time with her mother." The original fabulist did not chuse to tell us that Proserpine partook of meat in the infernal regions, for then there would have been nothing symbolical; but, to typify the food of blood, he chose the pomegranate, the juice of which when ripe resembles blood. Proserpine's remaining a part of the year with Pluto and the rest with Ceres appears to refer to the two kinds of food to which Jupiter is thus made to give an unwilling sanction, merely because the use of animal food had been already adopted when the rape by Pluto was first added to the mythological history of Ceres. The only solution of this circumstance of the fable that I have ever heard of, except Lord Bacon's, which is not adapted to all parts of the globe, is that it alludes to the corn remaining half the year in the bowels of the earth, and half above it; but the fact is totally otherwise†. Proserpine's descent through water‡ to the subterraneous regions cannot be considered as quite indifferent, when we recollect that the Greeks used the adjective *νυμφολητος*, "possessed with water," and the Romans *lymphatus*, just as we say in good Scripture language, "possessed of a devil." So that, with them, "to be watered," was to be in a very high state of disease, for it signified to be insane, to be distracted. Ceres in searching for her daughter is seized with thirst, and asks permission to allay it at the door of a cottage. The old woman who lives there brings out to the goddess a vessel, not of pure water, but of water which has something mixed in it, the fabulist clearly indicating thereby the admixture of foreign matter which there is in water. While Ceres drinks, a boy presents himself before her, and being thirsty himself, reproaches her for drinking so deeply of the water. She takes offence at his insolence, and, throwing over him what remains in the vessel, together with the mixture, she changes him into a lizard called the stellio, a reptile of minute dimensions, lest his power‡ of doing injury, should equal his inclination. I have no where met with an explanation of this portion of the fable. Some meaning must evidently be intended. Ovid, although he did not comprehend the full force of that traditionary wisdom which he was rendering eternal by his delightful poetry, was not a man to write what he suspected to be nonsense; indeed, if we

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* Rapta trihus, dixit, solvit jejunia granis,
Punica quæ lento cortice poma tegunt.
Ov. Fast. l. 4. v. 607.

There are also three kinds, and no more, of animal food, the fishes, the birds, and the beasts

† The corn appears in two or three weeks after the seed is planted. I must not forget to remind the reader that the four most ancient orders of priests, the Rahans, the Brahmins, the Magi, and the Druids, confined themselves to vegetable food, as did also the Athenian prince Triptolemus, who established the Eleusinian Mysteries, and one of whose laws prohibits all injury to animals. The words are, *Ζωα μη σινεσθαι*.

‡ On the metamorphosis of the fountain-nymph Cyane, we are told,

Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas
Lympha subit.

‡ Inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi,
Contrahitur.

I beg leave to refer the learned reader to a variety of passages in the Greek and Latin authors, particularly to the choruses of the Greek tragedians, for confirmations of the view here taken of the fable of Proserpine. It is probable also that light will thus be thrown upon some sentences which hitherto have baffled the labours of commentators. The story of Aristæus, the hunter, and his bees, or of that prince and his people, I shall take a future opportunity of observing upon.

were

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were to consider the figures in these beautiful poetical paintings, as called up and dismissed like those of a pantomime, by the wand of harlequin, the reading of poetry would sink to the most puerile of all amusements, and would be a perfect waste of time. To my apprehension, Ceres appears to say, by this abrupt action towards the harsh-visaged boy, *puer duri oris*, "Since you already carry about you one principle of evil, which is manifest in your countenance, receive also the other mischievous principle as a chastisement for your contempt of my divine nature." Thus she marks him all over with the contents of the old woman's pitcher, and accordingly *stellio*, the name of the lizard into which the boy was changed, signifies in Latin, a knave or a villain. The impaired strength and the general degradation of the human species, could not be more vividly depictured than by this metamorphosis. It is most melancholy to reflect, that the corrupt state of the world should have made so deep an impression on the minds of those distinguished men, whoever they were, with whom the ancient religion originated. Humiliating as this truth may be, it descends to us with the accumulated authority of antiquity. Yet let us not despair: Apollo is our protector, and he has not been idle. The divinity who presides over medicine and letters, he to whom Jupiter has assigned the province of curing or inflicting diseases, has bent his powerful bow, and stretched this reptile lifeless at his feet. Praxiteles has left to admiring ages a statue of Apollo,* as the lizard killer, σαυροκτονον. Pliny says (Hist. Nat. l. 34. s. 8.) *Praxiteles quoque marmore felicior, ideo et clarior fuit. Fecit tamen ex ære pulcherrima opera: Proserpinæ raptum; item Catagusam; et Liberum Patrem; et Ebrietatem.—Fecit et puberem Apollinem, subrepenti lacertæ cominus sagittâ insidiantem, quem Sauroctonon vocant.* "Praxiteles sculptured a young Apollo, transfixing with an arrow the lizard as it was creeping away." This is very much as Ovid describes the animal, *fugit unum, latebramque petit.* This action was so remarkable in the history of Apollo, that he takes his name from it. Απολλων, Απολλαν, is the participle of απολλυμι, to kill or destroy. Of the minor incidents of this fable I shall say nothing at present, except that they are perfectly consistent with the principal ones; and I shall reserve, to another occasion, what I have to communicate further on the mystic theology of the ancients. Every argument must have one or more data. In submitting this to the public, I ask but a single datum: namely, that the experiment of vegetable diet, and distilled water, which I am making in my own family, will be attended with similar results in other families. By the success of this experiment, as far as it has proceeded, by the evidence arising out of the fable which we have been examining, as well as by other reasons connected with the learning of ancient days, supported as all this ground of confidence is by an exemption in my own person from the attacks of a painful illness, or in other language, by my delivery from the grasp of the Promethean vulture; I am induced to believe that many wise men have long ago discovered, first, that man is not by nature a carnivorous animal; secondly, that thirst is occasioned by a flesh diet; and lastly, that water contains an admixture of particles, which are injurious. Had it so happened that our regimen had been strictly and generally adopted in England, from the commencement of the reign of his present Majesty, I am persuaded that there would not, at this hour, have been found in the whole island a wretch capable of destroying an infant in the cradle. Some considerable effect would already have been produced; but in the course of ages it would be felt and perceived, how true in its most refined sense is that opinion, so elegantly expressed by the Muse of other days, that the torch of love never burns with so vivid a lustre, as when fanned by the benefactress, Ceres.

O voi ch' avete gl' intelletti sani,
Mirate la dottrina che s'ascende
Sotto 'l velame degli versi strani.

Dante, Inf. cap. ix.

JOHN FRANK NEWTON.

Chester-Street, Jan. 6, 1812.

* The Apollo of Belvedere, now in the Museum of Paris.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT long ago I saw some people here gathering Mandrakes. Mandrakes is an innocent species of the night-shade, called Atropa by the botanists, and is thought to be good against barrenness. It is often called Briny, by the common people.

Mandragora, or Mandrakes, is both male and female; the male has a very long,

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long, large root; largest at the upper end, forked and shaped somewhat like the human body. From *Mandragora*, or *Mandrakis*, the ancients gave the name of *Mandragoritis*, to Venus. The Emperor Julian, in one of his Letters tells us, that he drinks the juice of Mandrakes to excite amorous propensities. And Moses tells us, *Gen.* xxx, 14, that Reuben, the son of Leah, brought Mandrakes from the field, and that Jacob's wives had a dispute about them; Rachel, as in the opinion of some at the present day, thinking them good against barrenness. JAMES HALL.

Chesnut Walk, Walthamstow,
Dec. 15, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, who signs himself INDEX, in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, p. 548, cannot be acquainted with the modern dictionaries of Arts and Sciences, or he could not have made so strange and utterly unfounded an assertion as that the word CANTEEN is to be found "*in one, and only one, of our dictionaries;*" whereas it is difficult, I believe, to fix upon any one, excepting the Encyclopædia Britannica, in which it is not mentioned, and the thing itself described. A short account of CANTEEN, with notice of the manufacturer of the article, on a large scale for the British government, is given in Dr. GREGORY'S Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences. The vessel is also described in the British Encyclopædia by Nicholson; and in Kendal's Pocket Encyclopædia. But in Dr. Rees' NEW CYCLOPÆDIA is given a very full and particular description, accompanied with two plates, by Lowry, of all the machinery used in the manufacture, which has been before the public full five years. JER. JOYCE.

Highgate, Jan. 10, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN this age of reason it will perhaps be tolerated, that one may combat a prejudice which costs to the country every year thousands of her bravest defenders, without any alledged necessity, and whose lives might be saved by a parliamentary regulation, or an order of the Board of Admiralty, not of greater length than the paragraph I am writing.

During the last month, at least THREE THOUSAND brave and valuable men have ingloriously perished under circumstances, which the slightest consideration will prove to have been so many wanton and unnecessary SACRIFICES—sacrifices so wanton—so unnecessary—and so easily to have been prevented, that, had the same number of men been standing upon a magazine of gun-powder, it might with equal reason be made a question, whether their deaths had been unvoidable, had we purposely applied a match to the powder, and they had been blown to atoms!

During the month of December, in the St. George of 98 guns, the Defence of 74 guns, the Hero of 74 guns, the Saldanha of 44, the Baltic Fleet, and in other ways, more than THREE THOUSAND brave British seamen perished by their ships being wrecked on LEE-SHORES—from physical causes, which would also have driven the crews alive on the same shores, had they been provided with the means of preserving their buoyancy, after they had lost the other artificial means of floating, afforded by their ships.* In fact, had each man been provided with a cork girdle—a cork spencer—a cork life-preserver, or any of the numerous contrivances invented to diminish the specific gravity of the human body, in water, and enable unhappy mariners to float over the few yards which usually lie between their wrecks and a lee-shore.

I know that old seamen, or young and thoughtless seamen, will sneer at these fresh-water fears and cowardly provisions! They "think it pusillanimous to attend to any measures of precaution! They deem it an indication of fear to stop a leak—to work the pumps—to cut away the masts—to fasten down the hatches—or take any measures which counteract their destiny, or supersede the protection of Providence! Calking—coppering—and all other arts of the ship-builder, calculated to keep the crews afloat in ships, they treat as the arts of cowards and land-lubbers. A truly brave seaman (say they) would prefer to go to sea in a riddle—trust to his fate—and leave all to Providence!—At any rate, if he cannot swim in a riddle, he is bound to sink without murmuring, and submit quietly to that destiny which cannot be averted!"

* Swimming in a tempestuous sea is out of the question—nothing can float even at intervals in such a sea, but what is specifically lighter than water.

Such

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Such really are the sturdy prejudices and arguments of this race of men, and they are as unconquerable by appeals to their reason, as their bodies and courage are unconquerable when opposed to the enemy. "Not to sink quietly, (say they) when our ship will no longer sustain us, would be unworthy of us, and perdition seize the poltroon who would leave his ship while two planks of her remained together!" So say I—but, when the last planks separate—what then? "What then—why then he may get ashore if he can!"—This then is all I ask—when the elements have proved the inefficacy of exertion—or indicate that such may be the event; then I ask, that every man should be allowed to buckle on his last resource—his cork-belt, cork jacket, or whatever best answers the purpose.

Let the reader *think* on the *indescribable* horrors of the time passed in a hopeless wreck, between the striking of the ship and its going to pieces—let him pause in this place, and reflect on the *variety* of those sufferings—and on the subsequent pangs of parents, widows, and orphans—and let him, on the convictions of his feelings and his reason, declare the bounden duty of the legislature on this subject!—Is it not most evident that a law, ordering the provision on board of all ships, of a life-preserver, for every soul on board, is due from wise legislation, at once to prove its tenderness for the lives of those whom it is bound to protect; and to demonstrate its superiority over fool-hardy and vulgar prejudices?

I should be ashamed to quote the stale argument of the House of Commons on such occasions, by urging the *policy* of preserving the lives of our brave defenders, at the expence of their prejudices; because HUMANITY demands the enactment of such a law, and policy, ought never to be named when there exists a paramount claim of humanity. I shall, however, invite the reader once more to depict in his mind the horrors of a hopeless wreck, and imagine the effect on the exertions of a crew, when in one case they have the means of salvation in their own power, and when in the other they have only to count the moments, till that wave arrives which is to close their hopes in this world! Instead of giving way to the agonies of despair—of loosing their sense of subordination—of indulging in criminal and fatal excesses—confidence in personal security would invigorate their exertions, and there would be no motive for leaving the ship by desperate experiments, but every inducement to continue with the wreck while two planks kept together!

It is absolutely certain—as CERTAIN as any proposition of Euclid,—that, had the crews of the St. George, Defence, and Hero, lately wrecked in the North Seas, and of the Saldanha, wrecked off the coast of Ireland, say about THREE THOUSAND brave men, been provided with any arrangement of cork sufficient to maintain their buoyancy, nearly the whole must have reached the shore alive!—Thus have THREE THOUSAND men perished in these instances, simply because a legislative enactment was not made last year—what then shall we have reason to think of that legislature, if after such warnings, any number of our brave defenders should be drowned in like manner during the ensuing winter?

The crime of OMISSION in such a case, would be little less culpable than the crime of COMMISSION!

Dec. 30, 1811. COMMON SENSE.

P.S. The simplest and cheapest contrivance that I have seen for these purposes, is a long canvas bag, about five or six inches in diameter, filled with old corks, or cork shavings, passed round the body under the arms, and tied with a string, or piece of leather, on the chest. The corks drawn in London and Middlesex, during a single Christmas, would on this plan make belts enough for the crews of the whole Royal Navy.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POSTSCRIPT *to the* MEMOIR *of* JOHN FRANSHAM.

MR. SAINT has favoured the inhabitants of Norwich, and, it may be hoped, a more extensive public, with a separate life of the late John Fransham, of that city. It is in the form of letters, and contains several corrective animadversions on the account given in your Magazine for May, 1811, (see vol. xxxi. page 342) several additional anecdotes, and several interesting extracts from the unpublished writings of this philosopher.

Of the corrective and additional matter it is proper to transplant the substance into your pages; but this must be done with an abbreviation proportioned to the narrower compass of the original biography.

Mr. Saint states, (page 70) that Fransham was son to the sexton, not clerk, of saint George's parish; that when a boy, he composed sermons; and that Dr. Salter, the minister of the parish, took many kind steps toward placing him at

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an English university. The kinsman, who bequeathed five-and-twenty pounds to Fransham, was willing to assist in this expense; but his death rendered the scheme abortive. Still this project occasioned the school-learning of Fransham to be pushed further than is usual in his line of life.

Mr. Saint states, (p. 72) that Fransham was not *bound* apprentice to a cooper at Wymondham, and that he did not stay there with his master the entire month, which he was to pass on liking. He returned to Norwich, made a similar experiment at a farriery, where he became intimate with Mr. Clover, afterwards a celebrated veterinary surgeon (p. 88); but abandoned this employment also, from abhorrence at the cruel practices there carried on of cropping, nicking, and docking, horses.

Being asked (p. 91) to which of two candidates he gave the preference, Fransham said, he should be for choosing that man who had the humanity to drive long-tailed horses.

Afterwards (p. 79) he put himself under the instruction of one Daniel Wright, a weaver, with whom he continued to work two years, subsisting all the while by throwing the shuttle. Daniel Wright was characterised by his pupil as one "who could discourse well on the nature and fitness of things." Their looms were placed in contiguous opposition, and they learned to measure their periods so rhythmically, as to converse with ease during the intervals of the click-clack. Wright possessed a finely philosophic spirit, said Fransham, and a soul well purified from vulgar errors.

Previous to his intended excursion into the Highlands of Scotland, Fransham (p. 75) walked habitually about Norwich barefoot. This led his parents to consult Sir Benjamin Wrench, whose advice was (p. 78) "to keep him low, and not to contradict him." Fransham chuckled over this sentence, which may have contributed to occasion both his temperance and his waywardness.

After his return from the north, Fransham attached himself to a band of strolling players, (p. 151) and performed at Aylsham. The corps separated in a field of turnips, where, from a total want of pecuniary resources, they had sitten down to dine.

Between the years 1760 and 1770, Fransham used a singular kind of relaxation, (p. 95) which consisted in throwing a stick, made heavy at one of its ends by lead or iron. After each throw, he used to pace the distance from the place of projection to the place of fall; by which means he was enabled, from the increasing length of that distance, to ascertain the degrees of his advancement in skill and muscular force. The stick which Fransham employed for this amusement, was given after his death, by his sister, to Mr. Robinson, in whose possession it now remains. It were to be wished that some record subsisted of the distance to which Fransham was wont to hurl it.

Of the kindness and probity of Fransham, a curious anecdote is given, (p. 109) as follows. 'He had purchased at the book-stall of some poor old woman, a small edition of one of the classics, for two shillings. On showing this book to a literary friend, he was informed, that, from its scarcity, it was fairly worth seven shillings. Do you think so, said Fransham? I am certain of it, replied his friend, as I gave that sum for a similar copy to a bookseller only a few days ago. Then I will now go (said Fransham) and pay the woman the other five shillings. Why so, expostulated the friend, she had her profit at two shillings, wherefore give her seven? If I had purchased (answered Fransham) of an established bookseller the volume, I should not have felt the necessity of carrying the other five shillings; because, as a tradesman, he ought to have known the price of the book; and I should then have thought it probable that his valuation was correct, and yours erroneous. But, as it was a poor woman, there can be no doubt she was unacquainted with the value of this particular edition. I should be doing an unjust act, were I to take advantage of her ignorance. He accordingly went immediately, and discharged this debt of conscience.

Mr. Saint thinks, (p. 112) that Fransham gave mathematical instructions to Mr. Windham; probably these are to be dated about, or shortly before, 1785, as, in the April and June of that year, Mr. Windham is believed to have inserted in Maty's Review, the account of the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, and of Condorcet's *Application de l'Analyse à la Probabilité des Decisions rendues à la Pluralité des Voix*; a choice of topic which shows that the attentions of his leisure had then a mathematical direction.

Fransham was, or affected to be, afraid of

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of fire; and, during his residence with Mr. Robinson, kept a rope-ladder in his bed-room, which (p. 139) he would frequently put suddenly out of his window, and descend. At one time, he used to practise himself daily in running up and down this ladder, carrying a small box, or trunk, which contained his five manuscript volumes, and was always placed on his window, ready for any emergency. As the hour of repeating this experiment was twelve at noon, spectators frequently assembled to witness his dexterity, which was not excelled by any metropolitan lamp-lighter.

He made great use of a bilbao-catch,* or ivory cup and spike, to which a ball was suspended. Every man, said he one day, (p. 141) has some great object which he wishes to accomplish, and why should not I have mine? I will choose such a one as no mortal being ever yet chose, and which no one less than the gods would ever think of attempting. I will get a bilbao-catch, and I will catch the ball on the spiked end, six hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six times." This object he at length accomplished; he usually caught the ball about two hundred times running, and then laid it aside; his reckoning was kept with nuts, one of which represented a hundred.

Fransham was averse to dogs, and fond of cats. The latter years of his life (p. 149) were cheered by the habitual attention and weekly hospitality of Mr. W. Stark, to whose library I have been indebted for the use of several of Fransham's books, but whose modesty had concealed from me that they were the gifts of gratitude.

Many other minute particulars might be added to the account formerly given: these have struck me as the omissions most to be regretted. For the extracts from Fransham's writings, your readers are referred to the work of Mr. Saint.

Bayle, in his Dictionary, observes, that the consistent student of Spinoza would become a polytheist; he had anticipated a form of mind, which the course of nature was to realise in Fransham. Among the scholastic philosophers, occurs the name of Alexander Epicureus, whose opinions are thus described by Albertus (Phys. Tract. 3, 13): *Alexander Epicureus dixit, deum esse materiam, et omnia essentialiter esse deum: et hunc deum appellarit aliquando Jovem, aliquando Apollinem, et aliquando Palladem; et formas esse peplum Palladis, et vestem Jovis; et neminem sapientum, aiebat, ad plenum revelare posse ea quæ latebant sub peplo Palladis, et sub veste Jovis.* In this separate personification of the powers of nature, and in the classification of them under the names of pagan divinities, a great analogy may be traced with the march of Fransham's mind.

At a meeting of the United Friars, a Norwich society distinguished both for science and beneficence, a biographic relation was read in remembrance of Fransham.

* Mr. Saint hesitates between spelling *bilver-catch*, or *bilbo-catch*; the invention is said to have come hither from Bilbao, in Spain, and thence to have its name.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you will give a place in your widely circulating journal to the following authentic extract from the Custom-house Books, for the series of years stated, which fell accidentally into my hands, perhaps some of your numerous correspondents may be able to account for the manner in which so prodigious a quantity of narcotic poisons is consumed, and also in what respect the revenues of the country is benefited by their use.

Years.	Opium. lbs.	Cocculus Indicus lbs.	Nux vomica, in form of extract. lbs.
1796	20,691	12,792	2,207
1797	7,183	13,592	2,391
1798	9,891	7,892	2,830
1799	24,914	7,830	19
1800	48,682	31,567	35,602
1801	54,255	30,354	60,132
1802	24,316	115,237	194,377
1803	26,549	81,265	88,873
1804	20,776	56,696	13,611
1805	16,111	72,143	1,092

QUERIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL thank you to communicate to Mr. I. Collett, of Evesham, through the medium of your useful publication, a remedy for the "destructive ravagers on apple trees," as he is pleased to call the present blight, in your Magazine of November last.

Avail yourself of a dry warm sunny day, preferring a summer one at noon.

Let a servant bring his apparatus for cleaning of coach-harness. Take the hard brush and rub off all the blight, as clean as possible, from the different infested

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fected limbs, then use a soft brush infused with train oil, and give the limbs so cleansed a good dressing. Renew this three or four times in the course of a month, always selecting a dry day and warm sun.

You will find the tree renovate, the insects destroyed, and the cracks in the bark fill up and adhere to the wood; for at the same time that the viscous oil is noxious to the insects, it is nourishing to the bark and limbs of the tree, penetrates the cracks which engenders the insects, and, aided by the heat of the sun, effectually destroys them.

In addition to this remedy, were large cankered places are found in the tree, cut them clean out, and fill the chasm with Foresyth's composition.

Should Mr. Collett find my suggestions useful, I will thank him, for my satisfaction and the public good, to gratify, through your medium, W. W.

Clapton, Jan. 10th, 1812.

N.B. Under every tree so treated, sweep clean up whatever may have fallen in a heap, then cover it with damp leaves, hay, &c. and, after sprinkling it with brimstone, set it on fire to consume by degrees, stirring it occasionally.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent of November last, R. A., I have taken the liberty to give it as my opinion that the *Gansaws*, or *Gangaws*, which he supposes to be instruments formerly used for flying, were nothing more than the "Ganzas," or Geese, of Domingo Gonsales, with which, he asserts (in the true strain of Baron Munchausen,) that he made a voyage to the moon. This book I remember to have read, with delight, at that age when the renowned adventures of Tom Thumb and Jack the Giant-killer were our principal literary treats; the book I believe is now scarce. The exclamation quoted by your correspondent might be taken for a burlesque on the following: "O! that I had wings like a dove, for then would I flee away and be at rest!" But the date of the dialogues, from which it is taken, corresponds with the time in which aerial excursions were arduously wished for and attempted; and, though success was reserved for a future age, it was said that the art of flying would at some time be so familiar that it would become as common to hear a man ask for his *wings* as it was to hear him call for his *boots*. That great genius, Dr. Wilkins, who died 1672, projected "the Art of Flying," and maintained the possibility of a voyage to the moon: to which the dutchess of Newcastle made this objection; Doctor, where am I to find a place for baiting at, in the way up to that planet? Madam, said he, of all the people in the world I never expected that question from you, who have built so many *castles in the air*, that you may lie every night at one of your own.

From that time to the present it appears the bold experimentalists had never wholly lost their hopes of success. And I well remember, that my father once put into my hands, as a curiosity worth preserving, an old almanack by Moore, in which was foretold the year when a man would be seen to raise himself into the clouds; and certain it was, that at that time Lunardi's ascension in his balloon had confirmed the prognostic!

And the ultimate success of this extraordinary and astonishing art should be recollected by those who are disposed to ridicule every bold speculation, or to obstruct the career of science.

Lambeth Marsh, Dec. 10, 1811. J. M. FLINDALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* SHAKESPEARE.

HAMLET.—*Act I. Sc.* 1.

[*Enter Bernardo and Francisco, two centinels.*]

THESE two centinels, as they are called, were no doubt designed by the poet for officers on guard, and of distinction, as appears from their intimacy with Horatio and Marcellus, who might indeed with equal propriety be styled centinels themselves, for Bernardo calls them "the rivals of his watch." The phrase therefore which gave so much offence to M. Voltaire, "Not a mouse stirring," ought not to have been defended by Lord Kames, on the ground of the meanness or vulgarity of the speaker. Nevertheless it would certainly be no improvement of this easy and familiar opening dialogue to substitute any thing equivalent to the critic's pompous

"Mais tout dort, et l'armée, et les vents, et Neptune."

"By rivals of the watch," Sir Thomas Hanmer says, "are meant those who were to watch on the next adjoining ground. Rivals, in the original sense of the word, being," he observes, "proprietors of neighbouring lands parted only by a brook." Shakespeare, however, had no

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no such retrospect: and the word is rightly explained by Dr. Warburton as equivalent to *partners*. So in Antony and Cleopatra, Act III. Sc. 5, "Cæsar, having made use of him, (that is Lepidus) presently denied him rivality; would not let him partake of the glory of the action." Bernardo and Marcellus were officers on the same station. Horatio attended on the urgent invitation of Marcellus.

King. But now, my cousin Hamlet and my son,
Ham. A little more than kin and less than kind.
King. How is it that the clouds still hang on you?
Ham. Not so, my lord, I am too much in the sun. *Ibid, Sc. 2.*

"Hamlet perhaps alludes," says Dr. Johnson, "to the proverb, 'out of heaven's blessing into the warm sun.'" I perceive no such allusion. Hamlet means only to give a slight and contemptuous reply to the question put to him by the king, "How is it that the clouds still hang on you?" And the accidental circumstance of the sun then shining upon Hamlet, as we are necessarily led to suppose, furnishes him with this evasive answer; and it is the only notice he deigns to take of the king throughout the whole scene; the first speech, which is much in the same spirit, being spoken aside.

Ham. What, looked he frowningly?
Hor. A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Ibid, Sc. 2.*

Nevertheless Horatio's first impression seems to have been different.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle
He smote the sleaded Polaque on the ice.

What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord,
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er its base into the sea;
The very place puts toys of desperation,
Without more motive into every brain,
That looks so many fathom to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath.
Ibid, Sc. 4.

By *toys*, in this terrific description, are meant the sudden suggestions of caprice, *whims* or *freaks*. So Friar Lawrence, when he delivers the fatal phial to Juliet, tells her "this shall free thee, if no inconstant *toy* abate thy valour." The idea of the poet is well illustrated by a passage in Montagne, who relates that, when he had, with great danger and difficulty, climbed to the summit of one of the Alps, standing at the brink of the precipice, he was seized with a sudden and almost irresistible impulse to cast himself down headlong into the abyss below.

Pol. My liege and madam, to expostulate,
&c. *Act II. Sc. 2.*

There is certainly some difficulty in ascertaining the precise idea of the poet respecting the character of Polonius. Dr. Warburton styles him "a weak pedant minister of state;" and the general tenor of his conduct and conversation prove this idea to be just. Yet the admonitions which he gives to his son, and the instructions to his servant, are excellent, and some of his occasional observations are those of a man of sense and knowledge. How is this paradox to be reconciled? Dr. Warburton thinks "all that is valuable in the conversation of Polonius to have been borrowed from books and delivered from imperfect recollection. In the dialogue with Reynaldo, his memory does indeed suddenly fail him in the midst of his harangue: but this cannot go far in removing the difficulty. Dr. Johnson offers a more general solution in supposing Polonius to have been originally a man of good understanding and extensive observation, but that his faculties are impaired by age, and that the idea of dotage encroaching upon wisdom will solve all the phenomena of the character of Polonius." But the conclusions of this great critic do not, I think, afford that satisfaction which we require on this point. The character of Polonius is that of a man radically weak, vain, and self-confident. The dotage or the folly of Polonius does not encroach upon wisdom, for this supposition would make wisdom the basis of the character. But the difficulty arises from the encroachment of wisdom upon folly; a degree of wisdom absolutely incompatible with the predominance of intellectual imbecility. I fear we must after all admit some incongruity in the delineation of this highly colored dramatic portrait. Possibly Shakespeare, from the accession of new ideas, deviated in some degree from his original design, and declined the task of altering what he had already been at the trouble to write, when he meant to give more respectability to the part.

Ham. "The play I remember pleased not the million, 'twas *caviare* to the general; but it was as I received it, and others whose judgments in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play, well digested in the scenes, set down

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down with as much modesty as cunning. I remember one said there was no salt in the lines to make the matter savoury, nor no matter in the phrase that might indite the author of affection, but called it an honest method as wholesome as sweet, and by very much more handsome than fine."—*Ibid, ib.*

Dr. Johnson proposes to read, "But *I* called it an honest method, &c." This I think clearly erroneous. The critic who said there was no salt in the lines, &c. was not one of the *million*, but of those whose judgments Hamlet preferred to his own. This man of discernment acknowledged that there was no high-seasoned ribaldry in this piece to gratify the taste of the vulgar, nor no fashionable jargon to convict the author of affection, that is, affectation or false refinement.* But he pronounced it "an honest method as wholesome as sweet, and by very much more handsome than fine," that is, a method consonant to propriety, as instructive as it was pleasing, and characterised much more by simple elegance than meretricious embellishment. Dr. Warburton, in his long note, or rather dissertation, on this passage, has, amid many eccentricities, sufficiently proved, in opposition to Dryden and Pope, that the praises of Hamlet are by no means ironical, but very serious, and, as he thinks, very just. But, as to this last point, the world will, I imagine, continue to think with Dryden and Pope. It has been conjectured, not without probability, that "the gentle Shakespeare" took this method of consoling some friend who had made an unsuccessful attempt in the drama.

Act III. Sc. 2.—"Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them. For there be of them that will themselves laugh to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too, though in the mean time some necessary question of the play be then to be considered; that's villainous, and shews a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it."

It appears that the practice which so strongly and justly excited the indignation of Shakespeare was a very common one, and, as none of Shakespeare's plays were printed under his own inspection, or probably from any other than the play-house copies, there can be no doubt but that much of the trash now to be found in them was surreptitiously introduced. Richard Tarleton, the famous comedian, as we are informed by Stowe, was particularly admired for "a wondrous plentiful, pleasant, *extemporal*, wit." Stowe, p. 697. *edit.* 1615.

> Nature is fine in love, and, where 'tis fine,
> It sends some precious instance of itself
> After the thing it loves. *Act IV. Sc.* 7.

Laertes expresses his wonder that a young maid's wits should be as mortal as an old man's life. In the lines that follow, he aims at something like a solution of this difficulty, by observing, "that nature is fine in love," &c. that is, nature sometimes carries love or affection to a degree of exquisite refinement or sensibility: and where that is the case it commonly gives some precious mark or evidence of its love. Thus Ophelia has sacrificed her reason as a proof or pledge of the ardor of her affection. Such seems to be the meaning of this obscure passage, which perhaps, also, agreeably to the conjecture of Dr. Warburton, may involve in it an allusion to "Love Tokens."

> 1st *Clown*. Is she to be buried in Christian burial that wilfully seeks her own salvation?
> 2d *Clown*. I tell thee she is, therefore make her grave *straight*,—
> The crowner hath sat on her and finds it Christian burial.

Make her grave *immediately*, is the first and most obvious sense of this phrase. Thus in Act III. Sc. 4, of this play, Polonius says, of Hamlet, "He will come straight." But Dr Johnson is of opinion that it means, "Make her grave from east to west, in a line parallel to the church. This interpretation receives considerable countenance from a passage in Cymbeline, Act IV. Sc. 2, where Guiderius says, at the obsequies of Fidele, "Nay, Cadwal, we must lay his head to the east—my father hath a reason for it."

The tragedy of Hamlet is deservedly celebrated among the dramas of Shakespeare; the excellencies of it are numerous and striking; yet few of his plays lie more open to critical animadversion. The three first acts are confessedly not inferior to the noblest productions of his Muse; but in relation to the two last acts we may justly exclaim, "O what a falling off is there!" Yet, amidst the radical absurdities of the conduct and management of the fable, we meet with many passages,

* So, in Twelfth Night, Malvolio is styled "an affectioned ass." And, in Love's Labour Lost, Nathaniel tells the Pedant, "that his *phrases* have been witty without affection."

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passages, and even entire scenes, exquisitely beautiful. "Of the feigned madness of Hamlet there appears," as Dr. Johnson has observed, "no adequate cause—his treatment of Ophelia is useless and wanton cruelty.—After he has convicted the king, he makes no proper attempt to punish him. And though, at the awful injunction of his father's ghost, he undertakes in the most solemn manner to avenge his murder, he yet fails to keep his word; and the death of the king at last springs from the desire of avenging his own and not his father's quarrel. The assassination of Polonius, the consequent distraction and untimely end of Ophelia, the sanguinary sacrifice of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, the unconscious instruments of the king's sinister purposes, the villainous treachery of Laertes, so opposite to our previous ideas of his character; the shocking behaviour of Hamlet at the grave of Ophelia, and the incidental circumstances attending her obsequies, including the far-famed scene of the grave-diggers; all these things are either grossly improbable or still more grossly offensive. Yet such is the magic of genius, that, while our judgment condemns, our feelings are deeply interested, and our admiration powerfully excited. The behaviour of Hamlet has been palliated by some, on the ground of his being represented as really disordered in his intellects. But nothing more seems intended by the poet than the portrait of a mind of extreme sensibility, incited by grief, indignation, resentment, and the ungoverned tempest of the passions, to the most wild and unjustifiable excesses. The moral is plain. In the prosecution of the most laudable ends the choice of the means ought to be strictly and uniformly attended to; and, in the words of Beaumont and Fletcher, as quoted by Mr. Steevens, in his judicious concluding remarks on this play:

"Although his justice were as white as truth,
His way was crooked to it—that condemns him."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN pulling down the south wing of this very ancient mansion, formerly inhabited by the family of the Brewse, who followed the fortune of the Conqueror from Normandy, some silver money was found; the pieces very thin, otherwise in fine preservation. King Phillip and Mary, commonly called Bloody Queen Mary, their heads facing each other. The arms of the Queen and of Spain, impaled crowned, and xii for pence Possimus.

HEAD.—Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, Princes of England, France, Naples, and Spain.

TAIL.—We can do every thing with the assistance of our God.

Also the shillings of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England.

TAIL.—No one shall divide these whom God has joined together.

HEAD.—James, by Grace of God, Great twelve-pence Britain, France, and Ireland, King. xii

Also sixpences of same reign.

The two latter coins were found buried in the ground within the moat, by the draw-bridge, the estate and residence of

RICHARD CAFFYN DENDY.

Leigh-place, near Ryegate,
Sept. 2, 1811,

"Fifteenth century the family of the Brewse, who came in with the conqueror to follow his fortunes, resided here the 13th and 14th century. Brewse's Pedigree, Heraldry Office. Also 2 vols. Manning in Bookham." *Manning's History of Surry.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM induced, through your excellent publication, to draw the attention of its readers to an institution, but a few years formed, for the reformation of criminals. The benefit the country has already derived from it will, I trust, be deemed a sufficient excuse for my intruding it on their notice, as well as a strong inducement to those who have not given it their support, to do it readily.

This establishment, called the "Refuge for the Destitute," was instituted in the year 1804, by a most respectable clergyman and magistrate, the Reverend Edward Whittaker, for the purpose of affording an opportunity of reformation to the criminal, and relief to the distressed, by receiving within its walls, persons discharged from penal confinement, and others, who from loss of character cannot procure an honest maintenance, though willing to do so. The necessity of such an institution had been long felt by the considerate part of mankind, but none has ever been established, except the present, which, though wisely planned, might have failed, like many wise and benevolent schemes, had not the zealous founder met with others, whose perse-

verance,

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verance, added to his own, soon enabled him to overcome all difficulties; a subscription was entered into, and a committee formed to prepare laws and regulations; convenient premises were engaged at Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth. The nature of the institution being made known in the prisons and police offices, in London, as well as in different counties, applications for admission soon became numerous, from which were selected those who appeared really penitent.

As it was improper to discharge the objects admitted, until they had been a sufficient time to enable the committee to judge, by their conduct, whether they were sufficiently reformed to be restored to society, the number at one time increased to eighty, but it was found, that half that number is as many as the present funds will maintain.

The males have been employed in splitting wood, working in the garden, &c. &c. The females, in plain and slop work, washing, knitting, &c. &c.; but, as washing appears most profitable, the principal attention is paid to that. "The utmost possible attention is paid to the improvement of their morals, and suitable admonition and religious instruction daily afforded them, by a clergyman of the church of England. After they have acquired a due sense of religion, and such habits of industry as may render them useful members of society, reconciliation to their friends (if persons of good character) is attempted, and proper situations sought for them; and a certain portion of their earnings, with clothing, is allowed them, if discharged with credit, and further rewards bestowed on those who persevere in good conduct.

The committee report, "that, in the year 1809, sixty-seven were restored to society; and in 1810, thirty; and of that number, sixty-five behave with regularity and propriety; of the remaining thirty-two, some have failed; but it is by no means ascertained that those have returned to their former vices."

After a report so grateful and pleasing to the feelings of every friend to humanity, and to every true Christian, I need not expatiate on the good that has already been done by this admirable and excellent institution, nor on the inestimable blessings derived by those who have been restored by it: these are, I trust, sufficient to call forth the exertions of every friend to his country, in behalf of an institution, in the support of which, the impulse of the heart will be found to act in concurrence with the suggestions of the understanding, and the dictates of the soundest policy.

This establishment is now removed to Middlesex House, Hackney-road, where subscriptions are received; and also by the treasurer, Edward Forster, jun. esq. St. Helen's Place. A. H.

Ely Place, August 14, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SO much has lately been inserted in the Magazine respecting what is termed, '*The church-government of the Quakers*, that many of thy readers may think they have had enough.* I do not now wish to encumber the page; but I think, if any thing more be inserted, the best way will be to put in the chapter on Discipline in the *Summary* itself; and not mere relations from anonymous correspondents, some of whom, like my paginal colleague S. T., are not always accurate on every point. I therefore send the said chapter from the last edition, in 12mo. 1804.

12*th Month*, 1811. ALTERA PARS.

"THE purposes which our discipline hath chiefly in view, are, the relief of the poor,—the maintenance of good order,—the support of the testimonies which we believe it is our duty to bear to the world,—and the help and recovery of such as are overtaken in faults;—in a few words, the promotion of piety and charity.

"In the practice of discipline, we think it indispensable that the order recommended by Christ himself be invariably observed: 'If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother; but if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that, in the mouth of two or three witnesses, every word may be established; and if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church.'"

To effect the salutary purposes of discipline, meetings were appointed, at an early period of the society, which, from the times of their being held, were called Quarterly-meetings. It was afterwards found expedient to divide the districts of those meetings, and to meet more frequently; from whence arose Monthly-meetings, subordinate to those held quarterly. At length, in 1669, a Yearly-meeting was established to superintend, assist, and provide rules for, the whole; previously to which, general meetings had been occasionally held.

A Monthly-meeting is usually composed of several particular congregations, situated within

* Our readers will feel themselves obliged to this judicious correspondent.

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within a convenient distance from each other. Its business is to provide for the subsistence of the poor, and for the education of their offspring; to judge of the sincerity and fitness of persons appearing to be convinced of the religious principles of the society, and desiring to be admitted into membership; to excite due attention to the discharge of religious and moral duty; and to deal with disorderly members. Monthly-meetings also grant to such of their members as remove into other Monthly-meetings, certificates of their membership and conduct; without which they cannot gain membership in such meetings. Each Monthly-meeting is required to appoint certain persons, under the name of overseers, who are to take care that the rules of our discipline be put in practice; and, when any case of complaint, or disorderly conduct, comes to their knowledge, to see that private admonition agreeably to the gospel rule before-mentioned, be given, previously to its being laid before the Monthly-meeting.

When a case is introduced, it is usual for a small committee to be appointed, to visit the offender, to endeavour to convince him of his error, and induce him to forsake and condemn it. If they succeed, the person is by minute declared to have made satisfaction for the offence; if not, he is disowned as a member of the society.

In disputes between individuals, it has long been the decided judgment of the society, that its members should not sue each other at law. It therefore enjoins all to end their differences by speedy and impartial arbitration, agreeably to rules laid down. If any refuse to adopt this mode, or, having adopted it, to submit to the award, it is the direction of the Yearly-meeting that such be disowned.

To Monthly-meetings also belongs the allowing of marriages; for our society hath always scrupled to acknowledge the exclusive authority of the priests in the solemnization of marriage. Those who intend to marry, appear together and propose their intention to the Monthly-meeting; and, if not attended by their parents or guardians, produce a written certificate of their consent, signed in the presence of witnesses. The meeting then appoints a committee to enquire whether they be clear of other engagements respecting marriage; and, if at a subsequent meeting no objections be reported, they have the meeting's consent to solemnise their intended marriage. This is done in a public meeting for worship, towards the close whereof the parties stand up, and solemnly take each other for husband and wife. A certificate of the proceedings is then publicly read, and signed by the parties, and afterwards by the relations and others as witnesses. Of such marriages the Monthly-meeting keeps a record; as also of the births and burials of its members. A certificate of the date, of the name of the infant, and of its parents, signed by those present at the birth, is the subject of one of the last mentioned records; and an order for the interment, countersigned by the grave-maker, of the other. The naming of children is without ceremony. Burials are also conducted in a simple manner. The body, followed by the relations and friends, is sometimes, previously to interment, carried to a meeting; and at the grave a pause is generally made; on both which occasions it frequently falls out, that one or more friends present have somewhat to express for the edification of those who attend; but no religious rite is considered as an essential part of burial.

Several Monthly-meetings compose a Quarterly-meeting. At the Quarterly-meeting are produced written answers from the Monthly-meetings to certain queries respecting the conduct of their members, and the meeting's care over them. The accounts thus received, are digested into one, which is sent, also in the form of answers to queries, by representatives, to the Yearly-meeting. Appeals from the judgment of Monthly-meetings, are brought to the Quarterly-meetings; whose business also it is to assist in any difficult case, or where remissness appears in the care of the Monthly-meetings over the individuals who compose them.

The Yearly-meeting has the general superintendance of the society in the country in which it is established; and therefore, as the accounts which it receives discover the state of inferior meetings, as particular exigencies require, or as the meeting is impressed with a sense of duty, it gives forth its advice, makes such regulations as appear to be requisite, or excites to the observance of those already made; and sometimes appoints committees to visit those Quarterly-meetings which appear to be in need of immediate advice. Appeals from the judgment of Quarterly-meetings are here finally determined; and a brotherly correspondence, by epistles, is maintained with other Yearly-meetings.

In this place it is proper to add, that, as we may believe women may be rightly called to the work of the ministry, we also think that to them belongs a share in the support of our Christian discipline; and that some parts of it, wherein their own sex is concerned, devolve on them with peculiar propriety. Accordingly they have Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly, Meetings of their own sex, held at the same time with those of the men; but separately, and without the power of making rules: and it may be remarked that during the persecutions, which formerly occasioned the imprisonment of so many of the men, the care of the poor often fell on the women, and was by them satisfactorily administered.

In order that those who are in the situation of ministers may have the tender sympathy and counsel of those of either sex, who, by their experience in the work of religion, are qualified

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qualified for that service, the Monthly-meetings are advised to select such, under the denomination of elders. These, and ministers approved by their Monthly-meetings, have meetings peculiar to themselves, called Meetings of Ministers and Elders; in which they have an opportunity of exciting each other to a discharge of their several duties, and of extending advice to those who may appear to be weak, without any needless exposure. Such meetings are generally held in the compass of each Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly, Meeting. They are conducted by rules prescribed by the Yearly-meeting, and have no authority to make any alteration or addition to them. The members of them unite with their brethren in the Meetings for discipline, and are equally accountable to the latter for their conduct.

There is not in any of the meetings which have been mentioned any president, as we believe that divine Wisdom alone ought to preside; nor hath any member a right to claim pre-eminence over the rest. The office of clerk, with a few exceptions, is undertaken voluntarily by some member; as is also the keeping of the records. Where these are very voluminous, and require a house for their deposit (as is the case in London, where the general records of the society in Great Britain are kept), a clerk is hired to have the care of them; but, except a few clerks of this kind, and persons who have the care of meeting-houses, none receive any stipend or gratuity for their services in our religious society.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GENTLEMAN in Berkshire has (what I esteem) a very curious harpsichord in his possession. It was made in the reign of King James, 1622; is between six and seven feet in length, and has the long keys black, and the short ones white; the inside is ornamented with different figures and devices.

CADWALADR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Adventurer, No. VII, is marked *Z*, the general signature of Warton. I do *not* see in it that style of thinking or writing which I find in the other papers of Warton: I *do* see the mind and the language of Johnson: I once suspected the paper to have been originally written by Warton, who was likely enough to take up such a subject, and to have been materially corrected and improved by Johnson. Boswell, who had not a very refined taste, or a very sagacious understanding, and who perhaps was guided merely by the signa-

tures, does not as[illegible] sage. My suspi[illegible] confirmed and exte[illegible] of Warton: Wooll[illegible] probability, by writt[illegible] and in the enumeratio[illegible] tributions to the Ad[illegible] not mention this paper[illegible] vinced that the pape[illegible] Johnson solely and [illegible] erroneous signature ha[illegible] edition of the Adven[illegible] and that Johnson eithe[illegible] or cared nothing about i[illegible]

body of dissenters, ossible for any can- rial office, to afford previously to his nour of the ruling is difficult to pro- ation of the literal o obtain the repeal it is best therefore eral policy, and its own weapons.

A PRESBYTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO take the honey [illegible]d to have been basket-hive without[illegible]speare, on Sir bees; place a new hive cl[illegible]known to the one, allowing the bees free [illegible]what work is gress from the old to the [illegible] S, usual place of going in and o[illegible] *shutting up every other cre[illegible] which they could find a passa[illegible]* same time a proper door or op[illegible]ONS. be left in the new basket to adm[illegible] colony following their usual occu[illegible]miserably When the old store-house has beer[illegible]capital, the little animals will begin to w[illegible]itation the new one, which, as soon as a[illegible]ught tained, should be a signal for introduc[illegible]of some offensive matter into their old habi[illegible]tation, for the purpose of dislodging the whole of the inhabitants. Putrid meat, or the carcases of three or four dead mice, or any thing which has a very disagreeable smell, will soon cause them to abandon their old habitation, and remove to the new one. The offensive matter should be put in at the top. W. O.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your correspondents favor me with the mode of fixing chalks on brown or colored paper.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING for many years heard and read much, and I believe deservedly, of the *Morality* of the Christian religion, I lately determined to possess myself of a summary of this famous moral Code, as given in the words of the New Testament; guess, however, my astonishment, when, on enquiring at my bookseller's, and after much search, I find that no specific view of the morality of the

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within a convenient printed! If I am other. Its business is to el obliged to any of sistence of the poor, and refer me to such a their offspring; to jud to me extraordinary fitness of persons and millions per annum of the religious prin teachers of religion in desiring to be admitt that, in eighteen hun excite due attention the Christian dispensa gious and moral duty view of its moral Code orderly members.

Perhaps this is, how- great to such of the wondered at when we into other Monthly Barrow announcing a their membership which they cannot of which, he says, Chris- meetings. Each *the first time*, rendered a ed to appoint certain ch of education! There of overseers, who son in his statements that rules of our discipl ask the question, for what, when any case d have we paid such enor- conduct, comes for the support of Chris- that private ad We are *yet*, it seems, gospel rule befo ection of the moral precepts viously to its b , and within three months meeting.

When a ca actical means have appeared a small comm Christianity to the rising ge- the offender, PHILANTHROPOS. of his error, condemn it

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

by minute for the only of your numerous correspon- members nts are in the habit of making expe-

In d s on the air, with the rudimeter, at been particular change, and will favor me with the results of their experiments du- ring a thunderstorm, they will much oblige me.

My object for such an enquiry is to know whether there is a greater quantity of oxygen devolved during a storm: for I once had occasion to take a lighted can- dle into the open air; I soon remarked that it burnt very bright, and the tallow seemed to melt away faster than ordinary. And on account of a common complaint made by the dairy-maids of their milk and cream turning sour, as well as several other articles being affected much in the same manner. A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A BEAUTIFUL aromatic plant, cal- led "*Epidendron*," had been lately imported into this country from the island of Java, having the peculiar properties of deriving no apparent nourishment from earth or water, but vegetating freely by mere suspension from a wall or ceiling. If any of your correspondents can give accurate particulars respecting this won- derful plant, it would be highly gratifying to DYPHONIUS.

Nov. 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears, from the experiments of Dr. Davy, that, in some galvanic processes, as in the decomposition of the alkalies, their success depends on the *number* of plates employed, rather than on the *dimensions*; and in others, as in the deflagration of metals, that consi- derable *dimensions* are preferable, if not necessary.

It would, probably, be acceptable to others as well as myself, to be informed what are the relative powers, and number, and dimension, of the galvanic plates; or whether their dimensions are indifferent, provided the *quantity* of surface is made equal, by a proportionate increase of number of plates employed. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years ago I read in some work, treating of the Roman empire in the third or fourth century, a description of the eloquence and practice of the law at Rome in that age. As that character of the legal profession would exactly pour- tray the deplorable state of the same pro- fession in England at this day, it cannot fail to be acceptable to your readers, to see a character of the Roman lawyers reprinted in one of your early numbers. In spite of many worthless Rush-lights and *Gas-lights*, there yet remain some sound sense and independance in this profession; and I am persuaded, if many of its members saw their own portrait, as in a mirror, in that of the Roman lawyers above alluded to, shame and re- form would be the certain consequence.

PHILO-VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE legislature has very properly regulated the conveyance of pas- sengers, by stage-coaches. Having had occasion frequently to cross the Severn, I think nothing more demands attention than the modern construction of ferry- boats. They possess no kind of security against accident, in a most dangerous river. The sides are so low, that they may fill in an instant. Gilpin, in his tour on the Wye, besides exposing the danger, has properly remarked, How apt the ingress and egress of cattle is to lame them, merely from the want of a sliding broad board, to lead them out.

F. G.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the *new* literal construction of the first of William and Mary, cap. 18, commonly called the "*Toleration Act*," is said to require that the teacher, or preacher, applying for a license, should be attached to some congregation; it appears to be necessary that every congregation should liberally elect, as assistant preachers at a nominal salary, all persons who desire to obtain a license.

This law does not restrict a congregation from having a hundred preachers, if it think proper; and no congregation ought to be scrupulous in assisting to defeat a *novel* construction of this Act, which, if its true intent and meaning, would, in a few years after it passed, have produced an effect directly the contrary of its avowed design, and have destroyed the whole body of dissenters, by rendering it impossible for any candidate for the ministerial office, to afford proofs of his abilities previously to his actual election.

In the present humour of the ruling powers, it would be as difficult to procure a legislative alteration of the literal terms of that Act, as to obtain the repeal of all the Test Laws; it is best therefore to temporise with illiberal policy, and defeat it by means of its own weapons.

Jan. 15, 1812. A PRESBYTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WAS the ballad, said to have been written by Shakespeare, on Sir Thomas Lucas, ever made known to the public? If it has been, in what work is it to be found? S.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES *of* DISTINGUISHED PERSONS *in* PARIS, *from the* LETTERS *of an* AMERICAN, *lately published at* PHILADELPHIA.

THE ABBE BARRUEL.

IN the course of my residence in Paris, I formed an acquaintance with the Abbé Barruel, whose work on the Masonic societies of Europe, once attracted so much both of censure and applause. Barruelism, the title given to his exposition of the views of the German Illuminati, is now not only out of vogue, but has almost fallen into oblivion. It must, nevertheless, be acknowledged, that the world is indebted to him for some important discoveries, and much curious research. It is at the same time universally admitted, that his hatred of jacobinism, and the warmth of his fancy, betrayed him into many exaggerated representations and idle fears. His history of the persecution of the French clergy, at the commencement of the revolution, is, in my estimation, the most valuable of his productions. It is not only a very interesting narrative, but an historical document of great importance.

The author returned to France, on the establishment of the consular government, published a pamphlet in 1802, in favour of the *Concordat*, and was, not long after, made one of the canons of the Metropolitan church of Paris, a capacity in which he continued to act when I saw him. I found him miserably lodged, in a remote part of the capital, and laboriously occupied, in a refutation of the metaphysics of Kant. He thought he had discovered a key to the riddles of the German philosopher, and denounced his principles and intentions, as no less dangerous to the cause of religion and morals, than those of the most atheistical of the Illuminati. The timorous and prolific imagination of the good Abbé, had, I fear, more share in the creation of the "gorgons and chimeras dire," which he supposed to exist in the unintelligible volumes of Kant, than either the heart or the head of the metaphysician himself. Whatever is perfectly obscure, is flexible to any interpretation, and if charity would allow of that which Barruel gives to the works of Kant, I should think it quite as rational and plausible as any other which it has been my unfortunate lot to peruse.

My conversations with Barruel turned principally upon the progress which religion had made in France, and on the degree of patronage which it enjoyed under the new government. No man had attended more assiduously to this subject than himself, or was better fitted both from his opportunities and feelings, to decide correctly and impartially. His statements fully confirmed what I have advanced on this head, in my first letter, descriptive of Bordeaux, and coincided with the additional observations, which I

now propose to make on the same point. The prophet Jeremiah never uttered more bitter lamentations or gloomy forebodings, with respect to Jerusalem, than did this good old man, when speaking of the actual influence and prospects of the gospel in his unchristian country. His creative fancy could not have magnified the evil, in the face of evidence open and irresistible to every observer, and if it could have exerted any sway would have had a contrary operation, as all his wishes and affections prompted him to be sanguine. He calculated that out of a population of six hundred thousand souls, which he ascribed to Paris, forty thousand were in the habit of going to church, and of that number he supposed about twenty thousand to be actuated by a spirit of piety. This computation coincided with the result of my own personal observation. The proportion was even larger than I expected, when I adverted to the state of public worship but a few years before, and to the prevailing system of morals and opinions.

THE ABBE HAÜY.

At the period of my residence in Paris, the Abbé Haüy, so celebrated for his labors in mineralogy, was the annual director of the garden of plants. I was made known to him soon after my arrival, and enjoyed a familiar access both to his study and to the invaluable treasures under his care. To this excellent person the world is largely indebted for his crystallography, and his plan for the specification of minerals. When I recollected what he had achieved in his department of science, and the labors he was then compelled to undergo, and adverted, at the same time, to his advanced age, and to the extreme debility of his frame, bordering on absolute decrepitude, I was struck with astonishment and admiration at the activity of spirit and the force of volition, which were necessary to vanquish obstacles apparently insurmountable. No person, who has had the good fortune to enjoy the society of this individual, can fail to do justice to the softness and urbanity of his manners, to the depth and variety of his scientific attainments, and to the sound and elevated morality of his character and opinions. In his lectures he is remarkable for the perspicuity of method and expression, and the felicity of illustration, with which he treats a subject, the exposition of which exacts these qualities in an eminent degree. Haüy is a Catholic priest, and no less scrupulously exact in the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions, than indefatigably laborious in the prosecution of his official researches. He wears the cross of the legion of honor in common with his brethren of the Institute, and is treated by them with the deference due to his private virtues, and to his extensive knowledge.

In one of our walks in the garden of plants, he related to me a circumstance which was well fitted to recal my fancy from the contemplation of the republican era of Athens, and deserves to be recorded as an illustration of the despotism under which he lives. He stated, that he had received a peremptory order from the Emperor to compose and finish, within the space of six months, a Treatise on Natural Philosophy for the use of the schools; and that it was in vain for him to plead either the multitude of his avocations, his physical infirmities, or the distant connexion between this subject and his particular studies. All expostulation was futile; and the professor, in order to accomplish his task within the period prescribed, was forced to subduct a considerable portion of time from the hours which he usually allotted to repose and exercise. He produced a work which now claims the first rank, as an elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy, and has been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. He showed me a version of it in the Polish, upon which he appeared to dwell with lively satisfaction. I was informed afterwards, that a similar mandate had been sent to several other of the savans and literati of Paris, who were supposed to be best qualified for the composition of such works as were required in the Lycées. Their gracious sovereign and liege lord admitted of no excuse arising from any cause whatever, and, by this singular exercise of power, answered the double purpose of obtaining luminous treatises on the rudiments of science for the instruction of the youth of the Lycées, and of perverting their judgment by the pompous and extravagant adulation contained in the preface of every new book introduced into their libraries.

BUFFON.

The garden of plants owes its present extent and magnificence to the exertions and care of the Comte de Buffon. In this institution, and in his great work on Natural History, which, if they were susceptible of a comparison, might be said to resemble each other, he has left an invaluable

valuable inheritance to his country, and erected two noble monuments to his own fame. Gibbon remarks, in the commencement of his Memoirs, "that style is the image of character." This observation was verified in the person of Buffon, the pomp and splendor of whose diction bore an analogy to the nature of his understanding, to his modes of action, and to his general habits of life. He wrote, lived, dressed, and talked, magnificently. I was told, by one who had been among the number of his intimate friends, that he never sat down to compose in the morning, until his *valet de chambre* had completely equipped him for the social intercourse of the day. He imagined that his periods never flowed volubly, or marched majestically, but when the business of the *toilette* was finished, and the person suitably decorated. It was a maxim with him, that neither the mind nor the body should ever be found but in full dress, or in an elegant *dishabille*. Notwithstanding the stately affectation and the rich coloring of his style, it is certain that he bestowed much less labor upon it than Rousseau employed on a diction, the distinguishing characteristics of which are apparent ease and simplicity.

Marmontel, in his Memoirs, has not done justice to Buffon, when he speaks of his connexion with the encyclopedists, and ascribes his defection from them to an impatience of inferiority, and a desire of conciliating the favor of the court, to which they were obnoxious. The naturalist withdrew from them, because he disliked their principles, and was disgusted with the arrogant tone and jealous competition of their society. Marmontel misrepresents the motives of Buffon, but says truly, when he remarks that the latter felt himself strong enough to live with some magnificence, and preferred having a free and separate bark to himself. The naturalist left a son, who reached a high rank in the army, but perished by the guillotine in the year 1794. He met death with great courage, and exclaimed several times on the scaffold, "Citizens, my name is Buffon!" There was, however, nothing talismanic in this ejaculation, when addressed to the ears of the Parisian mob.

MADAME DE GENLIS.

The Arsenal of the former monarchs of France is situated opposite to the garden of plants, on the other side of the Seine. It contains a public library of great extent and value, but was, in my eye, still more attractive from being the residence of Madame de Genlis, with whose reputation you are well acquainted. She occupied gratuitously, with the permission of the Emperor, the apartments immediately above the library, of which she had the unrestrained use, and was comfortably, although by no means splendidly, lodged. I had occasion to pay frequent visits to this celebrated woman, and enjoyed much of her conversation. Her previous history, and particularly the part which she acted in the commencement of the revolution, are too well known to you to need repetition here. I shall, therefore, speak only of her present situation, and of the impression which she left upon my mind.

Madame de Genlis, once the governess of the children of the Duke of Orleans, was invested with the same character at the period of my residence in Paris, in relation to the then Queen of Naples, the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. This was, however, a merely honorary title at the time, and has not, in all likelihood, since required personal attention to the duties of the station. It was accompanied by a pension of twelve hundred dollars a year from the Emperor, for which it was said he exacted from her an hebdomadal or weekly epistle, on miscellaneous subjects. It was stated, that he had imposed this singular species of fealty, with a view to obtain her opinions on the affairs of the day, and the characters of those by whom she was surrounded.

The conversation of this lady impressed me with a high idea of her powers, and corresponded to the celebrity of her name. She appeared to me rather solemn and didactic than otherwise, and displayed much less fancy and vivacity in discourse, than I was led to expect from the rich imagery and the glowing pictures with which her works abound. But I was still delighted with the depth and beauty of her observations on human nature, and with the rational and philosophical strain of her ideas. I could discover, at every moment, proofs of the most acute discernment, of a memory uncommonly tenacious, and of a very singular faculty of description. The chief merit of her writings may, indeed, be said to consist, not so much in the flights of a vigorous imagination, as in the expression of strong feeling, and in the skill with which she discovers and exhibits the various shades and the ridiculous points

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points of the human character. She paints the depravity and the follies of the world with a force and fidelity, which lead you to suppose that she must have had, for a long time, some horrible models before her eyes, and retained many bitter recollections of them in her heart.

We conversed much about England, where she resided during a part of the revolution, and was treated with the distinction due to her reputation and talents. She appeared, however, to be but little infected with that Anglo-mania which has been made, by the French government, so serious a charge against her brilliant rival, Madame de Stael. She spoke of that country in terms much more creditable to her policy than to her candor or gratitude. The English were, according to Madame de Genlis, at least a century behind-hand in civilisation; wholly destitute of taste or knowledge in the fine arts; and chiefly remarkable for the illiberality of their prejudices, and the exorbitance of their pride. She found no merit in any English novels or romances excepting those of Miss Burney, and was particularly disgusted with the productions of Mrs. Radcliffe, who, nevertheless, is described by the author of the Pursuits of Literature, as "the mighty magician of the Mysteries of Udolpho, bred and nourished by the Florentine muses, and extolled as a poetess, 'whom Ariosto would have acknowledged with rapture.'" I coincide with this illustrious critic, and venture to claim, for the novels of England, a decided superiority over those of France, in their distinguishing and appropriate character, as a just representation of familiar life and manners, and an exertion of the powers of fancy, in favour of genuine feeling and sound morals. In works of imagination generally the female writers of England greatly excel, in my opinion, the literary sisterhood of France. I have been often led to reflect upon this circumstance with some surprise, as French women certainly display much more fancy in conversation, and enjoy, by their preponderance in society and their habits of social intercourse, very important advantages for the culture of all the faculties of the mind.

Madame de Genlis is said to have been uncommonly handsome in her youth, but is now of an advanced age, and preserves no other vestige of beauty than an eye of great fire and penetration. She was conspicuous at an early period of life for the brilliancy of her wit, and the variety of her accomplishments, many of which she still retains. She is now almost unrivalled among her own sex for her skill in music and drawing, and distinguished for a singular talent in imitating precious stones. She showed me a specimen of her labours in this way in the form of a snuff-box, that produced the most complete illusion. She was, when I saw her, occupied in the composition of a work, to be intitled, the Botany of the Bible, or a History of the Plants mentioned in the sacred writings, and had herself sketched and colored a number of designs for the work, in a most happy style of execution.

The strongest and most valuable titles which this lady justly prefers to respect and admiration, do not, however, arise from any external accomplishments of this kind, but are founded upon her indefatigable industry, her profound knowledge of the human heart, her various attainments in literature, her uncommon powers of invention and description, and the ease, correctness, and occasional felicity, of her style. At a very early age she was initiated into one of the most brilliant, polished, intelligent, and, I may add, depraved, societies that has ever existed. She brought to it, a mind always on the alert in observation, capable of analysing the most intricate features, and penetrating into the deepest recesses, of the human character, and possessing, at the same time, a most exquisite relish for the pleasures and occupations of the fashionable world.

No woman of her time has been more habitually in conversation with the best intellects of Europe, during the course of a long life; and there is none, perhaps, who has more successfully improved her opportunities. She was closely connected with the sect of republicans and philosophers, at the commencement of the revolution, and is far from having passed a blameless life. It is, however, a remarkable circumstance in itself, and highly honourable to her, that all her writings breathe the purest morality; and that many of them are exclusively devoted to the cause of religion and virtue. Her Theatre of Education, one of her first and most ingenious productions, is, I think, among the best sources of moral instruction open to young girls, and a book which, of all others, I would most readily put into their hands. It appeared to give her no small pleasure, when she was informed, that this work had

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had a considerable circulation in this country. Her works would now fill at least sixty octavo volumes, and afford proofs, not only of a prodigious fertility of invention, but of the most astonishing diligence.

CARDINAL MAURY.

Mde. de Genlis, at the period of my acquaintance with her, saw the most intelligent society of Paris, and gave *petit soupers*, which exhibited an image of the old entertainments of the same kind, and at which there reigned much of the bon ton of the old régime. The most prominent member of her circle was CARDINAL MAURY, so celebrated in the annals of the national assembly, and to whom, both the palm of eloquence and energy was, during the sitting of that body, almost universally accorded. As the author of several works of great merit, as the most intrepid and powerful antagonist of Mirabeau, and the bulwark of the clergy and the throne, he enjoyed an unequalled share of consideration, particularly among the royalists of the day. He is now in the first ranks of French literature, and, without competition, the most distinguished and able ecclesiastic of the empire. He emigrated to Italy before the death of the king, and sheltered himself, in different parts of that country, from the storm of the revolution. Pius the VI. gave him a cardinal's hat, and deputed him, in 1792, to Frankfort, to officiate there as his nuncio, at the coronation of the Emperor of Germany. On the irruption of the French armies into Italy, orders were issued to arrest him wherever he could be found; and it was with no small difficulty, that he escaped the vigilant pursuit of his enemies. After sharing the fortunes of Pius until his death, he addressed, in 1805, a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, signifying his intention to return to France, and to do homage to the new government. Buonaparte granted him an interview the same year, at Genoa; and the result of the meeting was said to be perfectly satisfactory to both.

Since the period of his return to France, he has received the most flattering demonstrations of the imperial favour, and evinced his gratitude, by the most profound obsequiousness, and the grossest adulation. In all the mummeries to which the French government has rendered the forms of religion subservient, Cardinal Maury has been the chief puppet, and the ready instrument; whether the task, imposed upon him, was to pronounce the legality of the emperor's divorce, or to attest the numerous favours which his master has conferred upon the Catholic worship. The cardinal was made the almoner of Prince Jerome, and took occasion to introduce, into the discourse which he pronounced on his admission to the Institute, a solemn eulogium on that individual. The extraordinary virtues and talents of the imperial family constitute his favourite theme in conversation, and are habitually extolled by him with a fervor and emphasis, of which the insincerity is no less certain, than the flattery is disgusting. His residence in Italy, appears not only to have destroyed the energy of his character, but to have weakened the powers of his understanding. The discourse I have just mentioned, excited the loftiest expectations throughout the whole capital, and attracted an auditory to the Institute, more numerous and brilliant than any which had been assembled, on a similar occasion, for many years before. It fatigued every hearer, and none more than myself, whose hopes were buoyed up to the highest pitch. Even his most zealous friends felt and expressed a heavy disappointment.

A little circumstance preceded this exhibition, which deserves to be mentioned, as an exemplification of the authority exercised by Buonaparte over the Institute. Cardinal Maury was a member of the old Academy of Paris, and, as such, was intitled to claim a seat among that body. This was granted without hesitation; but he insisted also upon receiving from them, at his inauguration, the title of *Monseigneur*, in virtue of his dignity as cardinal. The case was without a direct precedent in their annals, and the innovation not palatable to the members. Cardinal Dubois, indeed, of infamous memory, had been saluted with this title; but it was in his capacity of minister to Louis XV. and not in his ecclesiastical character. The demand was, therefore, rejected; but Maury was not to be diverted from his purpose. The dispute, which arose out of this question, occasioned the ceremony of his admission to be postponed for some weeks. All Paris was in despair at the delay, until the emperor relieved his "good city," by interposing his authority, and seconding the request of his new proselyte, with a positive mandate, which was promptly obeyed.

Marmontel pronounces in his memoirs a warm

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a warm eulogium upon the splendid oratorical powers and the amiable qualities of Maury, but blames him for his overweening arrogance, and the excessive impetuosity of his temper. His character has undergone a sensible change since the period at which Marmontel wrote. He seems no longer to possess that felicity of style which marks his early writings, or that nervous, prompt, and commanding, eloquence, which so eminently distinguished his magnanimous efforts in the national assembly. I saw in him, and those who approach him frequently alike recognise, an ambitious and arrogant, but cautious and politic, prelate, aspiring to the Roman purple and to political consequence, and willing to hold any language, or to act any part, which may prove agreeable or useful to his patron. Should Bonaparte be able to overcome, in his favor, that repugnance which he feels to all those who were conspicuous for their devotion to the house of Bourbon, Maury will undoubtedly be selected as the chief agent in the execution of the plans that he may have in view with regard to religion. It is said, that the cardinal has in his hands very important documents on the subject of the revolution, which, in all probability, will never see the light, in consequence, according to the Parisian phrase, of the new position in which he finds himself.

Although Maury was the most distinguished of the royalist party in the national assembly, and by far the most strenuous, active, and intrepid, defender of the throne and the altar, it is rather remarkable that he was at no time personally odious, even to the most infuriate of the jacobin mob of Paris, and rarely the object of their indignities. The *poissardes* sometimes abused, but more frequently applauded him; even the most venal and factious of the journals of the day occasionally pronounced his panegyric. The populace are said to have applied this language to him: "At least he does not seek to deceive us: he serves the cause that he has espoused openly and honestly." "*Au moins il ne cherche pas a nous trahir, et il sert franchment le parti qu'il a embrassé.*" The impression produced upon the minds of all parties by the inflexible courage, the vehement candor, and the unshaken constancy with which he exposed and withstood the designs of the republican party, certainly contributed to save his life. He overawed his enemies, and extorted the respect and admiration of the lower classes. His example serves to show, that in a season of public commotion, or of danger from the plots of faction, an individual may best consult his personal interests by boldly asserting, and resolutely defending, the cause of justice and of truth.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

INGENIOUS MOTTO.

MRS. MONTAGU'S Essay on Shakespeare was sent to Voltaire with this motto prefixed.

Pallas te hoc vulnere Pallas
Immolat.

CHURCH-STEEPLES.

A well-imagined book on cottage architecture has covered this country with pretty cottages: surely a well-imagined book on church-steeples, might as extensively teach the art of capping them gracefully, so as to embellish the landscape. Half our church-steeples look as if the builders had left them unfinished.

OTTILIA'S REFLECTIONS.

In Goethe's late novel, entitled Elective Attractions, the heroine, Ottilia, compiles a book of aphorisms, of which the following are a specimen.

A good thought that we read we put down in a common-place book. And why not a good thought that we hear? and why not those little paragraphs in the letters of our friends, which contain spirited words, or original observations?

Every word that is uttered excites the antithetic idea.

Contradiction and flattery both make a bad dialogue.

When we meet a man who is under obligations to us, the recollection occurs; but how often we meet those to whom we are under obligations without thinking about it.

The pleasantest companies are those in which the parties see one another with cheerful respect.

He who speaks long before others, without flattering his audience, incurs displeasure.

A man can bear to have his faults known, reproved even, and can suffer many of their evil consequences with patience; but impatient he is sure to become, if he has to leave them off.

Some

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Some faults are necessary to constitute our individuality: it would be unpleasant to us, if our old friends left off certain peculiarities.

What faults may we polished people retain?—Those which rather flatter than offend our neighbours.

A life without love is like a play for the closet; it may be praised, it will not be enjoyed.

Men pass for more dangerous than they are.

Our passions are phenix's; burn the old one, and a new one rises from the ashes.

The greatest men are connected with their own times by some one weakness.

We sometimes converse with a man who is present, as with a statue. He needs not speak, or look at us, or be busy about us: we can see him, feel our relation toward him, and that relation may increase, without his being aware of it, or contributing any more to it than by staying in our presence, like a statue.

To be fond of caricature implies feebleness of observation. Must every trait be magnified to be discerned?

In the great world every one is received for what he gives himself out; but he must give himself out for something: any inconvenience is more bearable than insignificance.

We do not learn much of the men who come to us; it is when we go to them that we find them out.

The greatest prizes of human life fall to the lot of the accomplished soldier.

When guests have left their host, they speak well of him; when a host has dismissed his guests, he rips them up.

There is no exterior mark of politeness which has not some profound moral cause; the right education would be, along with the symbol to teach the motive.

There is a politeness of the heart which grows out of benevolent affections, and which, independently of rank or of country, gives to the manners a winning cast.

Against envying the great qualities of another, the noblest refuge is attachment.

No man is a hero to his valet, says some one; this is because the hero can only be appreciated by the hero: a valet may be a good judge of a valet.

It is a consolation to mediocrity that genius is not physically immortal.

VERSATILITY OF TASTE.

How capricious is literary popularity! Mr. Mathias, in his Review (vol. I. p. 577) has recorded, that the sale of the Town and Country Magazine had, in some months, reached fourteen thousand.

ARTIFICIAL FILTERING JARS.

At the Serapeum in Canopus, says a recent theological writer, filtering jars were invented; and were made by mixing wax with brick earth, and so baking it: the fire having consumed the wax, the vessel remained porous. See a *Letter concerning the two first Chapters of Luke*, p. 96. How much more valuable is this single fact, than all the speculations of his squandered erudition.

CLERICAL REPLY.

"Pray," said Dr. Pearce to one of the prebendaries, "what is your time of residence at Rochester?" "O, my lord," said he, "I reside there the *better* part of the year." "I am very glad to hear it," cried the good bishop. But the doctor's meaning was, and the fact really was, he resided there only during the week of the *audit*.

THE POPE.

George I. asked Dr. Savage, at the levee, why he did not convert the pope when he was at Rome. Because, sire, said he, I had nothing better to offer him.

GERMAN POETESS.

Pope's Rape of the Lock was translated into German verse by Louisa Victoria Gottsched, whose letters were also published in 1771.

A CLERICAL FREETHINKER.

Among the bolder works of biblical criticism occurs, *Esprit du Judaisme, ou Examen critique de la loi de Moyse*, printed in 1770, with the fictitious date *Londres*; and ascribed by literary historians to the Abbé de Prades, who wrote for the Encyclopedy, and whom the king of Prussia promoted to a prebendal stall at Breslau, and to the archdeaconry of Oppelu.

RIDICULOUS EPITAPH.

For Orlando Lassus, a musician, who died in 1594, at Munich, this epitaph was made:

Hic ille Orlandus Lassum qui recreat orbem.

IMPRESSING OF SEAMEN.

A little pamphlet appeared in 1810, entitled, *the Impress considered as the Cause why British Seamen desert*, which was or is sold at 377, in the Strand. The author proposes (p. 19), that the marines be increased from 30,000 to 50,000, that they be employed to garrison the naval arsenals, and to supply the deficiencies arising in each ship; and he endeavours to show, that,

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that, with a disposeable force of this kind, every want in the service can be filled up in emergencies, so as to preclude the necessity of forcible recruiting, and to enable the admiralty to await the requisite affluence of volunteer seamen. This plan is so simple and so specious, that it surely deserves trial at a time when our fleets are much at leisure.

POPULARITY.

Popularity never grows out of compromise. Coalitions neutralise the zealots, whose exaggerations occasion the noise in which popularity consists. The popular administrations have consisted of the able men of one party ably opposed.

Either party has strength enough in this nation, to supply the nucleus of a popular administration; yet the choice is not a matter of indifference. When the creed of either of the two parties has domineered for a couple of parliaments, it always begins to tire. Their point of view is grown familiar, their style of commentary stale, and their argument threadbare. Every third parliament at least, the leading features of public measures, should be strikingly varied; if that national annoy is to be prevented, which leads the people to call out for *something new*, under the name of parliamentary reform.

PATRIOTISM.

The devil, said a Spanish preacher, took the Son of God unto a high mountain, whence he showed England, Italy, and France; it was unlucky for him that the Pyrenees hid Spain.

TRIANON.

The villa of Trianon was built for a mistress of Louis XIV. The sixteenth Louis presented it to his queen, with this compliment: "My ancestor, madam, gave it to his mistress, and I give it to mine." This recals the final farewel of Augustus: "*Vive nostri conjugii memor.*" Yet the uxoriousness of the husband was in neither case requited by the *maritality* of the wife.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MY OLD HORSE SORREL,

By Dr. Wolcot.

DEAR Sorrel, thine eyes are grown dim, and thy feet
No longer can travel the road;
Yet think not penurious, I grudge thee thy meat,
Or forbid thee thy happy abode.

Thou knowest full well, that, in fair and foul weather,
Now 'mid zephyrs, now tempests abhor'd,
How often like friends, we have journey'd together,
And never exchanged a cross word.

In a canter, or trot, or a gallop, or leap
(Ah me! what a satire on man,)
I scarcely remember thou mad'st a *false step*;
Let mortals say this if they can!

To comfort thine age, take as usual thy rounds;
Enjoy all my pastures can yield:
Thy limbs shall not hang on a tree for the hounds;
Thy bones shall not blanch on the field.

Alas, shall the tale to my neighbours be told,
A tale that sweet mercy must doubt;
For thy food, that I kill thee, because thou art old,
And unable to bear me about?

Remembrance shall gratefully keep in her eye,
The excursions that oft have been mine;
Then I dwell on thy virtues, and wish with a sigh,
That *my* life had been harmless as *thine*.

When Winter appears, with his storms and his snows;
That might freeze the slow course of thy blood;
Thou shalt have a dry bed for thy limbs to repose;
A warm stable and plenty of food.

Ingratitude never was thine, the disgrace,
To thy praise which shall ever be sung:
But by *man*, (let me say, with a blush for the race,)
That my bosom has often been stung.

Should I die before *thee*, (for we know not our fate,)
Let thy fears and suspicion be still,
Till the close of thy life, shall Benevolence wait;
For thy name shall be first in my *Will*.

Ossulton Street, Dec. 1812.

THE AUTUMNAL ROSE.

On presenting a Rose to Mrs. ———, on the 27th of September, 1810, *being her Wedding day.*

By Dr. Trotter.

SWEET Rose that to autumnal sky,
For once has spread thy beauteous form;
Go taste what other suns supply,
And shelter from the coming storm:

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O;

O! there prolong thy fragrant flower,
And bask within a nuptial bower.

Sweet Rose, so long the Muse's prize,
By every love-sick poet sung;
Still to delight admiring eyes,
On Flora's fav'rite mantle hung:
What summer flower, in all its bloom,
E'er met so fair, so blest, a doom.

And, when with chaste confusion warm,
On that soft cheek the blush shall steal,
Thy glow shall, with reflected charm,
The heart's emotions half conceal:
Then, as those tints shall die away,
Read in their fate thy own decay.

THE SWEETS OF LIFE.

By MR. PARRY, *Editor of the Welch Melodies.*

WHAT's more pleasing to the eye
Than a clear unclouded sky?
What more grateful to the ear
Than the voice that speaks to cheer?

If by fate we're doom'd to roam,
What's more sweet than thoughts of Home?
If distress the bosom rend
What so welcome as a Friend?

Sweet's the lovely modest rose,
Which 'mid thorns and briars blows;
But more sweet the youth who proves
Faithful to the heart that loves.

THE LION DESCRIBED.

From a Paraphase on the 104th Psalm.

WM. TUCKER, OF TILSHEAD.

THROUGH the wide forest ramble uncontrol'd,
Unc[illegible]'d hordes, fierce, ravenous, and bold,
'Mid fav'ring gloom, to chase their destin'd prey,
With dreadful triumph roar, and dye their fangs in blood;
The princely lion takes his rightful stand
Full in the front, the leader of the band:—
Erect and bold, with brandish'd tail he moves;
His well-built form unrivall'd prowess proves;
On his broad cheek the bloom of youth appears,
T' adorn his front, and crown his rising years;
Long-beaming honors, on his neck reclin'd,
Start as he moves, and flourish in the wind;
On either side the bright encumbrance rolls
In many a ringlet, and his speed controls;
His eyes, huge stars of living fire, all bright,
Shine grand and horrid through the shades of night:
Pride of his ample rear, his pond'rous tail
Forms a broad arch, and swings with every gale.
When through the plain he roars his loud alarm,
All creatures shun the grandeur of his form;
E'en his own tribes, that o'er the desert spring,
Pay cautious reverence to the woodland king.

ON THE PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG LADY;

BY MISS RUSSELL, MITFORD.

SEE fairest among many fair,
Yon graceful maid with smiling air,
And cheek as bright as summer even!
Warm from the dance she seems to spring;
And the light gales above her fling,
Her silken scarf in floating ring,
Like rainbow in th' autumnal heaven.
One snowy arm she lifts to bind
The dark curls sporting in the wind;
And one half raised as if to fly,
With fairy foot keeps equal measure:
Joy sparkles in her radiant eye;
Her light form seems to bound on high;
And motion snatches grace from pleasure.

Such the fair form—the fairer mind,
'Tis not in painter's art to bind
That form with ever-changing grace
Flits like the borealis race,
In variable spell;
That mind like planet star we trace,
Bright and unchangeable,
In its own time its course to run
And Virtue the light-giving sun.

Ill it beseems the playful Muse
Such grave unwonted theme to chuse:
She better loves her darts to try
At the wide mark of prophecy.
Imp with gay plume, the wings of time,
And deal her spells in careless rhyme.

Her magic wand, my maiden fair,
Has chang'd that sylph-like bounding air
To matron softness, calm yet free,
Just such as ten years hence 'twill be.
She would not one dark ringlet shred,
Nor fade one tint of native red;
Nor steal one lightening-beam that flies
Warm from expression's all—thine eyes;
Nor rob thee of the smiles that dart
From kindness, better home—thy heart.
But with those glossy locks she'd chain
One wedded follower to thy train;
Those native blushes still should flow
As brightly on their bed of snow,
But one alone should bid them glow;
Those powerful glances still should melt
Through only one their influence felt;
Those smiles their sweet enchantment send
To charm the husband and the friend.

Bertram House, 1811.

ANACREON ON HIMSELF,

From the Greek,

BY THE REV. W. FAULKNER.

ON beds with odours, sweet diffuse,
Compos'd of flow'rs of various hues,
'Midst pleasure's blandishments reclin'd,
I'll banish sorrow from my mind.

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Whilst Love, so trim, shall bring me wine,
"And all Elysium shall be mine."
Swift as th' Olympian car's career,
Life's rapid current down we steer;
And Death's imperial mandate must
This fabric soon consign to dust.
Then on my tomb why incense burn?
Why pour libations on my urn?
While yet I live, with wreaths, ye fair,
Of roses, come, and deck my hair!
Ere I, O Love, my breath resign,
With airy forms below to join.
Devoid of care, and free, I'll live
'Midst ev'ry pleasure life can give.

STANZAS,

To Peter Pindar, Esq.

STILL strike, sweet Bard, the lyric string,
And let thy liquid numbers flow:
Oh! give thy genius ample wing,
Each varied note, shall echo sing
In cadence with thy native Doe.*

When thou, sage Bard, command'st the shell,
The sons of folly shun the strain,
Then Vice retires within her cell,
Affrighted at thy pow'rful spell,
And bright ey'd Virtue smiles again.

When thou command'st the plaintive wire
The feeling breast consistent glows,
The 'waken'd passions all conspire
To raise the soul's sublimest fire,
And lure her from her self-drawn woes.

When sorrow claims the mournful song
Thy lute can breath her deepest moan;
Each woe-fraught tone with pathos strong
Can bid the breast its sighs prolong,
And move the heart obdurate grown.

When thou resumest the song of glee
Or satire keen, fair Virtue's guard,
Then sons of wealth and misery
Forget their care to smile with thee,
My country's pride, Devonian Bard!

The venial clan, with eagle eye,
Still let thy poignant Muse explore;
For deep regret shall prompt the sigh,
The Doe shall weep her fountain dry
When thou shalt sweep the lute no more.

A. K.

* Doe-brook, now called Dod-brook.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

JOHN PLASKET *and* SAMUEL BROWN'S, *for a Method of Making or Manufacturing of Casks, and other Vessels, by improved Machinery.*

THE patentees of this invention saw out the planking for the staves in the usual manner, or by means of a circular saw adapted to the business; the staves are then cut into suitable lengths for making the intended casks: they then provide machinery for cutting the edges of the said staves, either straight or curved, according to the figure of the cask intended to be made. This machinery consists of a strong bench, having a board, or platform, to be slided or moved endwise thereon. And upon the board is placed another piece, capable of being slided crosswise, which has a recess, or hollowed part, into which the stave-board may be laid, so that one edge of the stave-board may project beyond the edge of the platform, before-mentioned. The distance of the projection, and the cross motion, are regulated and adjusted by racks and pinions, or by joints similar to those commonly used as parallel rollers. Above or beneath the bench is a circular saw, revolving on an axis, nearly at right angles to the direction in which the first-mentioned platform can be slided or moved, and opposed to the direction of the motion of the projecting part of the stave-board. The saw is to be made flat, when straight-edged staves are to be cut, and to be made of a dish-figure to agree with the circular, or curve line, when curve-edged staves are intended to be cut. A different kind of machinery is used for cutting the nose, or projecting part in the bung-stave of small casks, called bottles, which consists of a flat or a concave circular saw, to be employed for cutting the face of the stave close up to the nose, according as the face is required to be flat or curved, in which last case the stave must be moved upon a convex bed. There is also another circular saw, duly placed on an arbor, to revolve nearly at right angles to the plane of the other circular saw, and to be employed in making the cut close to the nose. And, after the two faces on each side of the nose have been duly formed, the bung-hole is perforated by means of a bit which is fixed at the opposite end of the arbor, belonging to the last-mentioned

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tioned circular saw. The staves are put together in the usual way, and the cask, when thus formed, is fixed in a stout flat piece of wood, called the chuck, having a circular hole therein, of the proper size to fit and be driven upon the end of the cask, and the chuck, in this situation, retains the cask firmly, having the axis thereof concentric with the chuck, and at right angles to the flat face of the same. In the next place there is a hollow implement constructed, for the purpose of holding a cask therein, to finish the chime, or groove, for receiving the head, by the application of a turning tool, fashioned for that purpose at the edge, or cutting part thereof. The heads of the casks are cut out of pieces, in which the holes for receiving the pegs, or pins, are bored by a bit, or piercer, proceeding from a mandril. When the heads are ready, and the casks entirely connected together with the heads in their places, the cask is put between the centres of machinery, of the nature of a strong lathe, and in this, with proper instruments, the cask is completely finished. The wooden hoops are bended in a more complete and expeditious manner, by applying them so as to fasten one extremity to the surface of a wheel, which being turned round, and the remaining part of the hoop pressed against the circumference, the hoops receive the regular bend with correctness and expedition.

MR. EDMUND GRIFFITH'S, (BRISTOL,) *for an Improvement in the Manufacture of Soap, for the purpose of washing with Sea-Water, Hard Water, and other Water.*

The nature of this invention is the admixture of phosphoric acid with soap, for the purpose of washing with sea-water, &c. and the manner of performing the same is to proceed by the usual methods to convert any of the saponaceous materials into soap, and to add a competent quantity of the phosphoric acid, in any form or proportion, either alone or in combination with an alkali, that may be best suited to the object proposed, having regard to the cheapness, or the elegance of the article to be produced. With a view to economy in price, Mr. G. has found the phosphoric acid of urine, applied without any minute chemical decomposition, a cheap and easy method of procuring the acid: for this purpose, the urine may be evaporated to about one-fourth of its original quantity, and then to be added to the materials in the proportion of ten gallons to every ton of soap. To avoid the smell which this will communicate to the soap, the phosphates of soda, or potash, may be used instead of the material just mentioned.

MR. JAMES CAPARN'S, (LEICESTER,) *for preventing Chimneys from Smoking.*

This invention is well known by the name of the "Patent-smoke Disperser," the machine is simple, and has proved of great utility in a vast variety of instances: it consists of an iron pot, similar in shape to common chimney-pots, but on the top of it is a ventilator, which turns on a pivot, or rather in a box filled with oil, to prevent friction; this ventilator is moved with great rapidity by the current, a circumstance that increases the draft of the chimney, and of course aids the smoke in passing from the chimney into the air; the flat sides of the ventilator prevents the smoke from being blown down the chimney by heavy winds, which are the chief causes of the evil complained of. Of the value of this invention we can speak from experience: it is however a duty that we owe the public to say, that we have lately seen another invention by Mr. JOHN LEWELL, of Kentish-Town, which appears to be a striking improvement on Mr. Caparn's. It consists of three parts, united in one machine: that part which is fixed in the brick-work is square; and, in size, adapted to the opening of the chimney: it is about sixteen inches high: the diameter of the upper part is ten inches; that of the lower, fourteen or fifteen; just above this turns, on a pivet, a cylindrical iron-pot, having in its circumference twelve wings, about ten inches high and three wide. These wings appear as if made by cutting the cylinder in so many places, and on three sides, and then lifting the said pieces and fixing them to a given angle. Over the cylindrical iron-pot is fixed a cone, containing six wings, set in a diagonal direction: the bottom part of the wings extends over the cylindrical pot an inch all round. The length of the conical wings is sixteen inches. The difference between Mr. Caparn's "Smoke Disperser," and Mr. Lewell's HORIZONTAL VENTILATING CONE, consists in this, that in the former the smoke has no other exit but through the openings in and above the ventilator; and, if any of it should be beat down by the wind, it cannot escape, because the pot is in one piece, without

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any exit: in Mr. Lewell's, if any portion of the smoke should, by a rushing wind, be beat down through the *cone*, which answers to the ventilator of the other, there are twelve openings in the cylindrical moving-pot, at which it may get out, and the angle, at which the wings stand at in these openings, will greatly assist the operation.

Both these machines may be had at the principal ironmongers in London.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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THE female ourang outang which forms the subject of my observations belonged to the same species with the ourang outangs described by Tulpius, Edwards, Vosmaer, Allamand, and Buffon: it is the *Simia Satyrus* of Linnæus. When erect in its natural position its height did not exceed from 26 to 30 inches: the length of the arms from the armpits to the tips of the fingers was 18 inches, and the lower extremities from the top of the thigh to the tarsus were only from eight to nine inches. The upper jaw had four sharp incisors, the two in the middle were double the breadth of the lateral, two short canine teeth, similar to those of men, and three molaria on each side, with soft tubercles. The lower jaw had also four incisors, two canine teeth, and six molaria, but the incisors were of equal size. The number of the molaria was not complete. The germ of a tooth was seen on each side at the extremity of the upper and under jaws, and it is probable that others would be produced at subsequent periods. The form of these teeth was the same with that of the molaria of men and apes in general.

The hands had five fingers precisely like those of men, only the thumb extended no further than the first joint of the fore finger. The feet also had five toes, but the great toe was placed much lower than that of a man, and in its ordinary position, instead of being parallel to the other toes, it formed with them nearly a right angle. All the toes were similar in structure to the fingers and were very free in their motions, and the whole of them without exception had nails. It had almost no calves to the legs, or buttocks. The head resembled that of a man, much more than that of any animal; the forehead was high and salient, and

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and the capacity of the cranium was great; but the neck was very short. The tongue was soft and similar to that of other apes; and, although the lips were extremely thin and scarcely apparent, they possessed the power of extension in a considerable degree. The nose, which was completely flat and on a level with the face at its base, was slightly salient at its extremity, and the nostrils opened downwards. The eyes were like those of other apes, and the ears completely resembled those of men.

The vulva was very small, its labia scarcely perceptible, and the clitoris entirely hid; but on each side of the vulva there was a flesh-colored streak where the skin seemed to be softer than that of the other parts. Is this an indication of labia? Two mammæ were placed on the breast like those of females. The belly was naturally very large. This animal had neither tail nor callosities.

It was almost entirely covered with a reddish hair, more or less dark in color, and of various thicknesses on the different parts of the body. The color of the skin was generally that of slate; but the ears, the eyelids, the muzzle, the inside of the hands and feet, the mammæ, and a longitudinal band on the right side of the belly, were of copper-colored skin. The hair of the head, of the fore arms and of the legs, was of a deeper red than that of the other parts; and on the head, the back, and the upper part of the arms it was thicker than any where else: the belly was but scantily supplied with it, and the face still less: the upper lip, the nose, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet, alone were bare. The nails were black, and the eyes brown. All the hair was woolly, that of the fore-arm grew upwards as did that of the arm downwards to the elbow. The hair of the head, which was harder in general than that of the other parts, grew forward. The skin, but chiefly that of the face, was coarse and rough, and that under the neck was so flabby that the animal seemed to have a goitre when lying on its side.

The ourang-outang in question was entirely formed for living among trees. When it wanted to ascend a tree, it laid hold of the trunk or branches with its hands and feet, making use of its arms only and not of its thighs as a man would do in similar circumstances. It could pass easily from one tree to another when the branches met, so that in a thick forest it would never be necessary for it to descend to the ground, on which it moves with considerable difficulty. In general, all its motions are slow, but they seem to be painful when it is made to walk from one place to another: at first it rests its two hands on the ground, and brings its hinder parts slowly forward until its feet are between its hands or fore paws; afterwards, supporting itself on its hind legs, it advances the upper part of its body, rests again on its hands as at first, and thus moves forward. It is only when we take it by one hand that it walks on its feet, and in this case it uses its other hand to support it. I have scarcely ever seen it stand firmly on the sole of the foot; most frequently it only rested on the outer edge, apparently desirous of preserving its toes from all friction on the ground; nevertheless it sometimes rested on the whole of the foot, but in this case it kept the two last phalanges bent inwards except the great toe, which was stretched out. When resting, it sat on its buttocks with its legs folded under it in the manner of the inhabitants of the East. It lay indiscriminately on its back or on its side, drawing up its legs and crossing its hands over its breast; and it was fond of being covered, for it drew over it all the clothes it could reach.

This animal used its hands in all the essential motions in which men employ theirs; and it is evident that it only requires experience to enable it to use them on almost every occasion. It generally carried its food to its mouth with its fingers; but sometimes also it seized it with its long lips; and it was by suction that it drank, like all other animals which have lips capable of being lengthened. It made use of its sense of smelling in order to decide upon the nature of the aliments which were presented to it and which it was not acquainted with, and it seemed to consult this sense with great assiduity. It ate almost indiscriminately fruit, pulse, eggs, milk, and animal food: bread, coffee, and oranges, were its most favorite aliments; and it once emptied an ink-bottle which came in its way, without being incommoded. It had no particular times for going to meals, and ate at all seasons like an infant. Its sight and hearing were good. Music made no impression upon it. The mammiferæ are not formed by nature to be sensible to its charms, none of their wants seem to require it, and even with mankind it is an artificial want; on savages it has no other effect than a noise would have.

When defending itself, our ourang-outang

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outang bit and struck with its hands; but it was only against children that it showed any roguery, and it was always caused by impatience rather than anger. In general it was gentle and affectionate, and seemed to delight in society. It was fond of being caressed, gave real kisses, and seemed to experience a great deal of pleasure in sucking the fingers of those who approached it; but it did not suck its own fingers. Its cry was gutturul and sharp, but it was only heard when it eagerly wanted any thing. All its signs were then very expressive: it darted its head forward in order to show its disapprobation, pouted when it was not obeyed, and when angry it cried very loudly, rolling itself on the ground. On these occasions its neck was prodigiously swelled.

By the above description it will be seen that the ourang-outang in question had attained a size sufficiently great for its age, which was not more than 15 or 16 months; its teeth, limbs, and powers, were almost perfect; whence it may be inferred that it had nearly acquired its full growth, and that its life does not extend beyond 25 years.

We know that the faculties of the understanding are not developed until the organs are formed: we are at liberty to suppose, therefore, that if our ourang-outang had arrived at an adult age, she would have exhibited phænomena still more curious than those which we have to detail; but, if we reflect that this animal was scarcely 16 months old when it died, we shall find plenty of subjects of astonishment in the observations which it afforded, and of which we are about to give an account.

Nature has given the ourang-outang but few means of defence. Next to man, it is an animal perhaps which finds in its own resources the feeblest defence against dangers: but in recompence it has a great facility in ascending trees, and thus escaping the enemies which it cannot combat. During the first week after its embarkation this ourang-outang evinced great fears for its safety, and seemed greatly to exaggerate the dangers of the rolling of the vessel. It never ventured to walk, without firmly grasping in its hands the ropes or other parts of the vessel. The means employed by the ourang-outangs in defending themselves are in general those which are common to all timid animals,—artifice and prudence: but the former have a strength of judgment far superior to the latter, and which they employ occasionally to remove enemies from them who are stronger. This was proved to us in a very remarkable manner by the animal in question. Living in a state of liberty, he was accustomed in fine weather to visit a garden, where he could take exercise in the open air by ascending and sitting among the trees. One day that it was perched on a tree, a person approached it as if with an intention to catch it; but the animal instantly laid hold of the adjoining branches and shook them with all its force, as if it was his intention to frighten the person who attempted to ascend, by suggesting the risk of his falling. This experiment was frequently made with the same results. In whatever way we regard the above action, it must be impossible for us to overlook the result of a combination of acute intelligence, or to deny to the animal the faculty of *generalizing*.

The natural wants of the ourang-outangs are so easily satisfied, that these animals must find in their organization resources enough, not to compel them to a great exertion of their intellectual faculties in this respect. Fruits are their principal food, and, as we have already seen, their limbs are peculiarly adapted for ascending trees. It is probable, therefore, that, in their state of nature, these animals employ their intelligence much oftener to preserve themselves from harm than to procure food. But all their habits must change, the instant they are in the society or under the protection of men: their dangers must be diminished, and their wants increased. This is evinced by all the domestic animals, and *à fortiori* by our ourang-outang. In short, its intelligence was much more frequently called into action to satisfy its wants than to avert danger. I ought to place in this first division a custom of this animal, which appeared to be a phænomenon of instinct, the only one of the kind which it exhibited. While the season did not admit of its leaving the house, it practised a custom which appeared singular, and which was at first difficult to account for: this consisted in mounting upon an old desk to perform the functions of nature; but as soon as the warmth of spring admitted of its going into the garden, this extraordinary custom was accounted for: it never failed to ascend a tree when it wanted to perform these functions, and this method has even been resorted to, with success, as a remedy for its habitual constipation: when

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when it did not ascend the tree of itself, it was placed upon it; and, if its efforts produced no evacuation, it was a proof that bathing was necessary.

We have already seen that one of the principal wants of our ourang-outang was to live in society, and to attach itself to persons who treated it with kindness. For M. Decaen it had a particular affection, of which it gave daily proofs. One morning it entered his apartment while he was still in bed, and threw itself upon him, embracing him strongly, and applying its lips to his breast which it sucked as it used to do his fingers. On another occasion it gave him a still stronger proof of its attachment. It was accustomed to come to him at meal times, which it knew very well, in expectation of victuals. With this view it leapt up behind his chair, and perched upon the back of it; when he gave it what he thought proper. On his arrival in Spain, M. Decaen went ashore, and another officer of the ship supplied his place at table: the ourang-outang placed itself on the back of the chair as usual; but as soon as it perceived a stranger in its master's place it refused all food, threw itself on the floor, and rolled about in great distress, frequently striking its head and moaning bitterly. I have frequently seen it testify its impatience in this way: when any thing was refused which it wanted, not being able or not daring to attack those who opposed its wishes, it would throw itself on the floor, strike its head, and thereby endeavour to excite interest or pity in a more lively manner. This method of expressing sorrow or anger is not observable in any animal, man excepted. Was this ourang-outang led to act in this manner from the same motives which actuate us in similar circumstances? I am inclined to answer this question in the affirmative: for in its passion it would occasionally raise its head from the ground and suspend its cries, in order to see if it had produced any effect on the people around, and if they were disposed to yield to its entreaties: when it thought there was nothing favorable in their looks or gestures, it began crying again.

This desire for marks of kindness generally led our ourang-outang to search for persons whom it knew, and to shun solitude, which seemed to displease it so much that one day it employed its intelligence in a singular way to break loose from it. It was shut into a closet adjoining the room where the people of the house usually met: several times it ascended a chair in order to open the door, which it effected, as the chair usually stood near the door, which was fastened with a latch. In order to prevent it from repeating this operation, the chair was removed some distance from the door; but scarcely was it shut when it again opened, and the ourang outang was seen descending from the chair, which it had pushed towards the door in order to enable it to reach the latch. Can we refuse to ascribe this action to the faculty of generalizing? It is certain that the animal had never been taught to make use of a chair for opening doors, and it had never even seen any person do so. All that it could learn from its own experience was, that by mounting upon a chair it could raise itself to a level with things that were higher than it; and it may have seen from the actions of others that chairs might be moved from one place to another, and that the door in question was moved by lifting the latch: but these very ideas are generalizations, and it is only by combining them with each other that the animal could have been led to the action which we have related. I do not think that any other animal ever carried the force of reasoning further. To conclude:—men were not the only beings of a different species to which the ourang-outang attached itself: it conceived an affection for two cats, which was sometimes attended with inconvenience: it generally kept one or other under its arm, and at other times it placed them on its head; but as in these various movements the cats were afraid of falling, they seized with their claws the skin of the ourang-outang, which patiently endured the pain which it experienced. Twice or thrice indeed it attentively examined their feet, and after discovering their nails, it attempted to remove them, but with its fingers only: not being able to accomplish this object, it seemed resigned to the pain they gave it, rather than renounce the pleasure of toying with the animals. This desire of placing the cats on its head was displayed on a great many other occasions, and I never was able to divine the cause of it. If some small pieces of paper fell into its hands, it raised them to its head, and it did the same with ashes, earth, bones, &c.

It has already been mentioned that it took its food with its hands or mouth: it was not very expert in handling our

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knives and forks, and in this respect it resembled some savages whom we have heard of, but it made up for its awkwardness by its ingenuity: when the meat which was on its plate did not lie conveniently for its spoon, it gave the spoon to the person next it, in order that he might fill it. It drank very well out of a glass, which it could hold in its two hands. One day, after having put down the glass, it saw that it was likely to fall, and it instantly placed its hand at the side to which the glass inclined, and thereby saved it. Several persons were witnesses to these circumstances.

Almost all animals have occasion to protect themselves against the effects of cold, and it is probable that the ourang-outangs are in this predicament in the rainy season. I am ignorant of the means resorted to by them in their state of nature, but our ourang-outang almost continually kept itself covered. When on ship-board it laid hold of every thing that came in its way; and, when a sailor had lost any of his clothes, he was sure to find them in the ourang-outang's bed. The care which it took to keep itself covered furnished us with an excellent proof of its intelligence, and proved not only that it could generalize its ideas, but that it had the sentiment of future wants. Its coverlid was spread every day on a piece of grass in the garden in front of the dining room, and every day after dinner it went straight to the garden, took its coverlid upon its shoulders, and leaped upon the shoulders of a domestic that he might carry it to bed. One day that its upper covering was not in its usual place, it searched until it found it, and then threw it over its shoulders as usual.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Cramer's favorite Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute. 3s. 6d.

THIS sonata, the second movement of which Mr. Cramer has furnished from the favorite air called "The Spanish Guitar," is a composition worthy the talents of that distinguished master. The first movement opens with a passage uncommonly simple, but certainly very happily conceived; and the conduct of the whole, while it evinces much command of idea, and great mastery in connecting and arranging the thoughts offered by a ready and inventive mind, serves to exhibit the author's general and acknowledged powers in a point of view as favorable, perhaps, to his established repute, as any thing his genius has yet given the world.

Six admired Scotch Airs, arranged as Rondos for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin and Flute, by Dr. Haydn. 7s. 6d.

Of this valuable publication the tasteful part of the musical world has a long while been in anxious expectation. The airs here selected by the late great master for the exercise of his taste and high powers for arrangement and embellishment, are "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "Saw ye my Father," "My Love, she's but a Lassie yet," "Maggie Lawder," "Argyll is my Name," and "Killicrankie." To say nothing of the judgment with which these particular airs have been selected from the great and interesting mass of Scottish melody, the new and appropriate basses, the ingenious and uncommon evolutions of the harmonies, and the elegant yet natural decorations with which Dr. Haydn has given them such additional claims to public notice, cannot, we think, fail to ensure great popularity to the work. Mr. Preston has brought the undertaking forward in a style commensurate with the high value of his materials, and that does credit to his liberality and graphic taste.

A Second Set of Six Divertimentos for the German Flute, by Samuel Taylor, Professor of the Flute. 5s.

This work of Mr. Taylor (Mr. Taylor, we understand, of Clement's Inn,) professes to exhibit the cadences and embellishments of Messrs. Incledon and Braham, and those of Mesdames Mara and Catalani, in which attempt he certainly has acquitted himself with considerable success and faithfulness. In confining ourselves to the assertion that Mr. T.'s pages are filled with music pleasing in itself, and well calculated for the instrument for which it is intended, we should by no means do full justice to his merits. The introductory remarks with which he has prefaced his publication are correct and judicious; and well merit the attention of those practitioners who (to speak in the author's own spirit) would

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would blend sentiment with sound, and produce "the sublime effects resulting from elegance, expression, and feeling."

"Robin Adair," the favorite Air sung by Mr. Braham, at the Lyceum Theatre. The Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments, written, composed, and arranged, by J. Parry. 1s. 6d.

"Robin Adair," as here presented to us, offers further and very pleasing proofs of Mr. Parry's talents as a lyric poet, and science as a musician. The words are written with taste and feeling, and the style and arrangement of the symphonies would do credit to the most established master.

Les Adieux, L'Absence, et Le Revoir. Sonate Characteristique, pour le Piano-forte, par Louis Van Beethoven. 6s.

Though we have ever been forward to do the amplest justice to the profound science of this great master; never did we feel the generous warmth of admiration excited in us by the contemplation of the hard, crude, and affected, cast of his peculiar taste. Always labouring at the *entire* display of his learning, and straining after forced and unnatural eccentricities of modulation, he neglects the better resources of his own native talent; rather ambitious to excite admiration than delight, he toils after difficulties, thinks that to be extraneous is to be beautiful, and that the passages which surprise much interest and charm. These remarks apply with no little force to the present publication, and will well serve to convey our sentiments of its true character.

Gildon's Grand Military March for the Piano-forte or Harp. 2s.

This march, which forms the *middle* movement of the publication before us, the *first* being purely introductory, and the *third* a concluding *pastorale*, is conceived with spirit, and recommends itself by a considerable portion of the truly martial character. It is but just to add that piano-forte students will derive both pleasure and improvement from its practice.

Delassement Champetre, d'une Allemande en Ecosse, pour le Piano forte. Composé par Veronica Chianchetti. 2s. 6d.

This sonata is comprised in two movements. The first in *common time* of four crotchets, and the second in *triple time* of three quavers. Some degree of ability is displayed in both, and the general effect is respectable.

A Melologue upon National Music, by Thomas Moore, esq. 3s. 6d.

To the poetry of this *melologue* too much praise cannot be given; nor more need the distinguished author himself wish than that of our saying that it is worthy of his genius. In the *music*, we find a Greek melody, brought by Mr. Gell from Athens; the Swiss air, Ranz des Vaches; a Spanish chorus; the Spanish air, "Yadesperto;" and the popular Irish air of "Gramachree." The whole forms a delighting and interesting specimen of what may be effected by the happy and appropriate union of music and recitation under the guidance of such talents as those of Mr. Moore.

"Fairest Flower behold, the Lily;" a favorite Canzonet, composed by T. Haigh. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Haigh has selected, for a companion to this melody, a beautiful and justly-favorite song of Robert Burns. The air and the words move in kindly union, and our admiration of the poetry is not unmixed with pleasure derived from the perusal of the music.

"The Contented Man," a favorite Arietta, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, 1s. 6d.

"The contented Man" does, we must confess, by no means, content *us*. If he thinks his own strain melodious, we do not; if he deems it variegated, we think it uncommonly monotonous; and, if to his ears it is easy and pleasing, to ours its effect is cramped and uninteresting.

"Know'st thou the Land," a favorite Arietta, composed for the Piano-forte, by Louis Van Beethoven. 1s 6d.

"Know'st thou the Land" is an air of some merit; but certainly is deficient in ease and that natural flow peculiarly requisite to vocal efforts of the familiar kind.

"Lord Wellington," an admired Pandean Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by John Monro. 2s.

The subject of this rondo is pleasing, and the digressive portions of the compositions are consistent in themselves, and sufficiently connected with the theme.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE malignant war which has existed in Europe for the last twenty years, having destroyed the intercourse of this country with Southern Europe, and it being no longer permitted to opulent invalids to resort to those climes for the restoration of their health, it has lately been conceived, that, if an artificial climate, equal in temperature to the most salubrious parts of Italy, could be formed in our own island, we might expect results somewhat similar. Since the possession of Madeira by the English, that island has afforded hope to invalids; but, the expense and inconvenience of a voyage thither being commensurate with the means of only few persons, it has been proposed, to erect and maintain, at CLIFTON, a house and covered grounds, built and fitted for these purposes, to be called a MADEIRA HOUSE, in which the temperature of that island is to be constantly maintained. The difference of climate principally consisting in temperature and moisture—if the means of having a dry, warm, and uniform, atmosphere are attainable in England, the object of invalids will, in great measure, be effected. The expence of such an undertaking being unavoidably great, the most eligible plan has appeared to be to create a fund, by subscription,—as 50,000l. in 500 shares, at 100l. each—the shares to be transferable. The salubrity of the air of Clifton, with the power of supplying the building with the Hotwell water, have pointed it out as the most proper place in the island for such an institution. It is intended to concentrate within it whatever can contribute to the restoration of health. The public rooms, staircases, and passages, are to be kept at the summer temperature of 62 or 65 degrees, and the private apartments are to be furnished with the means of being kept at any temperature which the feelings of the resident may suggest as most desirable, or his physician prescribes. An extensive conservatory for exotics is to be formed as a promenade for the residents; in addition to which, pleasure-grounds are to be laid out and cultivated as a Botanic garden. A covered circus is to be connected for equestrian exercise, at all seasons, and provision made for other exercises, suited to the strength of the invalid, both active and passive.—It is proposed also to introduce baths of every description, and a constant supply of the most approved mineral waters. Thus the inhabitants of this Hygeian Temple may avail themselves, in one spot, of all the scattered gifts of Nature, which the experience of ages has proved to be beneficial to the restoration of health. The building is intended to accommodate fifty persons, each to have two rooms, one adjoining the other; with a dressing-room, capable of lodging a private attendant. There is also to be a suit of public rooms, adequate to the accommodation of the whole of the inmates. Supposing each person to pay 200l. per annum, or per winter, a revenue of 10,000l. per annum will arise, adequate to pay interest to the shareholders, and to support the institution. The estimate for the building is 40,000l.—the purchase of the ground, and other expences, at least, 10,000l. The area for the house and gardens is to cover four acres—which will allow space sufficient for the promenades, circus, botanic garden, and pleasure-grounds. Dr. KENTISH is to be the resident physician, and Mr. BUSBY is named as the architect.

A MONSIEUR CROMSTAT, a French chemist, who has lately arrived in London, has astonished our sugar-bakers by the exhibition of a new and shortened process for refining sugar. He effects, in two or three days, what has usually been performed by the ordinary process only in as many months; and, what is equally important, he produces the finest sugar from the present refuse of the sugar-houses. Should the process be made public, we shall introduce it into the Monthly Magazine. We are, however, enabled to state, at present, that the new process does not require the use of bullock's blood, and other offensive materials hitherto employed by the sugar-bakers.

The following is a comparative statement of the POPULATION of Great Britain, as it was returned in 1801 and 1811. Both returns are probably below the true numbers, but the first return was notoriously so, and hence the necessity for the second return. The last return is therefore *no evidence of actual*

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actual increase, though an increase is probable.

In 1801.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Wales	257,178	284,368	541,546
Scotland	734,581	864,487	1,599,068
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598		470,598
Total	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646

In 1811.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England	4,555,257	4,944,143	9,499,400
Wales	289,414	317,966	607,380
Scotland	825,377	979,487	1,804,864
Army, Navy, &c.	640,500		640,500
Totals	6,310,548	6,241,596	12,552,144

Difference in the Two Returns.

England	1,167,966
Wales	65,834
Scotland	208,180
Army, Navy, &c.	169,992
Total	1,614,882

Mr. JOHN MAWE, the author of a Treatise on the Mineralogy of Derbyshire, is about to publish a Narrative of his Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and of his Travels in Brazil, during a period of six years, from 1804 to 1810. The principal part of this work relates to the interior of Brazil, where no Englishman was ever permitted to travel, and particularly to the gold and diamond districts, which the author investigated by order of the Prince Regent. From the high sanction under which he began the undertaking, and the length of time he devoted to it, his narrative may be expected to throw considerable light on a rich and extensive colony hitherto little explored, and, at present, highly interesting, as it is likely, through recent changes, to become the seat of the empire of our oldest and most faithful ally.

Mr. BONNYCASTLE will speedily publish a Treatise on Algebra, in practice and theory, methodically arranged in two parts, and adapted to the present state of the science; together with notes and illustrations, containing a variety of particulars relating to the discoveries and improvements that have been made in this branch of analysis. The work will be printed in two moderate-sized octavo volumes, and is designed to form the second and third parts of the author's intended General Course of Mathematics.

In the same branch of science we may also notice, a System of Algebra and Fluxions, practically adapted to the use of schools, by Mr. JOYCE. It is intended as a companion in schools to his well-known Arithmetic. Every part will be provided with numerous examples, and the mode of working them; and the answers will be given in a Key, for the use of tutors.

Dr. LEPSCOMBE has undertaken a work which has often been demanded—succinct and popular Elements of the Science of Medicine, serving at once as a book of instruction for students, as a book of reference, and as a text-book of facts and principles. It will bear the popular title of a Grammar of the Elements of Medicine.

It will afford satisfaction to the lovers of elegant literature to be informed, that the LUCRETIUS of Dr. BUSBY has been honored with one of the largest subscriptions given to any book for many years; and, what is more flattering to the author, among the names of his subscribers will be found nearly all his contemporaries, who enjoy any degree of celebrity for literary taste or erudition.

Among the extraordinary vicissitudes of human affairs, it deserves to be recorded that, in 1811, a Legion of Greek Mercenaries were raised by Great Britain in the Ionian Islands. Arms and ammunition are therefore now on the passage for the descendants of that people who, 2000 years ago, looked with contempt on the mercenaries of other nations, and who would, probably, at that period, have exhibited a Briton as a curiosity, just as we now exhibit a native Hottentot.

We congratulate the public on the prospect of the reform of that part of our semi-barbarous and superannuated legal system, which relates to the meddling of Ecclesiastical Courts with common life. If by the same regulations Civil Suits were brought under the cognizance of Grand Juries; if Special and all Juries were called in rotation; and if Barristers were excluded from arbitrations; Society in England would at once advance many centuries in civilization.

Another edition of Dr. TROTTER's View of the Nervous Temperament, being the third, is now in the press, and will be published in a few weeks. Many additions have been made; and, in the present edition, the author gives it as his opinion, that the disease commonly

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monly called *Hydrocephalus Internus*, is, from first to last, *purely* an affection of the nervous system, the offspring of a general temperament, and combined with all the irregular movements of the nervous power in the stomach, liver, &c. so peculiar to this train of complaints.

The Rev. S. BARROW, Author of Questions on the New Testament, has in the press a very useful compilation under the title of the *Poor Child's Library*. It is calculated to be put into the hands of Children who have received an eleemosynary education; and consequently to give effect to such education. A more useful or desirable work could not well be conceived.

Mr. J. N. BREWER, author of a Winter's Tale, &c. has a romance, in four volumes, ready for the press, entitled Sir Ferdinand of England. The story is laid in the reign of King Edward IV.

A mechanic of Birmingham has undertaken to teach a whole regiment to shoot point-blank at 350 yards!

The Rev. Mr. HART, of Bristol, has in the press, Miscellaneous English Exercises, being selections of prose and poetry, written in false grammar, false spelling, and without stops.

Dr. REUBEN MUSSEY, of Massachusetts, lately published Experiments and Observations on Cutaneous Absorption. These experiments shew how the system may be supported in cases of emergency, without the reception of food by the stomach. They explain how extreme thirst may be allayed by sailors in distress, by the *immersion* of their bodies in *salt* water; as the salt will not percolate through the pores of the skin to increase thirst, though the water will be *absorbed* by the skin, and refresh, if not nourish them. In his first experiment he remained immersed "in a pretty strong watery infusion of the *rubia tinctorum* two hours and forty-five minutes." The urine he voided three hours after he left the bath, "was slightly tinged with red, and treated with a solution of the common sulphat of iron, it gave a tinge of a purplish brown." In the second experiment, "I continued" says he, "three hours in the madder bath. The portion discharged five hours after leaving the bath was a little deeper-colored than common Sherry, or Sicily wine. Treated with the sulphat of iron, a strong purplish brown precipitate was produced." In the several succeeding experiments, the results were similar, the third excepted; in which however he remained immersed but one hour and five minutes. In his subsequent experiments, he tested the urine voided after he had been into the madder bath by the "caustic or moderately-carbonated potash, which turns urine slightly tinged with madder of a cranberry red." To detect whatever there might be of fallacy in the experiments, the caustic potash was put into urine, in which there could be none of the coloring principle of the madder, and no change took place in the color of the urine. We consider these experiments as involving points of the deepest consequence to the perfect knowledge and skilful treatment of the human body.

Mr. SHULHER is printing the Triumphs of Learning, a poem.

Miss JOANNA BAILLIE has nearly ready for publication, the third volume of her Series of Plays on the Passions.

The inhabitants of the world at the present time are computed by a theological writer at 800 millions, of whom he supposes 2,500,000 to be Jews, 482 millions Pagans, 175 millions and a half Christians, and 140 millions Mahomedans.

A splendid original work, delineating the Border-Antiquities of England and Scotland, is in great forwardness. The first part will be published on the 31st of March, and a part will be continued regularly every three months. It is intended to exhibit specimens of the Architecture, Sculpture, and other vestiges of former ages, from the earliest times to the union of the two crowns, accompanied with descriptive sketches and biographical remarks, together with a brief historical account of the principal events that have occurred in that part of Great Britain.

Dr. CROTCH will commence his Course of Lectures on Music, at the Surry Institution, on Tuesday, the 4th of February; and will continue them on each succeeding Tuesday evening until completed.

Dr. REID will commence his next Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday, the 10th of February, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square; where the course will be continued

* This depends however on the people themselves, and none but raw and inexperienced persons would ever consent to a reference to a Barister.

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continued, at the same hour, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until its conclusion.

The New Comet passed Aldeberan in Taurus about the 15th of January, and was then advancing northward, nearly at the rate of a degree per day. It was very faint, and is supposed to have passed its perihelion. The great comet of 1811 is now out of sight.

The continuity of divine service, from the dark and monkish to the present enlightened age, having engrafted the crude melodies of the infancy of musical science on our religious ceremonies; it has evidently been a desideratum that the great modern improvements of that divine art should be rendered subservient to public devotion. This idea has, we are glad to learn, been acted upon by Mr. William Gardner, of Leicester, a gentleman well known among professors and amateurs, and he has adapted the finest airs and movements of the greatest Masters to the most classical devotional compositions of our national Poets. By uniting the two points, superior music with superior poetry, Mr. Gardner has produced a series of *chef-d'œuvres* in this interesting class of compositions; and we are not surprised to learn that his proposed "Sacred Melodies" have been honored with the patronage of the Regent, and other branches of the Royal Family, all of whom know so well how to appreciate productions of this nature.

Mr. Archdeacon Coxe has announced Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon from the Accession of Philip the Fifth to the Death of Charles the Third, in 1788, with an introduction concerning the government and present state of Spain.

A volume of Funeral Orations from the Greek of Thucydides, Plato, and Lysias, with notes, will shortly appear, and some account of the authors. By the Rev. T. Broadhurst, of Bath.

The Rev. T. Thomas is preparing for the press a History of Solomon, King of Judea, in continuation of his View of Heathen Worship, and Homer's Attachment to its Rites.

The Editor of the "*Plain and Useful Selections from the books of the Old and New Testaments according to the most approved modern versions*," is preparing a sequel to his former labors, which will comprise every part of the Apochryphal writings, of which the meaning is instructive and important, with such corrections of the common version as the Greek, &c. originals will authorise, and accompanied with notes, explanatory and practical, and an account of each book, its known or supposed author, and the time and occasion of its being written.

Mr. Wilson, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has in the press, a volume of Poems, the principal of which is entitled the Isle of Palms; and there are others descriptive of the scenery of the English lakes.

Mr. James Smyth, of the Custom-House, Hull, intends shortly to publish, in one volume octavo, a Treatise on the Practice of the Customs, in the entry, examination, and delivery, of goods and merchandize imported from foreign parts; with a copious illustration of the warehousing system, intended for the use of merchants, officers, and others, concerned in this branch of the business of the customs.

Mr. Bransby, of Ipswich, author of some useful publications on astronomy and geography, who has been an attentive observer of the comet of 1811, with the most accurate instruments, will, within a few days, publish a correct delineation of its path, and a full and distinct account of its elements, &c. In the plate will also be exhibited the path of the comet of 1807.

The Rev. J. Nightingale proposes to publish a Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion; or, an unprejudiced Sketch of the History, Doctrines, Opinions, Discipline, and present State of Catholicism. It will contain also a Summary of the Laws now in force against Papists; and a Review of the Origin and Progress of the Catholic Question. The work is to consist of a thick octavo volume.

The number of prisoners of war in England at this time, on a moderate computation, is Fifty Thousand men, exclusive of officers, and many of them have been incarcerated since 1803! Twelve thousand English are in a similar situation in France! Is this a civilized and rational country? If it be so—let it be answered—wherefore and for what are we at war, and why are such indescribable miseries to be inflicted.

The Rev. T. Castley has in the press, Essays and Dissertations on Subjects in Philology, History, Politics, and Common Life.

Mr. Charles Butler has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, an Easy Introduction to the Mathematics, in two volumes, octavo, being a complete system of elementary instruc-

tion in the leading branches of the Mathematics; wherein each particular subject is preceded by a brief historical account of its rise, and progressive improvements.

Mr. Goodacre, of Standard Hill Academy, near Nottingham, has in the press, an Impartial Review of the New System of Education, generally ascribed to Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. The object of this publication is not to give any opinion on the question to which of these gentlemen the honor of the invention is due, but to investigate the merits of the systems themselves.

The Author of the preceding pamphlet is also preparing for the press, Outlines of an Economical Plan for the Education of the Poor, on national and solid principles. In this publication the agency of the boys will be amply discussed, and plans will be laid down for securing the advantage of their assistance under the direction of judicious teachers.

Mr. Watson will publish, in the course of the present month, Strictures on Book-keeping and Accounts as exhibited in the Counting-house, on a scale of extensive general business.

Dr. Williams announces a Defence of Modern Calvinism; containing an examination of the Bishop of Lincoln's work, entitled a Refutation of Calvinism.

The following mode of preventing flies from settling on pictures, or other furniture, has been used with success. Soak a large bunch of leeks for five or six days in a pail of water; then wash the pictures, or other furniture, with the water, and flies will avoid any thing so washed.

Dr. Hutton, in reply to an observation of Dr. Davy, has lately published the following account of the curious experiments made in 1774, at Schehallien, "About the year 1774, says he, "there was much conversation among some of the most scientific members of the Royal Society, about the universal attraction of all matter, and in devising some general and familiar proofs of it. It was then concluded that it would be a very decisive and, indeed, palpable proof, if it could be experimentally shown that any hill attracted a plummet, drawing it sensibly aside from the perpendicular direction towards itself.—After several reports to the Royal Society, Mr. Smeaton announced that he had discovered the mountain Schehallien, one of the Grampian hills in the north of Scotland, possessing the desired properties in a very eminent degree; being a very lofty and narrow ridge, very steep, extending a great length east and west, and very narrow from north to south. This hill was in consequence deemed sufficiently convenient for making the experiment; and a person, who had been an assistant to Dr. Maskelyne, at the Royal Observatory, was engaged by the society, and sent down to Scotland to take the necessary measures about the hill, to ascertain its shape and magnitude by horizontal measurements, and by vertical sections in a great many directions and situations; and, lastly, by placing a proper instrument and plummet against the middle of the sides of the hill, to observe, by zenith distances, the deviation of the plumb-line towards the hill. Before the survey and observations were quite completed, at the request of the society, Dr. Maskelyne himself went down to Scotland, to see how the business was carried on; and brought back the account of the survey, with the report that, having tried the plummet on the opposite sides of the hill, each side attracted it between 5 and 6 seconds from the perpendicular, and, in fact, that the sum of the two opposite attractions was just equal to $11\frac{6}{10}$ seconds.—Thus, then, the original question was satisfactorily answered in the affirmative, viz. that the hill, a mass of dense rocks, did sensibly attract the plummet, and draw it aside from the perpendicular direction of the earth's gravitation, and that by a certain quantity. The next consideration was, whether and how these observations and measurements could be employed, in comparison with the magnitude and effects of the whole globe of the earth, to determine its mean density, in comparison with that of the mountain.—The magnitude and novelty of these nice calculations, the requisite portion of science and ingenuity for making them with effect, were such as appalled every mind, and every one shrunk from the task; when, at the request of the president and council of the society, I undertook the performance; and, after incessant labour, during the course of a year, produced the result of the whole, to the entire satisfaction of all the society. The account of these calculations was published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1778, and in volume xiv. of my Abridgment of these Transactions; and, though in a very condensed form, occupied no less than a hundred quarto pages in that work, containing only the results of many thousands of intricate calculations. The conclusion from all which was, that the mean density of the whole mass of the earth is nearly double that of the mountain, being to the former in the proportion of 9 to 5; *whence it appears that the density of the earth is about five times that of water.*"

FRANCE.

According to tables published in the Almanack of the French Board of Longitude, the population of the French empire amounts to 43,937,144 souls. Of this number, it is supposed that 28 millions

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millions speak the French language, 6,453,000 the Italian, 4,063,000 the Dutch or Flemish, 967,000 the Breton, and 108,000 the Basque. The population of the states connected with the system of France, in which number are included the kingdom of Italy, Switzerland, Spain, the Confederation of the Rhine, &c. is estimated at 38,141,541 souls.

When the first experiments, with respect to the extraction of sugar from the beet-root took place in France, some persons entertained doubts whether any considerable quantity could be obtained from it, or whether it would be at all comparable to sugar from the cane. Now, that positive and multiplied results no longer permit them to doubt that the two sugars are of exactly the same quality, and that the article may be obtained from the beet-root in abundance, these same persons express apprehensions, that it cannot be had but at a very advanced price. The process not having been tried there yet on a sufficiently extended scale to ascertain the lowest rate at which the article can be sold; M. Heusteloup, first surgeon of the French army, has been endeavouring to remove these apprehensions, and to forward the views of the emperor in his hostility against colonial produce, by re-publishing, with notes, M. Cotin's translation of the German work entitled, "Instructions with respect to the Culture and Saving of Beet-root, by C. F. Achard." Most of this gentleman's experiments have, from time to time, been communicated to our readers. This general view of the details cannot fail to encourage the French cultivators to persevere in their efforts. They are told, that it appears from the report of the official commission appointed in Prussia to inspect the manufactories of Messrs. Achard and Koppey, that the raw sugar of the beet-root may be produced on a large scale, and furnish sugar capable of crystallizing, at the same price as the colonial raw sugars in ordinary times. Another official report, with respect to the refining of sugars, states, 1st. that the raw sugar from the beet-root for this operation, is with respect to the quality, the same as that of the colonies: 2dly. that the refined sugar may be sold at the old and moderate prices of the commodity, leaving still a sufficient profit to the refiners.

M. Barbie du Bocage has been lately occupied at Paris, on researches relative to the topography of the Plain of Troy. Having drawn up an extensive memoir, accompanied with a chart of the Morea, which has been since engraved at the *Depôt de la Guerre*; this circumstance induced him to make a comparative estimate of that country, in respect to both the former and the present times. On this occasion he has paid particular attention to Argos, and the plain with which it was surrounded. The various parts of the topography have been fixed by him with great exactitude, and he has pointed out where the most celebrated monuments stood; whither the various roads led; and, in short, every particular worthy of notice, relative to a city so celebrated in ancient times.

M. Mongez, in a late communication to the Institute, recommends that learned body to apply itself anew to a consideration of the masks of the ancients. The mouths of these being exceedingly large, did they not contain certain blades of metal for the purpose of aiding the voices of the actors, or were they wrought after the fashion of a cockle-shell, in order to produce the effect of the modern speaking-trumpet? He differs from the learned in respect to both these particulars, altough Fiuroni embraces the latter notion in his treatise "Sur les Masques des Anciens," and Abbé Barthelmy has declared himself, in the most decisive manner, in behalf of the former*; and is supported in his opinion by three ancient authors, viz. Pliny, Aulus Gellius, and Cassiodorus; together with one modern authority, that of the Abbé Dubos.

M. Louis Petit Radel, another member of the Institute, has been long occupied with the developement of a general theory relative to the primitive establishments of Italy and Greece, and he has accordingly dedicated his attention to the ruins of ancient cities. The city of Tarragona, the walls of which were built by the Scipios, has excited the most lively interest, and he has discovered that the stones then used by the Romans were all marked with Celtiberian characters of an age much anterior.

M. Gropius, a native of Westphalia, and an artist of great merit, has lately transmitted a letter from Athens on the ruins of two cities lately discovered in Asia Minor. He resided, during the last five years, in Greece, where he has been

* Voyage d'Anacharsis, p. 9, t. VI. 8vo. 1799.

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constantly occupied in researches amidst its ruins.

M. Fauvel has addressed a letter from Athens, to M. Monge, containing a variety of particulars interesting to antiquaries; and particularly the following inscription, recently discovered in that neighbourhood, which is but little mutilated.

"The disciples of Julius Theodotus, of Melita,
The sophist, have erected this monument
To his memory."

M. de Guignes, author of a Voyage to Pekin (3 vols. 8vo. with 1 vol. folio of designs and charts), has just prepared an answer to the critics who have attacked his History of that empire. He has also read to the Institute an historical exposition of Chinese astronomy, from the earliest times, until the year 1776; and, to crown his labours, he is now about to publish a Chinese Dictionary, under the sanction of the French Emperor Napoleon.

M. Charles Villiers, who has already obtained renown from the historical class of the French Institute, lately published a work in which he greatly praises the system of education pursued in the protestant schools of Germany, particularly those of Westphalia.

A correspondent of the Institute has presented a most afflicting contrast, on the "History of the Pachalike of Bagdad," where he has resided for some years. The fine country, for which nature has done so much, has, since the decline of the empire of the Khalifs, been successively devastated by the Persians, Tartars, and Turks. It still, however, retains some traces of its former magnificence, and on account of its natural fertility always possesses within itself the means of a renovated prosperity. The inhabitants are perpetually menaced, however, by a warlike, fanatical, and formidable, sect, called the *Wahabites*, who have formerly made incursions into their territories, during which they treated the natives with the greatest injustice, cruelty, and oppression.

The Wahabites consist of certain Arabs of the Desert, who, during the last half century, have subjugated all the neighbouring tribes in succession, and have at length attained such an amazing degree of preponderance and celebrity, that they have spread affright and consternation throughout all the country from the Persian Gulf to the confines of Syria. They derive their name from the father of their founder, who did not pretend to innovation, but to reform and restore the Koran, so as to bring it back to its original purity. They combat against those who profess any other religion than their own, but they are most exasperated against the Mahometans, as their own sect consists of *Heretics*; they expect crowns of martyrdom for themselves, provided they die in battle, and deem it agreeable to God to massacre, pillage, and destroy, all whom they are pleased to term infidels. There are no exploits, however formidable, and no crimes, however odious, that may not be expected from this union of warlike ferocity and religious fanaticism.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 20th of December, 1811, to the 20th of January, 1812.

Catarrhus	6	Gastrodynia	4
Rheumatismus Acutus	4	Marasmus	3
Peripneumonia	2	Scrofula	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	Herpes	2
Erysipelas	1	Lepra	1
Hydrocephalus	1	Porrigo	2
Chorea	1	Psora	3
Cephalalgia	4	Ascarides	2
Vertigo	1	Abortus	1
Asthenia	3	Amenorrhœa	3
Paralysis	2		
Tussis et Dyspnœa	31		
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4		
Pleurodyne	3		
Rheumatismus Chronicus	10		
Ascites	1		
Dyspepsia	2		
Enterodynia	3		

Medicine has long been deemed a conjectural art; this opinion, emphatically proclaimed by the antients, has acquired reverence with time, and he who would dispute the dogma, even in this age, would be regarded as more hardy than discreet. The opinion however,

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ever, is prejudicial to the art, by encouraging ignorants and pretenders, whose conjectures are often as highly esteemed as those of more learned men, though the former result from the rashness of unreflecting minds, while the latter are founded on large and cautious induction. When the physician pronounces a doubtful judgment upon the operation of a medicine, or the event of an illness, the effect is evidently depressing to the patient, painful to his friends, and ultimately detrimental to the profession, by depreciating its value in public estimation. But upon more minutely investigating the subject, it will probably appear, that there is really less of conjecture in the medical profession, than in either those of law or of divinity; that physicians and surgeons especially, are tenacious of facts, and proceed upon certain principles deduced from experience; and that their caution in pronouncing a decided opinion, arises, in a great degree, from a high notion of professional reputation, which must suffer when their predictions are not verified; knowing, as they do, that the feelings and minds of the patient frequently check the natural action of physical agents.

Hence, the utility of recording the particulars of their practice: although nothing new may occur to their notice, they may at least corroborate the observations of others, impress them more deeply and generally on the public mind, and obviate prejudices which militate against the adoption of useful remedies. The physicians, whose labors have been the most eminently serviceable, and whose writings are now the most regarded, have chiefly confined themselves to the statement of facts which they have witnessed. Where this talent for observation, has been blended with a powerful imagination, as in the late Dr. Darwin, we are not blinded by the splendor, nor prejudiced by the fallacy of his hypothesis, to overlook the real value of his practical remarks; we admire his ingenuity, but only accept his sober, unadorned, experience.

In detailing periodically an account of the diseases which occur in my own practice, an opportunity is afforded of noticing the influence of the seasons upon human health; of ascertaining the value of different modes of treatment; and, perhaps, sometimes of counteracting fallacious opinions. During the last months the weather has been temperate for the season; and diseases in general, have been neither frequent nor severe. Some complaints, indeed, occur with nearly equal severity at every period of the year, but others are materially affected by variations of atmosphere with respect to heat and cold, to dryness, and moisture. Among these are pulmonic and catarrhal affections. Catarrhal fever has seldom appeared this winter; but many individuals have, as usual, been affected with cough and difficulty of breathing, in various degrees of violence. In elderly people, or those somewhat advanced beyond the middle period of life, this complaint often assumes a more dangerous form, is attended with copious secretion of viscid mucus in the bronchia, demands great attention, and must always be regarded as a dangerous complaint. The winter will probably not pass away without affording further occasion for enlarging on this subject.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

Leicester Square, Jan. 27th, 1812.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE army under Lord Wellington will receive a further increase during the present and ensuing months, by drafts from the different regiments in England and Ireland, amounting to 7000 men. The British effective force in Portugal will then exceed 45,000 men.

The following is a statement of the arms shipped from the Tower, for Spain and Portugal, up to the 31st of December:—Spain, 337,000 muskets, 4,600 carbines, 8,600 pistols, 101,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, 500,000,000 ball cartridges, 8,500,000 lead balls, 35,900 powder barrels. Portugal, 484,000 muskets, 600 carbines, 21,400 rifles, 6,900 pistols, 50,000 sets of accoutrements, 18,607,000 ball cartridges, 60,000 lead balls, and 3,000 powder barrels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The income of the consolidated fund for the year ending 5th Jan. 1811, was 42,286,152l. 18s. 11¼d.—For the year ending 5th Jan. 1812, 40,917,835l. 18s. 4½d. The charges upon the first year were 35,296,313l. 10s. 9¾d. leaving a surplus of 6,989,839l. 8s 2½d. The charges upon the last year were 36,801,993l. 18s. 9½d. leaving a surplus of only 4,115,811l. 19s. 6¼d. The decrease in the income of the last year was under the head of customs.

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The WAR TAXES for 1810 produced 23,027,444l. 9s. 7¼; for 1811, 24,393,053l. 13s. 5¾d.

The following letter, from Copenhagen, contains the particulars of some late melancholy wrecks of the royal navy.—"Advice has been received here of the English ship St. George, of 98 guns, Admiral Reynolds, and the Defence, of 74 guns, Captain David Atkins, having, on the morning of the 24th December, been stranded on the coast of the Barony of Ryssensteen, in the district of Ringhesbing. The crew of the first-named ship is said to have consisted of 850 men, and that of the last 530 men, exclusive of officers. In half an hour after the Defence struck, she went entirely to pieces, and the whole of the crew were drowned, with the exception of five seamen and one marine, who saved themselves *on pieces of the wreck*. Accounts had been received from Limvig, stating that the St. George was entirely sunk, and only twelve men of her crew saved. The ship was only 600 yards from the shore!

The Hero, of 74 guns, was lost, under similar circumstances, off the Texel, and not a soul saved!

On Tuesday, January 7, the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT opened, when the LORD CHANCELLOR, as the organ of Commissioners, delivered the following Speech on the part of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, to both Houses of Parliament.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's early recovery which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family, and the loyal attachment of his people.

"The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last report of her Majesty the Queen's Council to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

"In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his Majesty's Royal Dignity, and for the attendance upon his Majesty's sacred person during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured, that you will also bear in mind the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve for his Majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his Royal authority in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and his subjects.

"The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed, that the measures which have been pursued for the defence and security of the Kingdom of Portugal, have proved completely effectual, and that on the several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops had been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them, has been fully maintained.

"The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise in Spanish Estremadura of a French corps by a detachment of the Allied Army, under Lieutenant-General Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula.

"The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his Majesty's troops, and of the Allies, in these various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate judgment and skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the direction of the campaign.

"In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued, and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has been recently extended and improved under the advantages which result from the operations of the Allied Armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of his Majesty's navy on the coast.

"Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his Royal Highness is persuaded you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people, and the increase of the difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

"The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, commands us to express his confident hope that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in support of the contest which the brave nations of the Peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution.

"His Royal Highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British arms in the Island of Java.

The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his Royal Highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprise, as well as the capture of the islands of Bourbon and the Mauritius, has been conducted under the immediate direction of the Governor-General in India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry, and spirit, conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished officer Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his Majesty's naval forces.

"By

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"By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East Indies, and the colonial power of France will have been entirely extinguished.

"His Royal Highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from experience, and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to derive from those flourishing dominions the utmost degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the United Kingdom.

"We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that, while his Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the Government of the United States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate had occasioned have been finally removed; and we are directed to assure you, that in the further progress of the discussions with the United States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honor and dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"His Royal Highness has directed the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his Majesty is engaged, with that spirit and exertion, which will afford the best prospect of its successful termination.

"His Royal Highness commands us to recommend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last Session of Parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland, in the last, as compared with the preceding year, confirms the belief, that the depression which that revenue had experienced, is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his Royal Highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of his Majesty's continued indisposition.

"Under this severe calamity, His Royal Highness derives the greatest consolation from his reliance on your experienced wisdom, loyalty, and public spirit, to which in every difficulty he will resort with a firm confidence, that through your assistance and support he shall be enabled, under the blessing of Divine Providence, successfully to discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him; and, in the name and on the behalf of his beloved Father and revered Sovereign, to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honor of the nation."

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT then moved the following Address:—

"We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, return your Royal Highness the humble thanks of this House, for the most gracious speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners, by your Royal Highness's command.

"We assure your Royal Highness that we shall, without delay, take into our serious consideration all the matters to which your Royal Highness has been pleased to direct our attention, and endeavour to adopt such measures as are best calculated to meet the exigencies of the times.

"But we should deem it a failure in our duty, were we, on this solemn occasion, to omit expressing to your Royal Highness the remedy, which, in our opinion, is called for by the evils already experienced, and by the dangers which appear to be impending.

"We always hear with great satisfaction, though not with surprise, that our countrymen, whether by land or sea, maintain the character of their ancestors; but we cannot, at the same time, dismiss from our minds all consideration of the little effect with which their valour has been exerted.

"We lament to see nothing characteristic of that love of freedom for which this nation has been so highly renowned in the world. In looking through the history of the last eighteen years of war, we find the valour and resources of our country in no instance employed in the defence or restoration of freedom, but almost constantly in endeavours to prevent the oppressed from becoming free, or to re-plunge them into slavery, to re-harden the grasp of despotism, and to sharpen the half-blunted fangs of persecution, so that the British flag, formerly the dread of tyranny, appears, through this long and disgraceful period, to have waved only in hostilities to the liberties and happiness of mankind.

"From a line of conduct so repugnant to justice, to the common sense, and common feeling of men, the natural results have ensued. In those distant regions, where ignorance and feebleness have rendered the people an easy prey to successive usurpation, we have uniformly been conquerors, and in overturning one despotism, have, for the purposes necessary for the maintenance of corruption at home, uniformly erected another in its stead; while in all those countries, where men have obtained a knowledge of their rights, and have possessed courage to avenge themselves on their oppressors, we have found few and treacherous friends, and many and implacable foes.

"The sovereigns, our allies, sub[illegible] not

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less by that abuse of their power, which we have endeavoured to support, than by the arms of their and our enemy, have either been driven from their thrones, or have abandoned their cause, and disclaimed our connection, as the only means of retaining even a scanty portion of their former dominions, so that after having stirred up, in hostility to freedom, almost every sovereign of the Continent of Europe, after having expended hundreds of millions in the support of that formidable and unprincipled league, we were, at last, reduced to a contest alone with the Conqueror of that Continent, upon a spot which we have only assisted to desolate and ravage, defending sovereigns, who, not being able to rely on the affections of their subjects, have sought their personal safety in abdication or flight.

"To the regret of having seen the national resources exhausted in the prosecution of measures, so fraught at once with wickedness and folly, we have not, however, to add the shame of having seen the people of this kingdom voluntarily lend their aid to those measures; their sense of justice, and love of freedom, revolted at so inhuman a crusade, which at the outset they condemned, and against which many had the virtue openly to protest, well knowing that a war in other countries against Freedom, was in reality a war against the people of England themselves. To counteract the effect of an opinion so obviously just, a system of terror was resorted to, false alarms were excited, spies and informers were hired, constructive treasons were revived, and new-fangled treasons enacted, the safeguards of personal liberty were removed; fortresses, under the name of barracks, were established throughout the land, and the fame, and the person of every man, were placed at the absolute disposal of those who, calling themselves the servants of the king, were, in fact, the agents of that rapacious and haughty Oligarchy, who had long fattened on the miseries of the country, and who, in the progress of the principles of liberty, saw the seeds of a destruction of their ill-gotten power.

"Under the operation of this system we have beheld much that remained of our liberties wholly swept away; we have seen practised, under the name of collecting a revenue and in the guise of legal proceedings, acts of oppression and insult, which our forefathers would have perished rather than endure. The dwellings, the books, the most private recesses and concerns of Englishmen, once so sacred, now are exposed to the intrusion and inquisitorial scrutiny of numberless mercenary agents, appointed and removeable at the pleasure of the crown. Financial rapacity breaks in between landlord and tenant, and in violation of every principle of property, the Crown is become co-proprietor in every man's estate, having a prior claim upon his tenant; under the name of redeeming the land-tax, there is a general confiscation of landed property. While, in the form of a stamp-duty, it seizes the bequests of the dead in their passage to the living; so that at last there is no man in England who can be said to be the owner or proprietor of any thing, the Government having assumed a control and master-ship over property of every description.

"There was a time in English history, when the exertions of an Empson and a Dudley, though under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, brought the principals to the block, and consigned their subaltern agents to public vengeance in the pillory. But now we have many Empsons and Dudleys in every county, who, under the name of surchargers, supervisors, &c. inflict amercements and fines—at their pleasure, the parties so amerced being denied not only an appeal to a jury, but even the aid of counsel or attorney, to speak in their defence before those fiscal tribunals, which, to the terror of the people, are established in every corner of the land.

"In exact proportion to the encrease of these exactions have we seen the encrease of the military force, and the multiplication of means calculated to divest the soldier of all fellow-feelings with the citizen. Cooped up in barracks and depots, flogged for the most trifling offences, he loses, by degrees, all regard for those rights of which he is deprived, all attachment for that Constitution out of the pale of which he is placed, and becomes the passive and unconscious instrument of tyrannical coercion. Mistrustful of the effect of English feeling, which it seems to have been feared English soldiers would still retain; many thousands of Germans and other foreign mercenaries have been introduced and placed on our military establishment, with privileges not possessed by the troops of our own country; whole districts of England, and large portions of the English army, have been put under the command of German officers; and the more effectually to estrange the people from the native soldiers, the latter have in many instances been compelled to assume a German garb; the Militia, heretofore regarded as the sole constitutional force of the country, upon the principle, that as men had most interest so they would be most stout in defending their liberties and properties, the militia having been long perverted from its legitimate purpose, has, at last, by the interchange of the English and Irish militias, been converted, with respect to the two countries, into the too convenient instrument of reciprocal oppression; and especially with regard to Ireland, where the just remonstrances and complaints of a generous, a gallant, and long-suffering people, have uniformly been met with repulsion and disdain.

"In the institution of the local militia, we behold all the severity of a military conscription, without its impartiality, and without a chance of its rewards; and in the assumed

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sumed prerogative of calling upon the people to perform military duty under that system of discipline which is now in practice, we see every man in England, when commanded to take up arms in what is termed the defence of his country, liable to experience the degradation and torture of the lash.

"That a people, formerly so proud of their liberties would be silent under such an accumulation of oppression, and that the communication of indignant feelings would not, in the end, produce resistance, was too much for even an insolent and obdurate oligarchy to expect—therefore the Press, never the last to suffer when freedom is assailed, has become, in proportion to the augmentation of these oppressions, more and more an object of jealousy and vengeance. And, after having seen the use that has been made of the unconstitutional assumption of power of the Attorney-General to file *ex officio* informations, to accuse, to arraign, to amerce, to hold to bail, to ruin, or to pardon, whomsoever he pleases; after having seen that his accuser, an officer of the crown, removeable at its pleasure, has also the power of demanding a jury, not taken out of an impartial panel, but selected by another officer of the crown; having seen a judge, so eager to convict, as openly to anticipate guilt before hearing the evidence in defence; after having seen the sentences in cases of political libel gradually become more and more severe, till they have far surpassed in severity those for the greater part of felonies, including long imprisonment, heavy fines, banishment to distant jails, and confinement in solitary cells, going to the almost certain ruin, and the probable death of the persecuted parties; having seen all this, and taking a view of the number of persons now suffering, we cannot, we confess, see much room for repeating the congratulation of our forefathers, upon the abolition of the cruel and accursed Court of the Star Chamber, which did, without jury, that which is now done by a jury chosen by an officer of the crown; an alteration which only serves to screen a corrupt political judge from his due share of public odium, and to deprive the victim of that public compassion, which is always called forth in behalf of those who suffer from undisguised tyranny.

"To particularise the fatal effects of this course of misrule, would, if it were possible, be useless, they being too visible in the multiplied embarrassments and abject state of the country, whether in its affairs at home or abroad; but, to the great cause of all these evils, we cannot, without a shameful neglect of our duty, refrain from beseeching the attention of your Royal Highness, who will at once perceive, that we allude to the want of a real representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament. With a fair representation the people are never in danger, because, from whatever quarter they feel grievance approaching, here is their court of appeal, here their means of immediate redress: without such a representation the people can never be safe; they have no court of appeal, no friend in government, no means of redress or protection.

"To the want of such a representation, to the want of a House of Commons emanating from the people's choice and speaking their sentiments, we owe the eighteen years of war against France, lest the example should produce a reform of corruption and abuses at home.

"To the want of such a representation we owe the hundred of millions of debt, which have debased our currency, sapped the foundations of covenants, annihilated confidence, and added new crimes to our already sanguinary criminal code.

"To the want of such a representation we owe the unpunished rapacity of prize courts; the ruin of commerce and manufacture; the countless number of paupers, whose state, when contrasted with the luxury proceeding from public money lavished on placemen and pensioners, would be beyond human endurance, without the overawing aspect of military force

"If any thing be yet wanting to work conviction of those truths, we implore your Royal Highness to cast your eyes over the continent of Europe. Not a sovereign has there been dethroned—not a state has there been overthrown, where the way of the conqueror was not paved by corruption in the government, and by the tyranny which corruption never fails sooner or later to call to its support.

"And when we see the same causes at work amongst ourselves—when we hear the worst sort of corruption not only not denied, but unblushingly avowed and vindicated, upon the ground of its being as notorious as the sun at noon-day, it were presumption unparalleled to hope that similar effects will not follow.

"To put an end, therefore, to corruption and abuses, by a constitutional reformation of the Commons' House of Parliament, appears to us to be the only means of reconciling men to their government, of rekindling their zeal, of invigorating their exertions, and of insuring the independence of the country, and the safety and stability of the throne."

This was negatived by 240 against 3, and a complimentary Address carried in its stead.

A Committee of the House of Commons having been appointed to examine the King's physicians, the following is the substance of the report.

Dr. M. Baillie said, that his majesty's bodily health had been but little disordered; that the errors of his majesty's mind seem to be as strongly impressed upon it as during any part of his illness; but that within the last few weeks he has been able to relate anecdotes more distinctly than for two or three months before; that his majesty's recovery is highly

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highly improbable, but not altogether without hope; that it is highly improbable, because the illness has continued for many months; because his mental health is considerably worse than it was eight or ten months ago; and because his indisposition has assumed a more determined form than in any of his former illnesses.

Dr. W. Heberden declared, that his majesty's recovery was highly improbable, but not in an extreme degree—that it was not hopeless. "His majesty, from the middle of July last, till about the second week in December, appeared to be more uniformly disordered in his mind than he has been since that period. Had the same degree of disorder still continued, I might, perhaps, consider his majesty's condition as almost hopeless; but the subsequent improvement, slight as it has been, makes me think altogether more favorably of the termination. The slight improvement consists in a greater power of conversation, and in having laid aside some erroneous notions with which his majesty had been before possessed."

Dr. T. Monroe stated, that his majesty's mental health was insane; that his recovery was very improbable, but certainly not hopeless, because he had no symptoms of fatuity. That in all mental disorders not accompanied by fatuity, there is a chance of recovery; and that he had frequently seen hopes founded upon such reasoning realized. That he had known patients older than his majesty recover, though not with the same degree of mental disorder. He had seen very few cases of persons so old as his majesty. Being asked if he conceived that the situation of his majesty, with regard to his regal dignity, has any effect upon his distemper, he replied, that there is a vast deal of irritation about his majesty, which is seldom seen in patients in general; that the anxiety and cares of government may possibly have contributed to the disorder; but that he should think the sense of his own situation as sovereign of the country has not had any effect upon the state of his mental health; that he has not observed any anxiety in his majesty on the subject of public affairs, but that he has had very few opportunities of seeing his majesty. That the reflection upon his own regal state, when his mind is in progress towards recovery, may have some effect in retarding that recovery; that he has been at Windsor ten times, and was not aware of any improvement latterly.

Dr. S. F. Simmonds declared, that his majesty's bodily health was on the whole very good, but that his mental health was in a state of great derangement; that his recovery was improbable, but not hopeless. I have seen persons as old as his majesty recover, after, I think, a longer duration of the disease than the present attack.—Q. After as many repeated attacks as his majesty has had? A. With respect to the number of attacks, I have had occasion, in hospital practice, to see persons who have gone through a long life occasionally subject to attacks of this kind: I have known persons attacked ten, twelve, or more, times, and recover from each of those attacks.—Q. And die of age at last? A. Yes.—Q. You say you have known persons as old as his Majesty, and labouring under an equal degree of mental derangement, recover? A. Yes.—Q. Then why do you think his Majesty's recovery improbable? A. Because the number of recoveries of persons of that age is very small in comparison with the number of recoveries of those that are younger; the instances of recovery become less in the advanced periods of life.

Sir H. Halford considered his Majesty's recovery as very improbable, but not hopeless—very improbable, from the character of its present symptoms, the duration of the disorder, his advanced period of life, but above all, from the influence of his Majesty's peculiar situation and circumstances upon his irritable constitution.—Q. Have you observed any signs of amendment in his Majesty since the beginning of December? A. There have been several occasions on which the violence of his Majesty's disorder appeared to be so far abated, and his mind seemed so far cleared up, as to admit of his detailing anecdotes of past times accurately, but not to exercise a sound judgment on present circumstances.—Q. Since the beginning of December, has his Majesty shewn generally more disposition to conversation? A. His Majesty has frequently shewn himself rather more capable of conversation.—Q. Has his Majesty, in any of those conversations to which you have referred, adverted to the circumstances of his own situation? A. Yes.—By watching the turn of his Majesty's thoughts, and the remarkable energy of his expressions, it is obvious that his mind has been deeply stricken by the supercession of his authority. I think it is important to state this, because it has a greater weight in determining the opinion which I have formed as to the great improbability of his Majesty's recovery, than the particular symptoms of his Majesty's complaint.

Dr. J. Willis.—Q. What is the present state of his Majesty's mental health? A. There is a very great degree of derangement, and particularly bordering on insanity, having very much the symptoms of insanity; at the same time unusually, though occasionally, mixed with delirious characters.—Q. Adverting to the state of his Majesty's mental and and bodily health during his present indisposition, as far as it come under your observation, are you of opinion that his Majesty's recovery is probable or improbable? A. Very improbable.—Q. Are you of opinion that his Majesty's recovery is hopeless? A. No; certainly not hopeless.—Q. On what do you found your opinion, that his Majesty's recovery is not hopeless? A. I think it has not arrived at that fixed period at which cases generally are hopeless; it has not so decidedly

that fixed character of insanity as to render it hopeless.—Q. Do you expect that his Majesty will recover? A. No; I do not expect that his Majesty will recover.—Q. Is your opinion upon the improbability of his Majesty's recovery as strong now as it was on the 9th of October? A. It is.—Q. Do you consider his Majesty's disorder, in general, nearest allied to delirium or insanity? A. For the most part, during the greatest part of the time I have seen his Majesty in his present indisposition, it has been nearest allied to insanity.—Withdrew.

Dr. R. D. Willis.—Q. What is the present state of his Majesty's bodily health? A. The present state of his Majesty's bodily health is by no means good, though it may be considered, generally speaking, better than under the circumstances of want of air and exercise might have been expected. This morning his Majesty is in an extremely agitated and nervous state, which has been increasing for some time past.—Q What is the present state of his Majesty's mental health? A. The state of his mental health is worse at present than it has been at any time since his attack.—Q. Adverting to the state of his Majesty's mental health since your last examination before a committee of the House of Commons, are you now of opinion that his Majesty's recovery is probable or improbable? A. Extremely improbable.

AMERICA.

At Washington, Dec. 6, Mr. Porter, in Congress, called for the consideration of the report of the committee on foreign relations, and briefly stated the objects and views which had governed the committee in the report. "The orders in council were of themselves a sufficient cause of war, which cause had been aggravated by the shifts of the British ministry. Britain captured under a principle this week, which she did not avow the next, and she would next trample upon the necks of our citizens in the streets. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee, that the encroachments were such as to demand war. It is in our power to harrass the resources of Great Britain, as well on the ocean as by land; to carry on a war against the coast and colonies, and destroy her trade with the colonies, by the number of privateers. We had it in our power to make a conquest of Canada, which to Britain was of the utmost importance; from whence she had imported articles of the utmost necessity last year, to the amount of 600,000,000 dollars, a great deal of which was for timber for the navy. We hold a sword over her resources which would cut her to the quick. It is therefore the determination of the committee to recommend open war, and to exert the utmost energies of the nation."

The resolutions were all carried in a committee, and were afterwards taken up in the house, and the first carried by 117 to 11.

EAST INDIES.

In consequence of the further operations of the British troops, General Jansens, and the remainder of the French forces in the island of Java, capitulated on the 17th of September; and by a treaty signed on the same day, all the country eastward of Samarang (not already subject to the British arms) surrendered.

The action which terminated in General Jansens' final surrender was fought on the 16th September, at Jattee Allee. The attack was led on by Colonel Gibbs. The loss on the part of the British was only two killed and ten wounded. On the 17th the fort capitulated, and General Jansens and his troops surrendered as prisoners of war.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends, *announced between the 15th of December and the 15th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

(*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*)

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 104.]

Absolon G. Wallingford Berks, inn keeper. (Sheen
Anderson. D. Billiter lane, merchant. (Wilde and Co.
Ashfield T. Shadwell, money scrivener. (Nelson
Atkinson E. and Co Liverpool, tobacconist. (Parr and Co.
Barber R. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Haire
Barnscott T. Plymouth, carpenter. (Hyne
Bitger M. and Co. Piccadilly, Goldsmiths. (Aldridge and Co.
Bolero C. and Co. Cornhill, bankers. (Lamb
Brown T. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.
Buckley G. Tame Water, Yorkshire, manufacturer. (Buckley, Manchester
Butler G. Old Jury, broker. (Batchellor and Co.
Carrington W. Flixton, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Alstead and Co.
Carr S. Sheffield, York, spirit merchant. (Brookfield
Clark J. Bread street, upholsterer. (Allen
Clarke J. jun. Marsham, Kent, shopkeeper. (Pearson and Co.
Clarkson M. Birmingham, butcher. (Jukes
Coldicott J. W. Coventry, leather seller. (Troughton and Co.
Cowley E. Kingston-upon-Hull, shopseller. (Cotsworth
Dale J. Eslam, Lancashire, inn keeper. (Davies Liverpool
Davies J. St. Michael Bedwardine, Worcester, glover. (James
Deale C. Newgate street, taylor. (Williams and Co.
Dunthorn J. Lidgate, Suffolk, Surgeon. (Cooper, Cambridge
Fazakerley J. Liverpool taylor. (Keighley
Fitzpatrick J. St. Mary Hill, fishmonger. (Hill
Ford J. Rotherhithe, cow keeper. (Tugold. Bermondsey
Foot J. Stanton-Drew, Somerset, dealer. (Franklis, Bristol
Gadesby W. jun. Canterbury, cabinet maker. (Hodges
Glover S. Petticoat lane, victualler. (Cuppage
Goodhall C. Royal Exchange, wine merchant. (Allilton
Griffiths B. Birmingham, gun maker. (Meredith
Hamer W. Pemberton, Lancashire, tanner. (Hulton, Bolton
Hale T. Worcester, glover. (Pownall
Hartley J. haberdasher street. (Hoxton
Heritage J. Leominster, Hereford, horse dealer. (Coates
Holroyd W. Holland street, victualler. (Lucas
Holt, J. Leeds, butcher. (Grangor
Howson J. Lancaster, victualler. (Parker
Humble M. Wapping, ship chandler. (Palmer and Co.
Hunt R. Worcester, skinner. (Haden
Hughes H. Basinghall street, cloth factor. (Blandford and Co.
Hughes C. London, merchant. (Caton and Co.
Johnson W. Blakely, Manchester, miller. (Parker
Kemps F. High street, Mary le bone, upholder
Kent M. Ratcliffe, mealman. (Rich

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King R. Tooley street, Southwark, hatter. (Jones
King W. Winslow, Buckinghamshire, innholder. (Aubrey and Co.
Lamb W. Stockport, Chester, cotton spinner. (Baddeley
Lambert A. S. Bread street, underwriter. (Vandercom and Co.
Levy E. Exeter, merchant. (Terrell
Luffington W. and Co. Mark lane, merchants. (Healing
Lyon. M. Liverpool, silversmith. (Meadowcroft
Manley R. and Co. Southwark, leather dyers. (Drew
Mac Donald A. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.
Maggs G. Bristol, linen draper. (Shepherd
Mayor J. Leadenhall street, merchant. (Weston and Co.
M'Cormick J. Broad street, merchant. (Adams
Meeling E. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Clements
Morris T. Barton upon-Humber, Nicholson R. Glamford Briggs, Lincoln, bankers. (Edwards
Norman H. St. Neots, Huntingdon, corn dealer. (Sewell
Mole G. and Co. Bread street. (Hill Gatty and Co.
Morecroft G. and Co. Birmingham, corn dealers. (Birch and Co. Rugely
Munn J. St. John Bedwardine, Worcester. (James
M'Savinney E. Westmoreland place, City road, merchant, (Crawford
Newcomb O. Holles street, Cavendish square, upholsterer. (Newcombe
Notley G. Dartford, Kent innholder. (Fooks
Petit J. Deal, Kent, carpenter. Hughes
Pope J. Truro, Cornwall, grocer. (James
Price J. Bath, bookseller.
Riddelfwd D. Basinghall street, warehouseman. (Blandford
Roffey G. Great St. Helens, merchant. (Kirton
Royle J. Manchester, warehouseman. (Ellis
Robinson T. City road, builder (Lee
Roxby R. Wedue Jarrow, Durham, ship owner. (Bainbridge, South Shields
Sanders G. Ratcliffe, coal merchant. (Rich
Sadler Q. J. Lisle street, Leicester Fields, coach maker. (Raphael
Sandham J. Arundel, Sussex, grocer. (Champ, Chichester
Samuel N. Liverpool, silversmith. (Davies
Senate E. Southampton row, Bloomsbury, vender of medicine. (Hamilton
Sharp W. Bradford, York, calico manufacturer. (Knight and Co. Manchester
Shutrleworth H. Ludgate hill, opticlan. (Denton and Co.
Simpson J. South parade, Queen Elms, bricklayer. (Newcomb
Snowden W. Manchester, liquor merchant. (Foulkes and Co.
Smith W. and Co. Liverpool, linen drapers. (Forrest
Smith T. Charlotte street, Rathbone place, upholsterer. (Brown
Sparrow J. Leadenhall street, wine broker (Rolfe
Smith J. Bermondsey, paper maker, (Hughes
Starke R. Borough road, bricklayer. (Newhom
Stone J. Lower Halliford, farmer. (Chabot
Stubs T. Liverpool, merchant. (Dakers and Co.
Thomas D. Carmarthen, flop keeper. (Daniel and Co. Bridge
Tipple W. White Cross street, grocer. (Thomas
Truefitt W. Long acre, ship owner. (Bower
Walton H. New Sarum, Wilts, clothier. (Godwin
Ward T. Manchester, merchant. (Milne and Co.
Wallace R. Bath linen draper. (Sheppard
Ward T. Liverpool, inn keeper. (Griffith and Co.
Weft J. Barnsley, York, grocer. (Clarke
Whitmore J. Worcester, dealer. (Hill
Whitaker J. and Co. Manchester dealers. (Herbert
Wilson B. Leeds, Yorkshire, flax spinner. (Lee and Co.
Willday J. jun. Meriden, Warwickshire, maltster, (Troughton and Co. Coventry
Williams R. Salisbury, linen draper. (Walker
Woolbert D. T. Charing Cross, hatter. (Bousfield
Young A. St. Swithens lane, merchant. (Palmer and Co

DIVIDENDS.

Adams C. Pancras lane
Ahgood J. Ulver Walton, Lancaster
Alling E. and Co. Bermondsey
Alling E. Hind court, Fleet street
Ayre R. Leicester
Barchard W. Bury street, Edmouton
Been E. Parliament street
Bennet A. M. Devonshire street, Queen square
Bleaie J. Dover street, Hanover square
Bowdler W. Cheapside
Boulton B. Cuper's bridge, Lambeth
Bodder W. and Co. Friday street
Bowden S. Lelkeard, Cornwall
Brill W. Woodbridge, Suffolk
Bull J. King street, Cheapside
Brown P. Paul's St. Finsbury square
Brown S. and Co. Blofwick, Stafford
Byrn J. Broad street
Carrington J. Manchester
Carter M. Zeal, Wilts
Cheltham R. Stockport
Chambers E. Westerinebury, Kent
Chambers S. Maidstone, Kent
Clarkson T. Kingsbury, Warwick
Clive T. and Co. Token House yard
Cockrill W. Stallingborough Lincolnshire
Collison T. Southampton row, Bloomsbury
Cooper W. Minories
Cole M. T. Hatton Garden
Collins E. Union court, Broad street
Corrie J. Weftern street, Southwark
Collins E. St. Mary Axe
Coroford T. and Co. Milford lane
Cowley J. Sheffield
Curtis E. Bristol
Curtis J. Spring street, Mary-le bone
Crofs J. Plymouth
Dallas A. Tower hill
Davey E. W. Rotherhithe
Davey J. Truro
Dick Q. and Co. Finsbury square
Dobson J. Liverpool
Doyle J. Covent Garden market
Dunage S. St. Paul's Church yard
Duckham T. Wathfield, Devon
Fail G. and Co. Tooley Southwark
Feil H. Watling street
Field W. Oxford street
Fiset J. Mile street, Surrey
Fuesman S. Plymouth
Gane F. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire
Gardner J. Hoxley-down lane, Southwark
Garret G. Lenham, Kent
Gilgreft B. Cheapside
Goldfton M. I. Great Prefcot ftreet, Goodman's Fields
Goodwin J. Ludlow, Shropshire
Goodwin J. Sheffield
Geldney F. B. Seymour court, Bucks
Hafwel A. Haymarket
Hain J. Hampton
Hall S. Briftol
Hamilton R. Old Broad ftreet
Hamner J. High ftreet, Southwark
Harrifon W. Manchester
Haywood J. Wood ftreet, Cheapfide
Ha liday T. Broad ftreet
Henzell G. Little Eaft Cheap
Hinde J. Buckleribury
Hinde T. Liverpool
Hitchon W. St. Peter's Hill, Doctors' Commons
Higgins T. Mere Wilts
Hobman W. and Co. Grove ftreet, Deptford
Hutchins H. jun. High Holborn
Hurry J. and Co. Nag's Head court, Gracechurch ftreet
Jackfon H. Mincing lane
Jarman W. Crosby row, Walworth
Jacob J. and Co. Newgate ftreet
Jacobs M. High ftreet, Shadwell
Ingle T. Oxford ftreet
Ingram B. Old ftreet
Jones S. Wardour ftreet, St. Ann's Soho
Jowfey W. jun. North Alberton, Yorkfhire
Jones J. Rochdale
Jones J. Wrexham, Denbigh
Jones C. and Co. Sheffield
King J. Frome Selwood, Somerfetfhire
Lee S. Birchin lane
Lefter J. J. and Co. Rotherhithe
Le Breton F. F. Old Rotherhithe
Leeming T. and Co. Preston, Lancaster, and J. Myres Cleckheaton, York
Linford T. Cheapfide
Lucas N. and Co Pancras lane
Mann J. Barbury, Warwickfhire
Maynard J. Wells, Somerfetfhire
Maddock J. Liverpool
Marris R. Gt. Grimsby, Lincoln
Manning W. Bofton, Lincolnfhire
M'Guffie A. Liverpool
Milward C. S. Bromley
Mitchell J. Stafford, Lincolnfhire
Morgan J. Coppice row, Clarkenwell
Morgan S. and Co. Southwark
Mount R. and Co. Angel court
Mobbs S. Southampton
Nesbitt J. and Co. Aldermanbury
Newport W. jun. King's Road, Gray's Inn lane
Noble F. Leadenhall ftreet
Osborne M. Beerhurt Warwickfhire
Palmer T. New Road, White Chapel
Parker D. Exeter
Parr J. Manchester
Peters J. Portfmouth
Perry F. Finsbury fquare
Phipps R. Maidftone, Kent
Phillips P. Drury lane
Porter N. Birmingham
Poulton C. Reading, Berks
Rayner E. and Co. Newport, Ifle of Wight
Renoards R. Kingfton-upon-Hull
Reeve W. Clapham
Robertfon S. Liverpool
Robertfon W. Gt. St. Helen's Bifhopfgate ftreet
Routh J. and Co. Auftin Friar's
Roofe T. Liverpool
Salt A. and Co. Birmingham
Senger S. P. Maidftone, Kent
Short J. St. Catherine's ftreet, Eaft Smithfield
Shawford W. C. Piccadilly
Simpfon J. and Co. Old Change
Slade P. Charles' ftreet
Smith H. and Co. Winchefter ftreet
Southey R. and Co. Fifh ftreet hill
Sproften J. Tewkesbury, Gloucefterfhire
Spencer W. F. Gofport
Stapley T. Tunbridge Wells
Stewart W. Broad ftreet, Ratcliff
Sutcliffe J. York
Sykes J. and Co. Leeds
Sykes T. and Co. Leeds
Sykes J. Queen ftreet, Cheapfide
Talbot C. Edgware Road
Thompfon H. Newcaftle upon-Tyne
Thompfon J. Hand court, Upper Thames ftreet
Tiffone J. Newcaftle-under-Lyne
Towding T. Patern ter row
Toledane L. P. de E. Gt. Prefcot ftreet, Goodman's Fields
Troke J. New Sarum, Wilts
Waller J. Lower Tooting, Surry
Warwick W. Red Lion ft. Clerkenwell
Wakeling E. Clare, Suffolk
Wetherby T. Great ft. Thomas Apoftle
Webb W. Weftminfter Bridge Road, Lambeth
Whittle J. Liverpool
Willis J. and Co. Salisbury fquare
Wighiman J. George ftreet, Fofter lane
Williams S. B. Auftin Friars
Withers M. Bath

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INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

SINCE our last, Williams, one of the principal actors in the late horrible Tragedies in Wapping was apprehended and committed for further examination, but he was allowed to destroy himself in prison. No doubt can be entertained of the guilt of this abandoned villain; nor any that he had co-adjutors—inasmuch as they were *seen* and were *heard* talking during their escape. The local police, however, sagely gave up the enquiry; but Mr. Graham, of Bow-street, has been stimulated to renew it, and there can be no doubt of the easy detection of the other villain, or villains, concerned.

Mr. B. Walsh, the Stock-broker, and the Member for Wootton Basset, was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey on the 18th, of feloniously defrauding Sir J. Plomer. His case, however, is reserved for the opinion of the twelve judges.

The Regent's Park is rapidly preparing. The Circus is completely formed, and enclosed by an oak paling. The workmen are at present employed in planting laurels, firs, and other evergreens. The ride round the Circus is nearly made; the latter is intersected by other roads, the principal of which leads to the New Road, opposite Portland-place.

Thomas Dellow, the little boy whose loss was noticed in our last, has been restored to his parents.

There has not been recollected, during memory, so dark and dismal a day as Friday the 10th of January. Every shop was lighted up—the windows of private houses were shut, and candles were used in every frequented apartment. The Royal Exchange was at one o'clock, the seat of silence and solitude! At Mark-lane no business was done! The alleys and narrow streets in the City, the lamps not having been lighted, were darker than at midnight.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Laurence Sulivan, esq. M.A. St. John's college, Cambridge, son of Stephen Sulivan, esq. late of Ponsborne Park, in the county of Hertford, to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Temple, youngest sister to the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, M. P. for that University.

Lord Leighton, to Miss Brandon, daughter of Mr. J. Brandon, Treasurer of Covent Garden Theatre.

At St. James's Church, John Dunkin, esq. of the East London Militia, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Wm. Walker, esq. of Piccadilly.

At Walthamstow Church, Robert Dale, esq. major in the 93d regt. of foot, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late lieut.-col. Philip Bainbridge.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Wm. Mitchell, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Elizabeth Jemima Mitchell, daughter of the late James M. esq. of Moreland, in the island of Jamaica.

At Barking, Essex, Charles Tweedie, esq. of Somerset place, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Thomas Carpenter, esq. of Gt. Illford, Essex.

James Milward, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Mrs. Ellis, of Blackheath.

Captain Lillicrap, R. N to Miss Frances Adams Welsford, second daughter of Giles W. esq of Plymouth.

G. E. F. Schwieger, esq. of Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, to Augusta, daughter of John Henry Freese, esq. of Warnford court, Throgmorton-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Thomas Buchanan, esq. to the Hon. Catherine Abercrombie, youngest daughter of the late Sir Ralph A.

At St. John's Church, Westminster, Mr. John Stone, of Latchingdon, Essex, to Miss Bourdorff, of St. John's.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Robert Gambee, esq. of his majesty's ship, Victory, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Thomas Bedwell, esq. of Hyde Park Lodge.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. Joseph Crane, of New Bond-street, Upholder, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. B. Crane, of Tottenham-court-road.

Mr. Wedenhall, of Vauxhall, to Miss Lemercier, of the same place.

At Camberwell, Mr. William Foster, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Wm. Orme, esq. of Dulwich Common.

Wm. Banbury, esq. of Warlies Park, Essex, to Margaret, daughter of Joshua Knowles, esq. of Wanstead.

John Hodgson esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss C. Delamain, of Belle Size Cottage, Hampstead.

Mr. John Dyson, of Botolph-lane, to Miss Maria Davis, of Reading.

S. T. Deseret, esq. R. N. to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Tarver, esq. of Romsey, Hants.

At Chelsea, A. Whelsdale, esq. of Penrith, Cumberland, to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Walter Carrothers, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Stepney, R. J. Hart, esq. of Hackney, to Eliz. Ann, second daughter of Mr. Finch, of Mile-end.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Brenchley, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, distiller, to Louisa Charlotte, eldest daughter of S. Medina, esq. of Upper Guildford-street, Russell-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Morland, esq. major of the 9th regiment of dragoons, to the Hon. Caroline Eustatia Courtenay.

At Crawley, Mr. Edward Thornton, to Eliz. Tullet, both of the same place.

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At

At St. Pancras, Francis Whittle, esq. late of the island of Jamaica, to Grace Mary, only daughter of Richard Latimer, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

At Burns Court, Tyrone, Sir C.T. Morgan, of London, to Miss Owenson, author of the Wild Irish Girl, &c.

At St. Pancras, by special licence, Major-gen. Bowles, of the Bombay Army, to Mrs. Aldous, of Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Hampstead, J. Edwards, esq. of Harlington, Middlesex, to Miss C. Wirship, of Kew-Green, Surrey.

At St George's, Hanover-square, J. Garth, esq. of Rotherhithe, to Ann, fourth daughter of W. Anderson, esq. of Lisson Green.

Mr. S Heale, to Miss M. A. Lucas.

Mr. Farmer, of St. John-street, to the daughter of Mr. Chattock, of Park-Hill, Warwickshire.

Mr. J. Strut, of Highbury Terrace, to the only daughter of J. Voullain, esq. of Finchley.

Rev. Titt Elwin, to the eldest daughter of Wm Monk, esq.

Mr. Wellesley Pole, to the rich heiress Miss Tinley Long.

At Chelsea Church, Wm. Yatman, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Ellen, only daughter of J. Mitchell, esq. of Chelsea.

At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Mr. R. Durant, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late J. Savage, esq. of the East India House.

Capt. Wm. Major, of his majesty's 2d West-India regiment, to Mrs. Mary Moody, of Wandsworth, Surrey.

DIED.

Sir Peter Parker, bart. Admiral of the Fleet of England. The remains of this venerable officer were removed from his mansion Weymouth-street, Mary-le-bone, for interment. The procession that attended his obsequies was exceedingly plain; no emblazoned escutcheons adorned his hearse. Four mourning coaches were succeeded by the undermentioned gentlemen's carriages, viz:—those of the Hon. G. Ellis, M. P. Sir George Dallas, bart. Mr. Maxwell, upwards of fifty years Private Secretary to the deceased, and of Dr. Young, his Physician. The procession closed with ten mourners, male and female domestics in his house. In the last couple was a favorite youth, who had been fostered by his munificence. The coffin was of crimson velvet, richly emblazoned with gilt furniture, and the handle plates chased with two angels, encircled with rays of glory, and naval trophies descriptive of the deceased's intrinsic merit. He was buried in a vault in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The funeral ceremony was read by Dr. Groves; and the trickling tear from those who knew his merit, bore testimony to his departed worth, in the 89th year of his age.

At her house in Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone, *Miss Jane Adair*, daughter of the late Patrick Adair, esq. and sister to Lady Bernard, of Wimpole-street.

Mrs. Mary Earlom, aged 78.

At Mrs. Ewer's, at Homerton, in the 81st year of her age, *Mrs. Smith*, relict of the eminent Dr. S. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Mrs. Singleton, the lady of H. S. esq. of the Haymarket.

At Lambeth, *Mr. James Long.*

Mr. Wm. Ruspini, a son of the Chevalier R. of Pall-mall.

At Brompton, *Mr. Henry Weston*, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

At Petersham, Surrey, *Wm. Backhouse, esq.* of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

Catharine, the daughter of *A. J. Mackenzie, esq.* South-street, Finsbury-square.

At Lambeth, *T. Vaughan, esq.* aged 70, for many years Clerk of the Peace for Westminster.

Mrs. Hougham, wife of Solomon H. esq. of Charterhouse-square.

Capt. Shelley, Member for Lewes, and formerly Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Hulse.

In Gloucester-place, Portman square, *Mrs. Ross*, widow of the late Thos. B. R. esq. of Moor Park, Herts.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, *Thomas Comerford, esq.*

At Camberwell, in the 82d year of her age, *Lady Baird*, relict of the late Sir Wm. B. bart. of Saughton Hall. Her ladyship was the daughter of Colonel Gardiner, who was killed at the battle of Preston-Pans, in 1745, and grand daughter of the late Earl of Buchan.

Mr. Thomas Stanly, jun. of Wandsworth, aged 25 years; and his sister *Miss Mary Stanly*, of the same place, aged 17 years.

In Prince's-street, Soho, *Mrs. Gill*, relict of the late T. Gill, esq. Birmingham.

Upper Tooting, *Edward Browne, esq*

In Howland-street, *Mrs. Murray*, relict of lieut.-col. John M. of the Madras Native Cavalry.

At Maldon, Surrey, *Mrs. Collins*, of Chatham-place, aged 37.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. T. bookseller, High Holborn.

At his seat, Clarence Lodge, near London, *Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.* F. R. S.; F. A. S., and one of the Representatives in Parliament for Shrewsbury. His son, aged 18, will succeed to his title and estates.

At Windsor Castle, *John Christopher Brockell, esq.* in the 68th year of his age.

In Cross-street, Islington, *James Godwin, esq.* upwards of 49 years a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

In Portland-street, Portland-road, *Mrs. Page*, relict of John P. esq. late of Hampstead.

At Dacre-lodge, East Barnet, Herts, in the 82d year of his age, *Sir Wadsworth Busk, knt.*, for many years his Majesty's Attorney-General in the Isle of Man.

In Abingdon, *James Robertson, esq.*

Aged

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Aged 93, the *Countess Dowager Stanhope*, she was the relict of the late Earl Stanhope, and mother of the present Earl. A person more remarkable for acuteness of understanding, and exquisite sensibility of heart, has, perhaps, never existed. Notwithstanding her advanced age, she retained her faculties entire, and the superior qualities of her mind only appeared the more conspicuous, from her possessing them at a period of life when the affairs of this world, seldom attract our attention. Such was her philanthropy, that she always took the most lively interest in every thing that occurred, even in the remotest part of the globe, that could any wise affect humanity. Religion and the confident expectation of a future and a better state, were to her (what they uniformly are to all good and virtuous characters,) a never failing source of comfort and exalted happiness. The distressed always found in her ladyship a warm-hearted friend, and her judicious and extensive charity relieved many hundreds of the poor in her neighbourhood. —The amiableness of her disposition was never more strikingly observable than in her last moments; and one of the affecting expressions which she used, a short time before her death, was, that she had the consolation to reflect that she had never spared any trouble to be of use. Her ladyship has left a will, in which she has bequeathed her property to her only son, the present Earl Stanhope, whom she has appointed her sole executor. By a condicil, she has left legacies to several of her old and faithful servants.

At his house in Portman-square, *Sir John Johnson*, M. P. for Weymouth.

At Woodford, Essex, *Mrs. Olimpia Aubert*, in her 86th year.

George-Woodford Thelluson, esq. M. P. for Barnstaple, at the seat of his nephew, Lord Rendlesham.

In Gloucester-buildings, Walworth, *Mrs. Elizabeth Ashforth*, aged 70.

James Newman Newman, esq. Captain of his majesty's ship, Hero, 74 guns, (who was unfortunately lost with the whole of his brave officers and crew on Christmas-Eve last, near the Texel) was the eldest son and heir of Charles Newman, esq. of Preston House, Northamptonshire, and a gallant and good officer. As a Lieutenant he had the command of the lower deck of the Queen, 98, Admiral Gardner's ship, in Lord Howe's glorious victory of the 1st of June 1794, the same year that Capt. N. was made post. He afterwards particularly distinguished himself last war, in the several commands of the Mermaid and La Loire frigates—in this war, in that of the Vanguard, 74, and Veteran, 64. Although aged only 44, he had been 30 years at sea, in 20 of which he was not six months on shore, in the East and West Indies, and in many bloody engagements. Thus, almost at the height of his profession, and with the finest prospects, was he doomed to a watery grave, and in an instant snatched from his relatives, who live to deplore his loss.

"*Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus*
Tam cari capitis?"

At Dalkeith Palace, his Grace, *Henry Scott*, Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury, Marquis of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Dalkeith, Sanguhar and Drumlanrig, Viscount Nith, Torthowald and Ross, Lord Scott of Eshdale, Dourcas of Kinmount, Middlebie and Dornock; also Earl of Doncaster and Lord Tynedale in England, Knight of the Garter, Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Edinburgh and Roxburghshire, Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c. His Grace was born in 1746, and succeeded his grandfather in 1752. He was the only son of Francis Earl of Dalkeith, by Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John, the great Duke of Argyle. In 1767, his Grace married Elizabeth Montague, only daughter of the late Duke of Montague, by whom he has issue, Charles William, now Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury; and Henry James, Lord Montague; and four daughters, viz. the Countess of Courtown, Countess of Hornę, Marchioness of Queensbury, and Countess of Ancram; all of whom have families. His Grace is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Charles William, Earl of Dalkeith, who married Harriet, daughter of the late Viscount Sydney, who has several children.

At his house, at Islington, aged 74, *Mr. Poole*, father of Mrs. Dickons, of the Theatre Lyceum.

In Charlotte-street, *Gen. Sir J. H. Craig, K. B.*

At Streatham, near Ely, the *Rev. Cæsar Morgan, D. D.* rector of that parish.

At Walworth, *Mr. C. Dallas*, aged 67.

R. Hollingworth, esq. of Queen-square, Westminster.

Suddenly, in a coach, while driving to Hatchard's Hotel, *Mr. W. Mitchell.*

At J. Dale's, esq. Hatton Garden, *Harriet*, youngest daughter of the late F. Smythies, esq. of Colchester.

Mr. Thomas Smith, 25 years a resident of Hanway-street, Oxford-street.

At his house, in Kensington-square, *Dr. Patrick Wilson*, formerly Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

Colonel W. Cavendish, M. P. for Derby. He was on a visit to his father Lord George Cavendish, at his seat at Holkar Hall, near Cartmel, over the Lancaster Sands. He was out taking the diversion of shooting for wild ducks, accompanied by Mr. Smith, his tutor when at college, and his brother Charles, a youth of eighteen. They all three got into a gig, or buggie, in the park, Mr. Charles Cavendish taking the reins. They had proceeded but a very short way, when the reins by some accident broke, and the horse ran away, and Mr. William Cavendish, was thrown out and pitched on his head, and it is suspected he received a kick on his head from

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from the horse, but whether that was the case or not, he never spoke more. His brother was not much hurt; but the clergyman had his leg or arm fractured by this fatal accident.—This is the second unfortunate accident the Cavendish family have had to deplore within a very short time; another of Lord George's sons having last year been lost on his passage from Lisbon. Colonel Cavendish married the eldest daughter of Lord Lismore, a few years ago. He has left them with four children. He was about 28 years of age.

At Batavia, *Dr. John Leyden*, a gentleman who accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition to Java, for the purpose of acting as an interpreter to his excellency, and of aiding him in forming those arrangements by which the future prosperity of our new colony was to be secured. Dr. Leyden had taken so much fatigue while following the fortunes of the army, and was so much exposed to the night dews, that he was seized with a fever, and after an illness of two or three days, expired on the 27th of August at Fort Cornelis. Thus has been lost to his friends, to his country, and to mankind, in the full vigour of life, a character who was amply qualified to delight and enliven the world. Feeling himself inspired in early life with that ardour which is the companion of true genius, he maintained a steady and successful struggle against all the disadvantages of humble and adverse circumstances; emerged gradually from his native obscurity to the notice of the first characters in Scotland, and went to India about the year 1802, with brighter hopes, and continued in it under happier auspices than had almost ever been the lot of any of his young countrymen. Extensively acquainted with the ancient and modern languages, and literature of the European nations, his ardent and indefatigable mind was prepared to enter with success on the study of the various languages which are spoken through the wide extent of our Indian dominions; and such was the rapidity of his progress, that Lord Minto, on a public occasion, observed, that his attainments resembled more the gift of tongues, than the slow and ordinary acquisitions of human application. The early relish which he also felt for the researches which the Bramanical religion opens to the mind, well prepared him for the arduous task of studying in their original state, those books held sacred among the Hindoos, which carried the mind back to remote antiquity, which have tended to form the character of a large portion of the inhabitants of the globe, and which are intimately connected with every thing the most interesting in the history of man. In those important qualifications, there is perhaps no individual now alive who was so well calculated to supply to his country the loss occasioned by the untimely death of the late illustrious Sir Wm. Jones. Like that great and good man, Dr. Leyden was desirous of rendering the acquisitions of his mind subservient to the diffusion of the sublime truths of Christianity among the distant tribes of India; and was employed a short time before his death in translating the gospels into various Oriental languages. What degree of progress he had made in this work we have not learned; but we have too much reason to fear from the circumstances of his death, that not only his future plans, but much of the fruit of his past labours is lost to the world. In paying this hasty tribute to the memory of a man snatched by the mysterious dispensations of Heaven, from our hopes and expectations, we ought not to pass over in silence the qualities which endeared him to us as a friend. Marked by great eccentricity of manners, and exposed to the dangerous influence which a change of circumstances, and the favor of the great and learned are apt to produce on the mind, he retained that simplicity and purity of heart, that warmth of affection, and that unbending independence of spirit which raised him above the smiles and frowns of fortune, and entitle him to higher honors than those of literary fame. To all his other attainments, Dr. Leyden added that of poetry; and it is no small honor to him to have associated with his highly-valued friend, Mr. Walter Scott, in preparing for the press the work by which that gentleman became first known to the world as a poet, viz. "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." Mr. Scott has paid him the high compliment of selecting a passage from "The Ode on visiting Flodden," composed by Dr. Leyden, for that work, as a motto for his celebrated poem of "Marmion;" but the work by which Dr. Leyden's poetic fame is most likely to be established, is entitled, "Scenes of Infancy descriptive of Teviotdale," which was written on the eve of his departure for India. In this interesting production of the heart, he has embalmed the feelings, recollections, and associations of his early years, and his native haunts with a degree of delicacy and tenderness which will find an echo in every reader of sensibility. We cannot deny ourselves the mournful pleasure of extracting from this poem a few lines, which come home to our hearts at the present moment with powerful impression:

"But, sad, as he that dies in early spring,
When flowers begin to blow, and larks to sing,
When Nature's joy a moment warms his heart,
And makes it doubly hard with life to part,
I hear the whispers of the dancing gale,
And fearful listen for the flapping sail,
Seek, in these natal shades, a short relief,
And steal a pleasure from maturing grief!"

[The late *Lord Newton* was descended of the Hays, of Rannes, one of the most ancient branches of the family of Hay. He was born in the year 1747, and was called to the bar in 1769. He had so thoroughly studied

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studied the principles of the profession on which he now entered, that he used often to say, "that he was as good a lawyer at that time as he ever was at any future period." His strong natural abilities, assisted with such preparation for business, could not fail to attract notice, and he became soon distinguished for his acuteness, his learning, and his profound knowledge of law. It was remarkable of him that he always appeared as much versed in the common and daily practice of the Court, and even in those minute forms that are little known, except to the interior practitioners, and in the higher branches of legal knowledge, that are only understood by the greatest lawyers. The great simplicity of character which he carried with him through the whole of life, was no where more conspicuous than in his appearance at the bar. His pleadings exhibited a plain and fair statement of the facts, a profound and accurate exposition of the law, and very acute and solid reasonings on both; but there was an entire absence of every thing merely ornamental, and especially of those little arts by which a speaker often tries to turn the attention of his auditors on himself. He seemed full of the cause in which he was engaged, and not a word escaped which could lead any one to imagine that the thoughts of the orator were ever turned to his own performance. Though his reputation continued always to increase, he practised at the bar without obtaining any preferment till the year 1806, when, on the death of the late Lord Methven, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court; by the ministry of which Mr. Fox was a member, and was the only judge in the Court of Session appointed while that great statesman was in power, a distinction on which he always professed to set a high value. Lord Newton's talents never appeared to greater advantage than after he took his seat on the bench. As a lawyer, the opinions he gave were probably never surpassed for their acuteness, discrimination, and solidity; and, as a judge, he now shewed that all this was the result of such a rapid and easy application of the principles of law, as appeared more like the effect of intuition, than of study and laborious exertion. The clearest and most comprehensive view of every question seemed naturally to present itself, and his opinions, at the same time that they were readily and decisively formed, were considered, by professional men, as being perhaps, less liable to error than those of any other judge who has appeared in our time. He was unremitting in his exertions, and it is certain that, for his dispatch of business, and the correctness of his judgment, Lord Newton has been rarely excelled. As to political principles, Lord Newton was an ardent and steady Whig. Owing to the great openness and sincerity of his character, and the entire absence of the least approach to art or duplicity, he passed through a period remarkable for the hostility which political opinions engendered, with fewer personal enemies than any other man equally unreserved in condemning the measures which he thought wrong, and equally inflexible in supporting those he thought right. In private life he was extremely amiable, and his social qualities, as well as his great worth, endeared him to his friends. He possessed an extraordinary fund of good humour, a disposition extremely playful, great simplicity of character, with the entire absence of all vanity and affectation. A few peculiarities or little eccentricities which he possessed, appeared with so good a grace, and in the company of so many estimable qualities, that they only tended to render him more interesting to his friends. Lord Newton appeared to possess two characters that are but rarely united together. Those who saw him only on the bench, were naturally led to think that his whole time and thoughts had, for his whole life, been devoted to the laborious study of the law. Those, on the other hand, who saw him in the circle of his friends, when form and austerity were laid aside, could not easily conceive that he had not passed his life in the intercourse of society. With great gentleness and kindness of heart, he had a manly and firm mind. He had hardly any feeling of personal danger, and he seemed to despise pain, to which he was a great deal exposed in the last years of his life. He was a man of great bodily strength, and, till the latter years of his life, when he became very corpulent, of great activity. He was never married, and the large fortune which he left, is inherited by his only sister, Mrs. Hay Mudie, for whom he always entertained the greatest esteem and affection.]

Lately *Mrs. Jebb*, widow of the justly celebrated Dr. J. Mrs. J. was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Torkington, rector of Little Stukely, in Huntingdonshire, and of Lady Dorothy Sherard, daughter of Philip, second Earl of Harborough. She was married to Dr. Jebb in 1764, when he was in the height of his literary reputation at Cambridge. The Doctor, it is well known, engaged in some very serious controversies with the University, particularly on abolishing subscription to the 39 articles, at the time of taking degrees, and on public annual examinations of under-graduates. These disputes found exercise for the first talents at that time in the University, and Mrs. Jebb was not content with being a silent observer; she became the active opponent of Dr. Powel, the Master of St. John's College, who conducted the other side of the controversy, and who felt as sensibly the point of Mrs. Jebb's pen in the public prints, as he did of the learned doctor's. It was in reference to the force of argument contained

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in a smart pamphlet, written by Mrs. Jebb on the same subject, under the signature of 'Priscilla,' that the late Dr. Paley said at the time, "The Lord had sold Sisera into the hands of a woman." When Dr. Jebb, having embraced some speculative opinions, which, he thought, made it necessary for him to resign his preferment and to leave the Church, settled in London, he became a physician, and a strenuous political reformer. No name is better known among the advocates of parliamentary reform, than that of Dr. Jebb, and the active energy of Mrs. Jebb is also well known: being an invalid, she lived a retired life; but her zeal rose to the full level of her husband's—she saw with the same quickness, glowed with the same ardour, and wrote, occasionally, with the same spirit. But Mrs. Jebb was not more distinguished for the vigour of her mind, than the qualities of her heart. She was a Christian, without bigotry; a moralist, without severity; a politician, without self interest or ambition; a sincere friend, without disguise and without reserve. With considerable powers of mind, she possessed all the amiable softness of the female character. With as few failings as could well fall to the lot of humanity, she exercised an unlimitted candour in judging those of others. Candour and benignity were the prominent features of her character. Her friends, therefore, were numerous, and she could not have a single enemy. These superior qualities of mind and heart were lodged in a body of the most delicate texture. The frame of Mrs. Jebb was extremely feeble, her countenance always languid and wan. She used to recline on a sofa, and had not been out of her room above once or twice these twenty years—she seemed the shadow of a shade, or rather all soul and intellect, like one dropped from another sphere. For her ardour and patriotic firmness, mixed with urbanity and gentleness, and occasionally brightening with innocent playfulness, gave that to her countenance, which the mere bloom of health cannot bestow, nor the pen describe; it gave a singular interest to her character: it can only be felt, and will be lastingly remembered, by her surviving friends.

At Elvas, in Portugal, aged 20, *Lieutenant H. I. Jones*, of the 7th fuzileers, of wounds received in the battle of Albuera. He was a young man of very promising talents, and his premature death is deeply deplored by all who knew his worth.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ST. Hilda's church, at South Shields, after having been almost entirely rebuilt, was lately re-opened for divine service. From the great improvements made therein, it is now one of the best and most convenient churches in the country.

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. J. Robson, to Miss Booth, daughter of Mr. G. B. of Nile-street, ship owner.—Mr. Grieveson, of Durham, to Miss Suttey, of Vine-street, Sunderland.—Mr. Joseph Wood, to Miss Mary Hawksley, late of Bridlington.

At Birtley, Mr. John Stott, of Boteland, near Bellingham, to Miss Robson, daughter of Mr. T. R. of Low Shiel Green.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Fleming to Miss Graham.—Mr. William Hall, to Miss Ann Ramsay.—Mr. Robert Grierson, to Miss Mary Robinson.—Mr. Wm. Jarat, to Miss Hannah Lancaster.

At Walsend, Mr. Robert Young to Miss Eliz. Beckwith; and Mr. John Hymers, to Miss Mary Allen, all of Howdon Dock.

At St John's, Mr. Francis Gray, to Miss Charlton; both of Newcastle.

At St. Andrew's church, the Rev. John Gooch Robberds, of Manchester, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Turner, of Newcastle.

At Hebron, near Morpeth, Mr. Robert Hall, to Miss Mary Ann Bolton, both of Morpeth.

Mr. J. Dobinson, to Miss A. Stobbart, both of Staindrop.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. George Hall, of New Painshaw, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hepple, of Pealaw Hill.

At Tynemouth church, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Dobison, both of North Shields.

Mr. John Hartison, of Weardale, to Miss Lee, of Nenthead.

At Darlington, Lieutenant William Ridd-

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dale, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Ralph Childe, of Darlington.

At Berwick, Mr. William Herriot, cooper, to Miss S. Johnson.

At Durham, Mr. William Peele, to Miss M. Sewell.

At Dearham, Mr. George Telford, aged 67, to Miss Mitchell, aged 19.—Mr. Toulson, to Miss Bell, both of Ellenborough.—Mr. J. Ratton, of Ellenborough, to Miss Mary Davidson, of Harrington.—Mr. Robert Nixon, to Miss H Smith, both of Ellenborough.—Mr. John Nixon, to Miss Mary Smith, both of Ellenborough.

At Plumbland, Mr. Joseph Mounsey, of Tallentire, to Miss Temple, of the former place.

At Ovingham, Mr. Thomas Stokoe, to Miss Margaret Jackson; and Mr. George Stokoe, to Miss Ann Raffer, all of Wylam.

At Grandon, Mr. R. Webb, to Mrs. Beaumont, of Wynyard.

At Alnwick, Mr. Anthony Robinson, of Morpeth, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of the former place.—Mr. Robert Russell, to Miss Revell, daughter of Mr. John R. of Howick Lodge.

Mr. Joseph Atkinson, to Miss Nicholson, both of Berwick.

At Hawick, Mr. William Whitehead Winterbottom, of Huddersfield, to Miss Isabella Dickson, of Housebyers.

At Jarrow, Mr. George Stockton, South Shields, to Miss Murday, of the same place.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Gales, of Hilton Ferry, to Miss Lawson, eldest daughter of Mr. T. L. of the Ford.

Mr. George Dale, of Hebron, near North Shields, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain J. Ware.

At Brompton, near Northallerton, Mr. Henry Tunstall, to Mrs. Ann Gott, whose united ages amount to 179. The bridegroom has been married four times, and the bride three.

At Nantwich, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Green, to Mrs. Hannah Tew, of the same place. This is the bridegroom's third trip to the Hymeneal altar; and it is worthy of remark, that, by his two former wives, he has been blessed with no less than 23 children.

Captain Simpson, to Miss Rait, of North Shields.

At Ancroft, Adam Sibbit, esq. to Miss Branxton.

At Hubberstone, Mr. John Davies, of Milford, aged 22, to Miss Jemima Twigge, aged 84.

At Kirkby Steven, Mr. John Moore, to Miss Jane Tunstall.

Mr. Joseph Newbold, to Miss Isabella Hastwell, both of Hartley, near Kirkby Steven.

At Gretna, John Jardine, esq. Ladyward, to Miss Lindsey, of Lochmaben.

Mr. Edward Stobart, to Miss Pearson, both of Hexham.

At Gretna Green, Ingleby Thomas Miller, esq. to Miss Miller, both of Shincliffe, near Durham.

At Rothbury, Mr. James Elliot, to Miss Mary Storer, of Healy.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Monkhouse, to Miss Mary Elliott.

At South Shields, Captain Robert Cairns, to Miss Adamson.

Mr. William Charlton, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. William Thompson, of Earldon.

At Lamberton Toll bar, Captain Clark, to Miss Falla, of Gateshead.

At Crosthwaite, Mr. Sutton, to Miss Crosthwaite, late of the Museum, Keswick.

At Newark, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, of the Great Market, to Miss Hudson, daughter of Mr. William H.

Mr. Kirbie, to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Gibson, esq. of the Flatts, Durham.

At Jarrow, Mr. James Evans, to Mrs. Middleyard.

Mr. Thomas Archer, of the Tile Sheds, near West Auckland, to Miss Mary Newsham, of Redworth, near Bishop Auckland.

Mr. Robert Hobson, of Lazonby, to Miss Barnfather, late of Carlisle.

Died.] Mary, daughter of Mr. Towns, of Newcastle.

Mr. John Hardy of South Shields.

Mrs. Ann Wright, of Claypeth, Durham.

At Cummersdale, Mr. Joseph Dixon, 64.

At Alnwick, (after a severe ten days' illness, occasioned by the falling of a horse) Mr. Robert Patterson, 24.

Mr James Taylor, of Sunderland.

At Belsay, Mrs. Robson.

Miss Ann Proud, of Wylam, 23.

Mr. Robert Clark, of Usworth Farm.

Mr. William Peacock, of Well, near Grantham.

In Framwelgate, Durham, Mr. Thomas Lumley, 75.

At Carlisle, Mary, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Pattinson.—Mrs. Ann Donald, 64.—Mr. William Nixon.—Mrs. Margaret Little, 64.—Mrs. Mary Wilson, 75.—Mrs. Forster, mother of the late Mr. Joseph F.—Mrs. Margaret Wood, 66.—Mr. Joseph Pattinson, near Carlisle, 80.—Mrs. Margaret James, widow, 86.

At Lazenby, Mr. William Birbeck, 57.

At Kibblesworth, Mr. William Ironsides, much lamented, 79.

At Bygo, George Roseby, 87; and two days after, Margaret, his wife, 86. They had been married 50 years, and were both interred in one grave.

At Bishop Burton, Caroline, wife of G. Hotham, esq. of that place. Her mother, Mrs. Acklom, who had been confined for some time by illness at Beverley, on hearing

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of her death, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died immediately.

Mrs. Lakin, of Boroughbridge, 50.

Mrs. M. Rickelton, 22.

At North Shields, Mrs. Hepple.

At Felton, Juliana, second daughter of Ralph Riddell, esq. of Felton Park.

Miss Surtees, youngest daughter of William S. esq.

Margaret, widow of Mr. J. Clarke, of Durham, 73.

At Berwick, Mrs. Dorothy How, 91.—Mrs. Margaret Motherwill, 86.—Mrs. Alder, wife of Mr. William A. 60.—Mrs. Mary Armstrong.—Mrs. Jane Bell, widow, 86.

Mrs. Weatherby, of Newcastle.

In Gateshead, Mr. John Haswell, 21.

Miss Margaret Newton, third daughter of the late Mr. William N. of Newcastle.

Mr. Launcelot Gibson, of Sandyford, 57.

At Morpeth, Mr. William Lishman, 25.

Mr. Potts, of Croyden Hill, near Morpeth.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Coxon, 33.

Mr. John Stobart, jun. of Hexham.

John, only son of Mr. John M'Nay, of Newcastle.

Mary, infant daughter of Mr. William Winn, of Newcastle.

Margaret, relict of the Rev. Rob. Waugh, vicar of Bishop Middleham, Durham.

At Monckton, near Jarrow, William Maughan, a labouring man, 96.

At Mitre End, near Broughton, in Furness, Mrs. Ann Hancock, relict of Mr. James H. 104.

At Whitby, Mr. Francis Gisburne, 67.

At Hartburn, Mrs. Wright, mother of Mr. Wright, of Stockton.

In Gallowgate, Newcastle, Mr. Christopher Alder, late keeper of St. Luke's Lunatic Asylum.

At Wigton, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Halliley, 13.

At Mallerstang, near Kirkby Steven, Mrs. Brunskill, 26.

At Barmoor, Mr. James Carr, 23.

At Eyemouth, Mr. Robert Allanshaw, innkeeper.

Richard Shepherd, esq. of Douthwaite Dale, near Kirbysidemoor, 85.

At the Rectory House of Dinsdale, the Rev. William Addison, rector of Great Stainton, and of West Rounton.

Mr. John Wilkinson, 61.

At Hexham, Mr. W. Atkinson, 37.

At Dent's Hole, Mr. John Hainbridge, 48.

Juliana, second daughter of Colonel Cooke, of Owston, 19.

Mr. John Weatherill, of Northallerton.

Mr. William Atkinson, of Hexham.

Mrs. Royds, wife of Robert R. esq. of Easthorp, 48.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. James G. of Stockton, 24.

Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. T. W. of Stockton.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At Carlisle Sessions no less than seven preachers were refused licences on the grounds stated under our Yorkshire head. Lord Sidmouth's Bill itself will be hailed as a relief from this novel construction of an old Act of Parliament!—Such, however, are the laws of England!

Married.] At Egremont, Mr. Moore, to Miss Barras.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Holliday, of Calderbridge, to Miss Sarah Russel, of Braystones.

Mr. John Dixon, of Kilmarnock, to Miss Jane Cloudsdale, of Kendal.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Raney.—Mr. Martin Downie, to Miss Mary Hilton.—Mr. James Quin, to Miss Elizabeth Halliday.

Died.] A Mr. Minshull, in returning from a matrimonial excursion to Gretna Green, on the 30th of November, was stopped, in passing over a barren heath, near Kendal, by some ruffians, who demanded his money, which not being immediately delivered, they shot him dead! This unfortunate gentleman is stated to have been the last male descendant of the ancient family of the Minshulls, formerly of Church Minshull, in this county.

John Kershaw, of Kendal, 59.

Mrs. Margaret Thompson, of Lane Foot, near Kendal, 66.

Mr. John Taylor, of Drybeck, near Appleby, 89.

Mr. George Braithwaite, one of the Society of Friends, 64.

Mr. Roger Cornthwaite, of Kendal, 42.

At Appleby, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, 63.

At Bigland Hall, near Cartmel, Miss Charlotte Braddyll, second daughter of W. B. esq. of Conishead Priory.

At Nethertown, Mr. William Walker, 78.

At Walton, Mr. Thomas Calvert.

Miss Finch, 24, daughter of Mr. F. of Toxteth Park.

EPITAPH

To the MEMORY of Mrs. MARY SHEPHERD, (*late of King-street, Whitehaven,*)

Who died of an Inflammatory Colic, after an Illness of forty-eight Hours.

Born January 31, 1738.
Died May 21, 1809.

Oh, my dear sister! friend to truth and me!
I ne'er can know but one such loss as thee!

Short was the summons she receiv'd to go,
"Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphic glow",
Yet pain nor Hectic's melting heats alarm'd,
For her firm faith the fear of death disarm'd,
And taught her, his "dark valley" must be trod
By all who wish to see and live with God.
Though now she sleeps in Death, and worms consume,
Her earthly tabernacle in the tomb,

She

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She shall revive—She from the dust shall rise,
Hear the last trump, and soar beyond the skies:
O may I hail her! in th' ethereal way
To the bright realms of everlasting day.

Islington. JOSEPH BROWN.

YORKSHIRE.

It gave us pain to notice in the report of a late Leeds Sessions, the following new interpretation of the Toleration Act.* "Mr. Robert Wood, a preacher in the methodist connection, presented himself before the magistrates, and requested that the oaths might be administered to him, that he might make the declaration required by the Toleration act, to qualify him to officiate as a dissenting teacher.

"The Bench enquired if he was appointed a teacher to any specific congregation.

"The Rev. Mr. Wood, sen. who is also a travelling preacher in the same connection, replied, that his son was to preach at Bramley.

"Recorder—Suffer the young man to answer the question himself.

"Mr. Robert Wood—It is intended that I should preach at Bramley, Armley, and other villages in the vicinity.

"The Recorder, after some conversation with the Bench and the Council near him, resumed,—'From a report of a case just published, it appears, that the Court of King's Bench have decided, that a protestant dissenter who states himself as one who preaches to several congregations without shewing that he has a separate congregation attached to him, is not entitled to take the oaths and make the declaration required by the Toleration Act. It will therefore be necessary for you to prove your appointment to preach to a separate congregation, before you can be entitled to take the oaths.'

"Mr. Maude here observed, that, though the Court of King's Bench did not, in the case cited, think proper to issue a Mandamus to compel the magistrates to administer the oaths, it did not follow that the oaths might not be administered as heretofore without requiring those new conditions, which were never before heard of.

"Mr. Hainsworth, in reply, said, the magistrates could only administer the oaths agreeably to the provisions of the Toleration Act; and if that act required certain previous conditions, it was not in the power of that bench or any other, to dispense with them; for, if the magistrates in the case alluded to, had required any thing to be done which the law had not made necessary, the Court of King's Bench would have issued a Mandamus to compel them to administer the oaths.

"In these observations the Court coincided, and refused to administer the oaths.

"Before the Court adjourned, Mr. Holtby, a student under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Steadman, a dissenting minister at Bradford, presented himself for the same purpose, and his application was rejected on the same grounds. But it appeared upon inquiry, that this gentleman had made application to an improper sessions, the Court having no jurisdiction out of this borough; and he was advised to make application to the sessions for the Riding. On this gentleman expressing some surprise at the new provisions, which, after the lapse of a century, had been discovered in the Toleration Act, Mr. Hardy, the Recorder, admitted that it was certainly a new interpretation of the act, and that magistrates had been uniformly in the practice of administering the oaths without any reference to those conditions which the Court of King's Bench had decided to be necessary.

In consequence of the failure of the house of Messrs. Boldero, Lushington, and Co. of London, on the 2d of January, a severe run took place on the banking concern of Messrs. Townend and Rishworth, of Wakefield; but, by the exertions of the friends of the firm, it survived the shock. The Leeds Commercial Bank was less fortunate. It stopped payment, to the surprise and consternation of the whole town and neighbourhood.

Longevity.—There is now living at Skipton, a woman of the name of Clara Stirk, who spins hemp for Mr. John Beck, of that place, in her 98th year of her age, and never uses spectacles.

Married.] Mr. J. Wragg, of Doncaster, to Miss M. Appleyard.

Mr. Richard Pearson, of Thorne, to Miss Howarth, of Syke House.

At Norton, J. Myers, esq. of Preston, Lancashire, to Mary, third daughter of John Shore, esq. late of Sheffield.

Mr. James Hall, to Miss Ann Clove, both of Sheffield.

Mr. John Webster, of Ripley, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Hebden, of Braisty Woods.

* By the Act of Toleration, 1 W. c. 18, and by 19 Geo. iii. c. 44, "No person dissenting from the church of England, in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, or *pretending to holy orders (being a preacher or teacher of any congregation of dissenting protestants)* shall be liable to any of the (aforesaid) penalties, who shall, at the sessions as aforesaid, of the said place where he shall live, take the said oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and subscribe the said declaration in the words following:—I, A. B. do solemnly declare that I am a Christian and a Protestant, and as such, that I believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as commonly received among Protestant churches, do contain the revealed will of God, and that I do receive the same as the rule of my doctrine and practice. For the registry of which he shall pay sixpence to the officer of the court, and no more; and sixpence for a certificate thereof [illegible] by such officer."

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At Ripon, Charles Whitaker, esq. of Hull, to Rachael, daughter of Horner Reynard, esq. of Hob Green, near Ripon.

At Market-Weighton, John Firth, esq. of London, to Mrs. Leighton, of the former place.

At Ebberson, Mr. M. Herbert, to Miss Jane Breckon, both of that place.

At Fryston, William Newton, esq. of Dover-street, London, to Eliza, daughter of the late Richard Slater Milnes, esq. of Fryston.

Mr. Morton, to Miss Robertshaw, of Wakefield.

At Beverley, Mr. Jeremiah Todd Naylor, son of J. N. esq. of Belle Vue, to Miss Sampson, daughter of the late Dr. S. of Beverley.

Mr. John Barlow, to Mrs. Mary Oldham, both of Manchester.

Mr. John Bond, of Denton Hall, manufacturer, to Miss Sophia Sidebotham, of Haughton.

At Boston Lodge, near Thorp-Arch, C. T. Wood, esq. of Thoresby, Lincolnshire, to Jane, only daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart. of Syston Park, in the same county.

Mr. John Harrison, of Hull, to Miss Metcalf, of Leeds.

Mr. William Hall, of Leeds, to Miss Taylor, of Catterick.

Mr. William Melville, of Nottingham, to Sarah, eldest daughter of William Townend esq. of Ardwick Place, near Doncaster.

Mr. Thomas Watson, of Heaton Norris, to Miss Smith, of the same place.

E. L. Savage, esq. to Miss Emma Harrison, third daughter of the late T. H. esq. of Fulford, near York.

At Hawick, Mr. William Whitehead Winterbottom, of Huddersfield, to Miss Isabella Dickson, eldest daughter of A. D. of Housebuyers, esq.

J. Myers, esq. of Preston, Lancashire, to Mary, third daughter of John Shore, esq. late of Sheffield.

Charles, fifth son of Mr. R. Arkwright, of Willersley, to Mary, fifth daughter of E. S. Wilmot Sitwell, esq. of Stainsby, Derbyshire.

Mr. Caleb Keighley, to Miss Mary Briggs, both of Wakefield.

Mr. Robert Sorby, merchant, to Miss Sarah Mycock, both of Sheffield.

Mr. William Cross, to Miss Dorothy Houlden, both of Barmby Moor.

At Leeds, Enoch Hardwick, jun. to Mrs. Newson, of Little Woodhouse.

At St. Mary's, Castlegate, Mr. Cartwright, to Miss Mears, both of York.

At Salton, Mr. Job Glaves, of Osgodby, to Miss Margaret Burton, daughter of Mr. R. B. of Brawby Grange.

Mr. Samuel Haigh, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. Nicholson, of Sheffield.

At Emley, near Wakefield, Mr. W. Stenton, of Sheffield, to Miss Catherine White.

Thomas Strother, esq. to Mrs. Gill, both of Leeds.

Mr. John Laycock, of Attercliffe, to Miss Hannah Retta Marriott, of Sheffield Park.

Mr. Henry Livesey, to Miss H. Wood, both of Leeds.

Mr. William Ash, of Armley, to Mrs. Mary Roundell, of Gulseley.

At Wakefield, Mr. Tweedy, to Miss Balme, only daughter of Mrs. B. all of Wiladen.

Mr. Thomas Percival, to Miss Mary Corbridge, both of Sheffield.

Mr. Joseph Unwin, to Miss Mary Sykes, daughter of Mr. J. S. both of Sheffield.

Died.] T. Terry, esq. of Ripon, banker, and senior alderman of that corporation.

At York, Mr. Burtle, of the Three Cups Inn.—Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. J. W.—Mrs. Kirshaw, of Garland Fold, a maiden lady. She has bequeathed 30l. to the Infirmary and 20l. to the sunday schools on the church establishment.—Mr. John Davies, of the firm of Messrs. Davies and Booth.—Mrs. Jane Mosley, sister of the late Rev. Thomas M. rector of Stonegrave, 73.

Mrs. Marriott, 73, wife of Mr. T. M.

At Scarborough, Mr. John Cass, late of Sawdon, 69.

Mrs. Lakin, of the White Horse Inn, Boroughbridge.

Richard Routh, esq. of Pollington.

Mr. William Peacock, of Well, near Masham.

At Howden, Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Peirson, attorney-at-law.

In Scale-lane, Hull, Mrs. Ann Wilson, late of York.

Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Hull.

Mr. James Preston, second son of the Rev. William P. of Wold Newton. In the short space of six weeks this respectable clergyman has lost two sons, who each promised to realise a fortune for themselves, and to be a comfort and credit to their disconsolate parents.

In the 56th year of his age, after repeated fits of apoplexy, Thomas Garforth, esq. of Steeton Hall, in Craven, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the West Riding.

At Craike, the lady of the Rev. W. Bowman.

In the 86th year of his age, Mr. John Claxton, formerly of St. Petersburgh.

At Northallerton, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. Robert Simpson, of the Pack Horse Inn, in that town.

Mr. Sutcliffe, of Washer-lane, near Halifax, 58.

Mr. Thomas Parker, of Halifax, attorney-at-law.

Mr. John Whiteoak, of Skipton.

Mr. John Moulding, near the Nether Mills, Leeds.

The

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The Rev. F. Listit, near Bradford.

Mrs. Benton, wife of Mr. J. B. of Wakefield.

In his 72d year, Mr. Miles Rothwell, of Stainland, near Halifax.

Mr. Richard Emmet, of Halifax. He was a kind and humane master, an affectionate husband, a warm friend, and a liberal distributor to the poor, by whom his loss will be long and severely felt.

Aged 66, Mrs. Maboth Hobson, the widow of J. H. of Lockwood.

Mr. Baines, of Halifax.

Aged 73, Mrs. Marriott, wife of Mr. T. M. of York.

Mr. T. Coldwell, of Wakefield.

At his father's house at Northallerton, Mr. F. Bray.

Samuel, youngest son of Mr. John Pawson, of Scarcroft Hall.

Aged 50, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. William M. of Hunslet.

Mrs. Crosland, wife of Mr. C. solicitor, Huddersfield.

At Richmond, Miss Ann Readshaw, sister to the Rev. C. R.

Mrs. Cooper, relict of Mr. J. C. formerly of Shaw Field.

Aged 84, Mrs. Grace Marshall, of Newhouse, Yeadon.

At Prestwich, Mrs. Blakeley, wife of Mr. B.

Mrs. Lister, relict of the late Mr. B. L. of Leeds.

Richard Fox Lister, esq. of Frizinghall.

In his 78th year, Mr. W. Whitehead, of Leeds.

Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. James M. of Holbeck.

At Stockport, John Marsland, esq.

Mr. John Birkby, of Halifax.

Mr. J. Horner, sen. member of the church assembling in Salem Chapel, Wakefield.

In the 80th year of his age, Mr. John Hutchinson, of Wakefield.

Mr. James Bollon, of Leeds.

In the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Ann Leach, relict of Mr. J. L. head master of the Free Grammar School in Craven.

Mrs. Moxon, wife of Mr. M. of Leeds.

Mr. B. Fowler, surveyor of the customs at Scarborough.

At Horsforth, Mrs. Beaumont, relict of Mr. G. B. of Crosland.

Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. J. W. of Wakefield.

At Selby, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. William Hall.—Mr. John Turner, aged 69.

Aged 78, Mrs. Clark, widow of Mr. R. C. of Whitby.

Miss Eleanor Hallam, daughter of A. H. of Sheffield.

Mr. T. Fishwick, 77, of Hull.

At Pontefract, Miss Glass, the last of three sisters who have died of rapid consumptions.

Elizabeth, wife of J. Foster, esq. of Lingedeff.

At Sheffield, Mr. Michael Hill.

Mrs. Elizabeth Downes, widow of Mr. W. D. of Hull.

At Ferriby, Mr. Alexander Craythorne.

At the age of 97, Matthew Philipson, of Hull.

At Bishop Burton, the infant daughter of George Hotham, esq.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Atkin.—Mrs. Mary Rodgers.—Mr. John Frith.

At Shireoaks, the Rev. John Hewitt, M. A. in the 80th year of his age.

Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. F. of Bolsover Hill.

At Rotherham, Mr. B. Turton, surgeon.—Mr. John Norman, of the Red Lion Inn.

Mr. Priestley, sexton of the parish church, Wakefield.

Mrs. Holdsworth, wife of Mr. R. H. of Mirfield.

Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Dunderdale, of Dunford House, in Methley.

LANCASHIRE.

A new and elegant church was opened at Rochdale, on the late Right Hon. Countess of Huntingdon's plan, when three appropriate sermons were preached on the occasion.

Married.] Mr. James Thomas, of Northwich, to Miss Margaret Horton.

T. Stephenson, esq. surgeon of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, to Anne, only daughter of T. Price, esq. of Worcester.

Mr. Robert Blakely, to Miss Sarah M'Cann, both of Lancaster.

Mr. George Fisher, of Everton, to Miss S. Sloan, of Lancaster.

Mr. J. Cooper, of Everton, to Miss Mary Atherton.

Mr. Chambers, to Mrs. Bowman.

At Hindley, Mr. Wm. Cross, jun. of Denton's Green, to Miss Ackersley.

At Holt, Mr. Edward Fellows, of Frandon, to Miss Garner, of Iscoed.

Richard Addison, esq. to Miss Aspinall, daughter of J. B. A. esq.

Mr. W. Cooper, solicitor, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Sandiford, of Stubius.

Mr. John Byrne, to Miss Mary Parry.

Mr. Richard Taylor, to Miss Ashton.

At Morley, Mr. Wm. Holme, of Rochdale, to Miss M. Barlow, of Chorley.

At Manchester, Mr. Alexander Booth, of Chester, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. G. Wood, of Audenshaw Cottage.—Mr. John Walch, to Miss Naden.—Mr. James Hyde, to Mrs. Pidgeon.—Mr. B. Brownbill, to Miss Mary Renshaw.

Mr. John Owen, to Miss Catherine Williams, Edge-hill.

The Rev. Dr. Coke, to Miss Loxdale, of Liverpool.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of Astbury, to Mrs. Ann Duckworth, of Lancaster.

Mr. C. Collier, to Mrs. Melladen, of Toxtington.

——— Williams, esq. to Mrs. Williamson,

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son, relict of the late R. W. esq. captain in the 36th regiment of foot.

Mr. Edgar Corrin, jun. to Miss Byrom, second daughter of A. B. esq. Fair View.

Mr. T. Bridge, to Mrs. Martha Burgess.

Mr. John Pritchard, to Miss Jane Woodburn.

Mr. Satterwaite, of Lancaster, to Miss Hothersall, of Eichef Hall.

Mr. Beardsworth, of Lancaster, to Miss Swainson, of Flookburgh.

Mr. Robert Blakely, to Miss Sarah M'Cann.

Mr. Robert Warrington, to Miss Martha Range.

At Prestwich, Mr. James Stringer, to Miss Ann Butterworth.

Mr. James Warrington, to Miss Ann Clarke.

At Ormskirk, the Rev. J. Ireland, A.M. to Miss Sarah Hooton, of Cambridge.

At Runcorn, Richard Guest, esq. of Hatton, to Mrs. Cooke, widow of the late G. C. esq. of Appleton, Cheshire.

Lord Palmerston, to Miss Sullivan.—And, Lawrence Sullivan, esq. of Pomborne Park, in the county of Hereford, (the bride's brother,) to Miss Elizabeth Temple, (Lord P.'s sister.

Mr. John Fairhurst, to Miss C. Brown.

Mr. Ralph Barker, to Miss Margaret Stoppert.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thompson, solicitor, to Miss Wilcock, both of that place.—Mr. Blacow, of that place, hatter, to Miss Bee, of Overton.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Thornborrow, to Miss Wardle.

Died.] At Mumps Brook, near Oldham, Mr. George Clough, many years serjeant and drum-major of the Derby militia, and lately of the Oldham Volunteers, Lancashire. He was interred with military honors at the church of Oldham. The scene of interment was truly affecting. The awful strains of martial music, aided by a solemn dirge chaunted by all the performers from the neighbouring choirs, (who seemed to strive in outvieing each other in the veneration and respect paid the deceased,) and the closing vollies which broke the pervading gloom in the burial ground, at the time of interment, made such an impression on the minds of thousands of spectators as cannot soon be obliterated. He was one of the best performers on the side drum in the north of England, his "Book of Instructions", for that instrument, proving that all his beatings were performed according to the regular rules of harmonic composition.

Mr. James Preston, of Manchester, 27.

At Stockport, Mrs. Worthington.

Mr. John Turner, late of Lisbon, merchant.

Mr. Robert Bispham, 56.

Mr. Henry Roper, 26.

Mr. John Holder, 46.

The Rev. J. Butler, 69.

Mrs. Knubley, wife of Captain G. K.

Mr. J. Nuttall, of Manchester.

Aged 94, Mrs. Webster, widow of the late Mr. J. W. of Morley. For several years past, and up to the death of this venerable matron, her only inmate was a female servant, now in the 91st year of her age!

At Ulverstone, Mr. Dickinson, attorney.

Mr. Wm Naylor, son to the Rev. Wm. N. Ormskirk.

Mrs. Kirk, wife of Mr. J. K.

Mrs. Lister, relict of the late N. L esq. of Armitage Park, many years M. P. for Clitheroe.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. A. W. of Ormskirk.

The Rev. J. Barrow, minister of the Roman Catholic chapel in Garstang, 60.

Miss Cook, late of Dalton.

Mrs. Alice Glover, relict of the late Mr. J. G. Brownlow-hill.

Mr. Miles Brockbank, of Lancaster.

At Frodsham, Mr. Wm. Horrabin.

Mrs. Whitehouse, widow of the late Mr. W. W. 80.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ferber, wife of Mr. J. F.

At Hutton, Mrs. Gerrard, relict of the late A. G. esq.

At Milthorp, Mr. John Kitching, 87.

Johanna, daughter of J. Vernon, esq. of Clithero.

Miss Finch, daughter of Mr. F. Toxteth Park, 24.

At Bigland Hall, Miss Charlotte Braddyll, second daughter of W. B. esq. of Conysheaf Priory.

Mrs. Frodsham, 61.

Mrs. Ralphs, wife of Mr. T. R. 57.

Miss Jane Harrison, third daughter of Mr. J. H.

Mr. James Watkinson, of Ormskirk.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell, 65.

At Walton, Mr. T. Calvert.

At the Priory, Mount Vernon, Mrs. Ann Rowland, wife of Mr. J. R. 57.

Mrs. Susannah Black, widow of Mr. J. B.

Mr. T. Tyrer.

Mrs. Billinge, 77.

Mr. S. Eastwood, 20.

Mr. W. Newhouse, 80.

At Liverpool, Mr. Hudson.—Mr. Jonathan Heaton.—Mr. F. Becket.—Mr. Abram Hill, son of A. H. esq. of the island of Tortola.—Mrs. Souter, wife of Captain James S.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Crosby, 64.

CHESHIRE.

The Dean of Chester, at the desire of the bishop, has called a meeting of the clergy and laity, for the purpose of forming, in this diocese, a society in aid of the National Society, intended to promote the education of the poor on the plan of Dr. Bell.

The following account of a young man who died lately at Stockport will prove amusing.—This remarkable character lived in much obscurity, being a common brick-maker. He had

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had acquired, by the powers of his own genius, and by great industry, a proficiency in the knowledge of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Persian, and Italian, languages. He possessed a strong mind, yet such great modesty, that he was little known by the people of his own religious persuasion. He had invented a short-hand peculiar to himself, and has left a collection of observations on various subjects, and notes on the Scriptures; but as there is no key found to explain the characters, the value of these papers is lost.

Six miscreants lately called at a farm-house in the evening, and requested refreshment, as they were benighted, and also to be furnished with beds, which they would pay for. Their appearance was respectable, and the farmer's wife, in the absence of her husband, offered them accommodation in a warm barn, which was accepted. The mistress sent the servant-maid with blankets into the barn; soon after which she heard her groan, and alarmed for her own safety, she concealed herself under a large tub in the house, leaving an infant child sleeping in a cradle. The assassins returned to the house, and lamented that the woman had escaped, and immediately cut the throat of the child. The mistress of the house had heard the assassins say they would meet at a certain public-house, at a certain hour, and there the husband, on his return home, departed for, and secured them. The servant was found murdered in the barn.

Married.] At Tarvin, Mr. P. Gleave, of Warrington, to Miss Dutton.

At Nantwich, Mr. R. Boote, of Westaston, dyer, to Miss Twemlow.—Mr. Peter Wilson, aged 90, to Miss Ann Hodkinson, aged 21.—Mr. Bing, of the Theatre-Royal, to Miss Heywood, of Nantwich.

Mr. Jones, carrier, to Miss Martha Clarke, both of Welshpool.

Mr. Rayner, to Miss Remington, both of the Theatre-Royal.

At Ellesmere, R. W. Lloyd, esq. of Chester, to Martha, eldest daughter of Josiah Boydell, esq. of Killhendre.

Mr. W. Fryer, of Endlewood, to Miss Towers, of Stockham.

Mr. T. Clayton, to Miss Prudence Salt, both of Macclesfield.

Mr. Joseph Hough, of Kingsley, to Miss Ann Norcott, of Helsby.

Mr. James Cowap, to Miss Mary Parkin, both of Chester.

At Prestbury, Mr. J. Holland, of Sutton, to Miss Jane Potts, of Cornhill Cross.

At Mottram, Mr. T. T. Swanwick, of Macclesfield, to Miss S. Cardwell, daughter of the late H. C. esq.—Mr. Roberts, to Miss Beckley.

At Banbury, Mr. John Nicholson, 89, proprietor of the well-known learned pig, to Miss Eliz. Smith, of Malpas-hill, 23.

At Abergele, the Rev. R. Jackson, to Anne, daughter of the late T. Hardy, esq.

—Edmund Peele, esq. third son of Sir R. Peele, bart. M.P. to Miss Emily Swinsen, second daughter of J. S. esq.

Mr. R. Taylor, son of the Rev. R. T. rector of More, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of T. Roberts, esq. of Wilmington.

Died.] Miss Julia Cooke, second daughter of Colonel Cooke, of Owston, M.P. 19.

At Stockport, Mr. W. Harris, 48.

At Finmere, J. H. Leigh, youngest son of the Rev. T. Winfield.

Mr. John Healing, sen. of Parkgate-house, upwards of 80.

Mr. Joseph Merry, of Wybunbury, 65.

Mr. Edward Lloyd, of Matford.

Mr. Abraham Lea, of Cherbrook, 75.

Charles Cooke, esq. solicitor, in Macclesfield.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Maynard, wife of A. L. M. esq. of that place.

The Rev. Peter Robinson, forty-nine years vicar of Norton.

Mrs. Chawner, relict of the late H. C. esq. of Vernou's Oak.

Mr. Henry Taft, of Sandiacre, Derbyshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Unhappily the hope expressed in our last, of a speedy termination of the outrages committed in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, has been blasted in its bud; the catalogue of crimes is still long and awful. Frame-breaking and burning continue; though of burglaries there has been but one; and the gang of wretches which excited such universal alarm in Derbyshire is broken up. On the 2d of January, an idle wretch, that had excited suspicion by a sudden transition from rags and poverty to well-dressed plenty, was arrested at Heanor, in that county; and two other desperadoes have been taken at a public-house in Loscoe, and conveyed in chains to Derby goal. On the 9th, a frame was broken near Wallaton Toll-bar; the iron work of which was cast into the canal. On the Friday evening preceding, nine were broken at Basford, and another was destroyed the next afternoon, in the same village. On the same afternoon, two were broken at Bulwell, while they were about to be removed to Nottingham, as a place of greater security; where numbers of frames continue to be brought in from the country villages on the same account. On the 4th, seven frames were broken at Hucknall Torkard; and the iron works of two of them were carried away. The same evening one lace-frame was broken in Pomfret-street, and one of the same kind in Earl-street, in Nottingham; and on the morning of the 5th, two other lace-frames were broken in Old-street; and when the depredators had done their work, they fired off four pistols, or muskets, in open defiance of the civil power. These four frames belonged to a person, who, we understand, has been in the lawless practice of

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of paying his workmen partly in goods, and had thus excited indignation. On the night of the 5th, two frames were broken at Old Radford; on the 6th, thirteen more at the same place; and five were broken at Arnold during the course of the week. Outrageous as this practice is, it falls far short in moral turpitude to that of setting fire to property, which, from its exposed situation, is impossible to be protected. A stack containing twenty tons of valuable hay, was set fire to at Mansfield on Sunday evening, January 5, the flames of which drew a part of a congregation from the methodist chapel in that place, during divine service. On the Wednesday evening following, a large wooden hovel containing a quantity of straw, the property of Mrs. Daykin, of Bagthorpe, was set fire to at Basford, the whole of which was consumed. An elderly woman, the wife of a person who held seven of the frames at Basford, has sworn to several persons, as being concerned in the outrage; (two of whom are committed,) on which account, such was the indignation excited against her among some of the stocking-makers of Basford, that it was judged expedient to remove the family with their furniture, escorted by the military, to Nottingham, as a place of refuge, lest they should fall a sacrifice to the vengeance of the rioters.

Married.] At Bulwell, Mr. William Smith, jun. to Miss Heaton.

Mr. William Kelk, of Nottingham, to Miss Snow.

Mr. Smith, of Lincoln, to Miss Forster, of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Ann Booth, At New Radford, Mr. B. Cullen, 65.

Mr. John Lever, of Sion Hill, near Nottingham, 51.—Mrs. Alice Winrow, 82.—Mr. William Bradley, 62. His remains were interred at St. Mary's, Notts. on which occasion a mourning peal was rung by the society of Sherwood Youths, of which the deceased was a member. The same band afterwards adjourned to St. Peter's, and paid a similar compliment to his memory there. The deceased, on the 3d. of March, 1778, rang the third bell at St. Mary's through a complete peal of 10,260 grandsire cators, which was composed and conducted by the late Mr. Doubleday Croft, who rang the ninth bell throughout the whole of that peal.—Mrs. Goy, wife of Mr. Matthew Goy. —Mrs. Buxton, wife of Captain J. B.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The North Lincolnshire Bank, of the firm of Joseph Marris, Thomas Marris, Richard Nicholson, and Co. has lately stopped payment.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Hill, to Miss Green, both of Boston.

At Grantham, Mr. Richard Armson Jarvis, to Miss Mary Ann Wright, of that place.

Mr. John Coulton, of Billingborough, to Miss Mary Adams, of Grantham.

At Norboro', Mr. Samuel Sewell, to Miss Cole.

At Market Deeping, Mr. W. Chesterfield, school-master, of Leicester, to Miss E. Smith, of the former place.

At Edenham, W. Spooner, esq. of London, to Miss Hodgkin, of the former place.

Mr. Benjamin Holdich, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Susan Holditch, of Peterborough.

At Carlton Scroop, Mr. Willis, of Beverley, to Miss R. Wilson, of the former place.

At Wellingore, Mr. E. Frost, to Sarah, the youngest daughter of J. Wilson, esq.

Died.] Mr. William Tilson, of Leverton.

At Louth, Mrs. Thorndeck, 66.

At Thoresby, Mrs. Mumley: also, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Grice.

At North Scarle, Mr. Edward Parr, 38.

At Billingborough, Mr. James Elsom, 69.

At Cabourn, Miss E. Babb, of Grimsby.

At Barton, Mrs. Cumming, relict of Mr. C.

At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Watson, of the Ship inn.

At Scotter, Mrs. Day, wife of Mr. R. Day, 64.

In the House of Industry at Lincoln, Mr. Frederick Cockle, brother to the late Alderman John C. of that city, 58.

Mr. Bott, of the Green Man, Lincoln Heath.

At Bottesford, Mr. W. Brown.

At Digby, Mr. Thomas Beard, 21.

Mrs. Boyer, of Crowland, mother of Mr. James Boyer, of that town, 70.

Mr. Thompson, of Crowland, 72.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

An ingenious mechanic of Leicester has erected a threshing machine, to be worked by wind with horizontal sails. On the first trial, though there was but a trivial breeze, it threshed to admiration, and with a power equal to drive two threshing machines.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A girl of the name of Stowell, who works in the factory of Messrs. Whitaker and Co. of Greenholm, near Orley, by some accident dislocated or so seriously injured her hip, that she could not work. Her uncle was accompanying her to Keighley, single-horsed, when proceeding towards Ilkley, they met a gig; at this her horse took fright, threw her, and dragged her for some distance. The fall, however, had no other effect than to cure her lameness. When disengaged from the stirrup, she got up, walked as well as before the first accident; and returned to her work at Burley, to the astonishment of every body.

Extraordinary exertion.—William Banks, blacksmith, of Bradley, near Stafford, assisted by his journeyman Thomas Mechem, turned, and completely made, on Tuesday last, in the course of twelve hours, 204 horse shoes, in the presence of several spectators.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Dean, postmaster, to Miss M. Vandou, both of Bilston.

Mr. J. Wallace, of Wolverhamton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Rollason, formerly one of the proprietors of Aris's Birmingham Gazette.

Died.

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Died.] Mrs. Caswell, wife of Mr. R. Caswell, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. John Etheridge.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Earp, to Miss Ward, of Edgbaston.

At Handsworth, Mr. John Crowder, to E. France, late of Bridgnorth.

Mr. William Pitton, to Miss Ann Maria Squires, both of Coventry.

Mr. T. Britain, of Shustock, to Miss Phœbe Brittell.

At Dudley, Mr. R. Clark, to Miss Phœbe Hall.

At Edgbaston, Mr. W. Gell, japanner, to Miss Lucy Richards.

Mr. H. Miles, to Miss Ann Boonham, both of Harley.

Mr. Joseph Smart, to Miss Hall, both of Hales Owen.

At Warwick, Mr. J. Westmacote, brother to the statuary of that name, to Mrs. Pope, both of that town.

Died.] Mrs. Sarah Jones, 92.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor, relict of the late Mr. Richard Taylor, of Great Barr.

Mr. Parker, of the Seven Stars, Bilston.

Mr. William Cattell, of Fen End, in this county.

Mrs. Ann Gill, widow of T. Gill, esq.

At Edgbaston, Lydia, the eldest daughter of Mr. Lee, attorney at law, 21.

Mrs. Bassett, of Digbeth.

Mr. M. Keirl, 72.

Mr. George Morris, 77.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Z. P. of Holly Hall.

Mr. Thomas Whateley, of New street, Coventry. He was a man of great perseverance in his commercial pursuits. The General Hospital, the Dispensary, and the Blue Coat Charity School, will record him as one of their noblest benefactors. He has bequeathed to each 1000l.

Mrs. Blood, wife of Mr. T. B. of Coventry.—Mr. J. Haines.

Mr. Thomas Satchwell, of Leamington.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Lilleshall, Mr. T. Owen, of Donnington, to Miss Atfield, of Muxton.

At Atcham, Mr. Gittins, of Ford's Heath, to Miss Catharine Pool, of Atcham.

At Clunbury, Mr. Juson, of Nobold, to Miss Statham, of Clunton.

Mr. S. Heath, to Mrs. Hollis.

Mr. James Bratton, of Shrewsbury, to Miss P. Chilton, of Bishop's Castle.

Died.] Mr. John Ithell, only son of Mr. E. Ithell, Coleham.

Mrs. Witts, wife of the Rev. J. W. of Lydleyes Hayes.

Mr. John Rowlands.

Mr. Oswell, of Stanwardine.

Mrs. Poole, widow of Mr. F. Poole, of Grafton.

Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Mr. L. surgeon, 85.

Mr. T. Williams.

Mr. W. Morris, 94.

Mr. Bowen, of Shorthill, 86.

Sir John Johnson, M. P. for Weymouth.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, J. C. Severn, esq. of Llangunllo, Radnorshire, to Mary Ann, only daughter of J. Price, esq. of Penybont.

Mr. James Surman, of Upton Snodsbury, to Mrs. Hands, of Naunton Beauchamp.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

During a late storm, the inhabitants of Ledbury were alarmed by a most tremendous explosion of thunder, accompanied with an extremely vivid flash of lightning, and which, on the approach of day, was discovered to have struck the beautiful spire of their parish church. The electric fluid appears to have dislodged some stones from their places, destroyed the shingles of the windows, stopped the motion of the clock in the tower, displaced one of the bars of the frame, and damaged the masonry. The form of the spire remains at present unaltered, but it is feared the mischievous effects will be increased by future tempests.

Married.] Lieut. Col. I. K. Money, of Hom-house, to Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Robert Taylor, esq. of the East India Company's civil service.

At Weston-under-Penyard, C. Newman, esq. solicitor, of Stroud, to Miss Parker, daughter of Mr. P. of the former place.

At Hampton, Mr. E. Evans, hop-factor, of Hereford, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewellin, of Gloucester.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Wonastow, Monmouthshire, Hooher Barttelot, esq. of Great Chart, Kent, to Miss Macdonough, of Wonastow.

Died.] At his brother's house, Old Castle court, Mr. Isaac Griffiths, of Presteign, 57.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

There is a new commission of the peace for this county, in which the names of the following gentlemen are inserted, who were not in the late commission:—Henry Somerset Marquis of Worcester; John Thomas Viscount Sydney; Henry Hall Viscount Gage; Henry John Viscount Palmerston Henry George Bathurst, commonly called Lord Apsley; Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Viscount Ebrington; Henry Lord Bishop of Norwich; John Lord Northwick; William Lord Coleraine; John Lord Sheffield; the Hon. William Wellesley Pole; the Hon. Henry Wellesley; the Hon. Sir John Sinclair; the Hon. Charles Manners Sutton: the Hon. Augustus Moreton; the Hon. and Rev. Edward Rice, clerk;—Sir Hugh Smyth, Sir John Reade, Sir Charles Cockerell, Sir Charles Pole, Sir Robert Bromley, Sir John Geers Cotterell, Baronets;—Sir John Bridger, Sir Samuel Wathen, knights;—John Plumtree, D.D. Dean of Glocester; Henry Ridley, D.D.; Matthew Bailie, John Shadwell, M.D.—Edward Aldridge, Michael Beach Hicks Beach, William Hicks Beach, Henry Merttins Bird (called in the old commission

mission Martin), Charles Bathurst (son of the chairman at our quarter-sessions Joseph) Camplin, Edward Cripps, Edward Colston, Stephen Cave, John Cave, James Fielder Croome, Charles Owen Cambridge, James Clutterbuck, Andrew Drummond, Philip Dauncey, Richard Blake Deverell, George Daubeny, Hen. Winchcombe Dyer (called in the old commission Winchcombe Henry Dyer), Edward Davis, Thomas Grimston Estcourt, Henry Elwes, Kingsmill Evans, Thomas Farrant (called in the old commission Tarrant), Henry Folke, Walwyn Graves, Thomas Græme, Gabriel Goldney, James Gatsed, Robert Gordon, Robert Hale Blagden Hale (called in the old commission John Hale Blagdon Hale), Robert Holford, George Peter Holford, Henry Winchcombe Hartley, John Hooper Holder, John Lenthall, William Lenthall, Egerton Leigh, Wm. Gore Langton, William Gore Langton, jun. William Miller, James Musgrave, jun. Daniel John Niblett, Noah Hill Neale, John De la Field Phelps, Pryse Pryse, Joseph Pitt, William Perry, George Shiffner, John Smyth, Thomas Saunders, Robert Sherbourne, Henry Stephens, John Merrot Stephens, Fiennes Trotman, Fiennes Trotman, jun. Richard Vaughan, Josias Vereldst, Edward Wilbraham, Paul Wathen, Samuel Yeates, esquires; John Wolvey Astley, James Adams, John Adey Curtis, John Dolphin, James Daubeny, Duncombe Pyrke Davis, Henry Daubeny, Edward William Estcourt, Morgan Graves, Richard Hervey, John Hurd, Isaac William Webb Horlock, Thomas Jones, William George Maxwell (called in the old commission George Maxwell), Newdigate Poyntz, James Phelps, Thomas Pettatt, Thomas Rudge, Henry Shute, Timothy Stonhouse Vigor, Harry Waller, Francis Edward Witts, (called in the old commission Francis Witts), clerks.

Married.] At Westbury-upon-Trym, S. Arden, esq. of the Hon. East India company's service, to Jane Hannah, eldest daughter of George Franklyn, esq. of Henbury Hill.

At Sevenhampton, Mr. Benjamin Snooke Hall, of Clapton, to Lucy, second daughter of Mr. Cox, of Whitehall.

Rev Thomas Huntingford, vicar of Kempsford, to Harriet, third daughter of Thomas Apperley, esq. of Gloucester.

Rev. Reginald Wynniat, son of the Rev. Reginald Wynniat, of Stanton, to Catherine, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late F. W. Bridges, esq. of Tiberton court, Herefordshire.

Died.] At Charfield, Thomas, youngest son of the Rev. R. Jones, rector of that place, 14.

Mr. James Smith, of Gloucester.

Stephen Welch, esq. father to the lady of Dr. Fletcher, of Ebworth, 82.

Mr. Thomas Sollis, of Cheltenham.

Mr. James Sims, postmaster of Wotton-Underedge.

Mr. Driver, of Hempstead.

Mrs. Yates, wife of Mr. G. Yates, of the Star Inn, Gloucester.

Miss Mary Ann King, only daughter of the late Mr. S. K. of Dursley.

Miss Ann Best, of Mulberry Cottage, Cheltenham.

At Cheltenham, Lieutenant-colonel Henry Lennon, 60.

Mr. Thomas Crump, upwards of sixty years one of the Serjeants at Mace, Gloucester, 86.

T. Harden, esq. of Cirencester, 66.

At Dursley, Mr. Payne, of the Bell and Castle Inn.—Mrs. Trotman, of the New Bell Inn, Dursley.—Mrs. Olphin, wife of Mr. J. Olphin, of Cam.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Phipn, esq. of Bath, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Richard Bignell, esq. of Banbury.

At Witney, Mr. Robert Tippler, of London, to Ann, eldest daughter of Simon Sharp, esq. of Hailey.

At Garsington, Mr. Henry Jackson, of Crowley, to Miss Susan Cunningham, of Garsington.

Rev. E. Winthrop, of West Malling, to Miss M. Eveleigh, niece of the Rev. Dr. Eveleigh, provost of Oriel college, and prebendary of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. R. H Chapman, chaplain in ordinary to his R. H. the Prince Regent, and vicar of Tinsley, to Miss Walker, of Rydings, Yorkshire.

Mr. Harcourt, of Worcester, to Miss A. Cox, of Oxford.

At Marston, Mr. W. Francis, to Eliz. eldest daughter of Mr. J. Blay, of Marston.

At Brittwell Salome, Mr. Thomas Hutton to Mrs. Stoopes.

At Ascott-under-Whichwood, Mr. Skelton, surgeon, of Burford, to Miss Wells, daughter of the late R. W. esq. of Ascott Priory.

Died.] Jane Sarah, third daughter of John Lenthall, esq. of the Priory, Burford, 18.

Mrs. Hester Cox, wife of Mr. W. C. late cook of Merton college, 63.

Mr. Coates, of Oxford.

At Aston, Robert Darby, Esq.

At Bidston, Wilts, W. Benjamin Godfrey, nephew of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey, of Queen's college, in this university, 28.

Mrs. Bayliss, of the Bell Inn, Henley.

At Woodstock, Mary, relict of the Rev. W. Harrison, D.D. formerly rector of Lower Heyford.

Mr. Slaymaker, of Cassington, 92.

Mr. Richard Carter, of Headington, 73.

At the Episcopal Palace, at Cuddeston, aged 50, the Right Rev. Charles Moss, D.D. Lord Bishop of this diocese, chancellor of Bath and Wells, and rector of Therfield, in the county of Hertford. His lordship was consecrated, in 1805, bishop of Oxford, upon the translation of the present bishop of London to the see of Bangor. He was the eldest son of the late bishop of Bath and Wells, and formerly

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formerly student of Christ-church. His lordship has left the new splendid furniture of the principal rooms at the Palace of Cuddesden, as an heir loom to the see: he has likewise bequeathed 42,000l. to each of the daughters of a sister, one of whom is married to Dr. King.

At Deddington, Mr. Edward Knowles.

Mr. C. Harrod, 36.—Mr. Calcott.—And Mr. Robert Fell, of Oxford.

Mrs. Janes, widow of the late Mr. J. of Islip, 80.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting held in the Town Hall of High Wycombe, Bucks, on Saturday, October 26, 1811, "An Auxiliary Bible Society," was instituted. Lord Viscount Mahon being unanimously called to the chair, introduced the business of the day with distinguished ability: in a very luminous speech, he stated the design, magnitude, and utility of the object of the meeting; and the whole of his dignified conduct on the occasion, excited high admiration, and gave universal satisfaction. The Rev. J. Price, A.M. vicar, followed his lordship in an appropriate address, strongly recommending the society intended to be established; at the close of which he introduced the secretaries from the Parent Institution, the Rev. Messrs. OWEN, HUGHES, and STEINKOPFFT, whose liberal, eloquent, and pious speeches were felt by the whole assembly.

Jan. 2, 1812. The Buckingham Auxiliary Bible Society was formed at a very numerous and respectable general meeting in the Town-hall, Buckingham. The Marquis of Buckingham being voted in the chair, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Crowe, vicar of Buckingham, with great propriety introduced the business. His lordship's speech was truly liberal-minded, in particular, he said, that he could not see that the Church of England was in any danger from the union with dissenters, and others in this Institution. After Messrs. Owen, Steinkopff, and Hughes, the London secretaries, with their usual ability, had addressed the assembly; the following clergymen and dissenting ministers spoke on the occasion.—The Rev. Sir George Lee, bart. and Mr. Thomas Scott, of Gawcott; Mr. G. G. Scraggs, the senior dissenting minister in Buckingham; and Mr. Aston, the other dissenting minister there; Mr. Thomas Bull, of Newport Pagnall; and Mr. Hinton, of Oxford; whose speeches are to be printed. Mr. Southam, a respectable quaker of Buckingham, and Mr. Scott, of Gawcott, first began this auxiliary society, and it is the second which has been very lately established in this county. Buckingham is a very small county town, and thinly inhabited, but as the Marquis subscribed fifty pounds, and Lord Temple, Lord Grenville, &c. handsomely, it is hoped that the amount will be considerable.

Married.] At Fawley, Mr. J. Ashworth, of Colleton, Devon, to Miss Mary Forster, of Fawley Court Farm, near Henley.

Died.] William Sturges, esq. of Datchet.

Mr. Henry Hayward, fourth son of Mr. H. surgeon, of Aylesbury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Wm. Gellibrand, of Horn Hill, to Mrs. Leivers, of Chalfont, St. Peter's, Bucks.

Died.] At the Vicarage, near Baldock, aged 80, the Rev. Townsend Andrews, vicar and rector of St. Katherine Coleman, Fenchurch-street, London.

At Broxbourne, Mrs. Eliz. Taverner, 77.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. T. J. Abbott, of Newmarket, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Humberstone, of Stanford.

Died.] At Cople, the Right Hon. Augustus Earl of Ludlow. His lordship was in the 55th year of his age, and is succeeded in the title by his brother, the Hon. Lieutenant-general Sir George Ludlow, K.B.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Richard Farrar, of Ashley, to Miss Anna Maria Chetwode, second daughter of Sir J. C. Bart.

Mr. John Salman, of Peterborough, to Miss Harriet Senior, third daughter of Mr. J. S. of Mansfield.

Died.] Mr. Merryshaw, butcher, of Caistor.

Mr. John Brown, of the Blue Boar, at Eye.

Rev. William Shield, prebendary and rector of Winwick.

Rev. James Lumley, rector of Barnwell, St. Andrew.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE and HUNTS.

Married.] Mr. N. B. Summers, of Lambeth, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. John Swan; and Mr. Linsell, of Finchingfield, Essex, to Sophia, third daughter of Mr. Swan, of Cambridge.

Mr. Benjamin Holdich, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Susan Holdich, of Peterborough.

Mr. John Clements, to Miss Eliza Harvey, both of Ely.

Died.] Mr. Charles White, third son of Mr. W. town-clerk of Cambridge.

Aged 86, the Rev. Wm. Brereton, (formerly of King's-college, Cambridge, A. B. 1749, A. M. 1753), nearly 50 years rector of that parish. He was also rector of Pickwell, Leicestershire, and canon residentiary of Litchfield Cathedral.

Mr Robert Freeman, porter of Magdalen-college.

At Stretham, near Ely, the Rev. Cæsar Morgan, D D. rector of that parish, and prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Ely. He was formerly of Christ's-college, A. B. 1773, A. M. 1776, D. D 1793.

NORFOLK.

An important fact has transpired from an eminent Norfolk grazier, respecting the Swedish

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Swedish turnip. After saving some part of his crop for seed, on pulling up the roots or apples to throw away, he discovered that they were sound and nutricious, and notwithstanding the time of the year, when the seed was gathering, his horses and other cattle fed on them with great avidity.

Married.] At Kirby-lane, G. W. Egestorf, to Miss Mary Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Towne.

The Rev. Mr. Godfrey, to Miss Cubitt, of South Town cottage.

Mr. Plowright, to Miss Jane Fysh, both of Lynn.

Mr. John Reeve, jun. of North Creak, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. England, of Binham.

At Stoke Holy Cross, Mr. Roberts, surgeon, of London, to Miss Maria Coleby, of Hempnall.

Mr. Matland, of Norwich, to Miss Susannah George, of Yarmouth.

Rev. George Bidwell, rector of Stanton, Suffolk, to Miss Bidwell, only daughter of S. B. esq. of East Dereham.

Died.] In the 63d year of his age, the Rev. John Dover, rector of Osmundeston, commonly called Scult, in Norfolk, and Little Barton, otherwise Barton Mills, Suffolk, and formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1770, M. A. 1795.

Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. T. L. late of Yarmouth.

Mrs. Scott, relict of the Rev. T. S. of Watton.

Mrs. Webb, of the White Lion Inn, Cromer, 69.

Mrs. Overton, wife of Mr. J. O. of Mattishall Burgh, 68.

Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr John Dagless, of Litcham, 23.

Mr. Bradford, of Norwich, 72.

Mr. William Wardell, of Clenchwarton, near Lynn.

Miss R. Martin, of Yarmouth, 15.

Mrs. Ann Gibbs, wife of Mr. J. G. of Hickling, 28.

Mr. Richard Dinmore, formerly a surgeon at Watton.

Mr. Thomas Everett, of Kenninghall.

Henry Fletcher, gent. of Watton, 90.

Anthony Beck, gent. of Massingham.

Mr. T. Deat, of Weeting, 63.

Mr. J. Lay, of Snettisham.

Sarah, daughter of Mr. Cooper, of Lynn.

SUFFOLK.

Edmund, alias Edward Thrower, commonly called Ned Thrower, of Carbrook, in Norfolk, and John Head, alias Heads, of Swaffham, in the same county, have been committed to Ipswich goal, on the confession of Thrower, of being present at, and aiding and assisting in the murder of Thomas Carter, in 1793, and Elizabeth his daughter. Head is also charged by Thrower with having actually committed the murder of Elizabeth Carter. Both the culprits are nearly sixty years of age. William Smith, alias Gipsey Will, strongly suspected of being a principal in the above horrid murder, has also been apprehended at Bacton public-house, near Happisburgh, and committed to Norwich castle. Head, upon being applied to about ten years ago, in consequence of some suspicion, stated that Thrower had told him that he had knocked a girl and an old man on the head with a hammer. Thrower was, a short time since, in consequence of an inquiry respecting another circumstance, discovered, and he has stated that he saw Head murder the [illegible]ter.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Tricker, to Miss Simpson, second daughter of Mr. Z. Simpson, both of Walsham-le-Willows.

Mr. Josling, of Lavenham, to Miss Green, of Sudbury.

Mr. Charles Gilbert, of Mutford-hall, to Hannah, second daughter of the late Mr. Simon Borrett, of Benacre.

Mr. John Grimwade, of Semer, to Susan, only daughter of Mr. W. Girling, of Bramfield.

Mr. J. Adams, of London, to Miss M. Berry, youngest daughter of Mr. J. B. of Bury.

Mr. William Potter, of the Royal Oak, Sudbury, to Miss S. Hill, of Newton.

At Kimberly, Sir Thomas Maynard Hasilrigge, bart. of Noxne Hall, to the Hon. Letitia, daughter of Lord Wodehouse.

Died.] At Woodbridge, Mrs. Levett, widow of Mr. L. late of Petistree, 63.

Mrs. Mary Wade, widow of the late Mr. J. W. of the Angel inn, Halesworth, 62.

Georgiana, third daughter of A. G. Mackay, esq. of Langham-hall, 16.

Mrs. Toosey, wife of Mr. J. T. of Ipswich, 67.

Augusta, youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Colchester, of Ipswich, 14.

At Lowestoft, Capt. S. Smith, formerly of Yarmouth, 43.

In the 76th year of her age, Margaretta Maria, relict of Thomas Manning, gent. of Eye, and only daughter of Robert Jacob, esq. late of Yaxley.

Rev. R. Pritchet, rector of Layham

Mrs. Bacon, only daughter of Mr. Joseph B. formerly of Yoxford.

Mr. J. B. Dorkin, of Ipswich, 68.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler, of Ipswich.

Robert Braddock, esq. of Norton, 71.

ESSEX.

Married.] Rev. G. Preston, rector of Lexden, Colchester, to Jane Isabella, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Deacle, rector of Newbottle, and of King's Sutton, Northamptonshire.

Died.] Rev. Edward Shaw, rector of Woodham Walter.

Rev. Henry Gretton, rector of Springfield.

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KENT.

A remarkable proof of the fecundity of potatoes was shown by Mr. Hoad, of Brompton, upon his farm, called Barnsole, near Chatham. In his growth of potatoes, in the year 1810, he promiscuously met with one that appeared to be of an extraordinary size; he examined and weighed it, and found it to contain 101 eyes or sets, and to weigh 4lb. 10oz. from the circumstance he was induced to plant and cultivate it by itself, to see what it would produce, which, in the following season, proved to be 6½ bushels (390lb.) at 60lb per bushel; these potatoes containing 7050 eyes or sets, which he again planted, and in the last month, dug up the produce, which proved to be the wonderful quantity of 447½ bushels, weighing 26850lb. Many of this growth are of an astonishing size, weighing from four to five pounds each, 25 of which weighed 100lb. any one in particular 5lb. 3oz. In digging up this growth, Thomas Heal, the bailiff, dug up the first hour 20 sacks and one bushel; making 53 sacks and two bushels in three successive hours

Married.] At Maidstone, Thomas Martin, labourer, aged 60, to Sarah Bryant, shopkeeper, Locksbottom, aged 63, being her fourth husband.

At Folkestone, Mr. John Ashtell, to Miss Caroline Ovenden.

At Offham, Mr. W. Brattle, of Fatherwell House, to Eliz. Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Addison, of Offham.

James Millward, esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Mrs. Ellis, of Blackheath.

At Seasalter, Mr. Robert Anderson, of Whitstable, to Mrs. Blackman, widow of the late Mr. Blackman.

At Whitstable, Mr. George Pont, to Miss Mary Hudson, both of Swalecliffe.

Mr. S. E. Toomer, of Preston-court, to Miss Sloper, daughter of the Rev. R. S. of Devizes, Wilts.

Mr Walker, aged 60, to Miss Brook, aged 17, both of Ramsgate.

Mr. Wm. Gillham, London, to Miss Ann Ashby, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Clockhouse, near Faversham.

Mr. Joseph Judge, to Miss Mary Macneal, both of Folkestone.

At St. Margaret's Church, Canterbury, the Rev. Richard Roberts, of Elham, to Eliz. only daughter of Mr. Elwyn, of that city.

Died.] At the Parsonage House, Farningham, Mrs. Hannah Jessup, at the advanced age of 91 years.

At her country-seat, at Ovenden in Kent, after a few days illness, the Countess Dowager Stanhope, in the 93d year of her age. Her Ladyship was the relict of the late Earl Stanhope, and the mother of the present Earl.—A person more remarkable for acuteness of understanding, and exquisite sensibility of heart, has perhaps never existed. Notwithstanding her very advanced age, she retained her faculties entire; and the superior qualities of her mind only appeared the more conspicuous, from her possessing them at a period of life when the affairs of this world seldom attract our attention. Such was her philanthropy, that she always took the most lively interest in the remotest part of the globe, that could anywise affect humanity. Religion, and the confident expectation of a future and a better state, were to her (what they uniformly are to all good and virtuous characters) a never failing source of comfort and exalted happiness. The distressed always found in her ladyship a warm-hearted friend; and her judicious and extensive charity relieved many hundreds of the poor in her neighbourhood. The amiableness of her disposition was never more strikingly observable than in her last moments; and one of the affecting expressions which she used, a short time before her death, was, that she had the consolation to reflect, that she had *never spared any trouble to be of use.*—Her ladyship has left a will, in which she has bequeathed her property to her only son, the present Earl Stanhope, whom she has appointed her sole executor. By a codicil, she has left legacies to several of her old and faithful servants.

At Strood, Mr. William Wilson, one of the senior freemen of the Borough of Maidstone

At East Farleigh, aged 78, Mr. R. Springett; and aged 82, Mr. James Foster.

At Maidstone, aged 74, Mrs. Durant, wife of ——— D. esq. of Hawkhurst.

Lady Perring, wife of Alderman Sir John Perring, bart. M. P. for Hythe.

At Fant, aged 82, Mr. Nicholas Cogger.

At Maidstone, aged 83, Mr. Wm. Dear, sen. formerly of Debtling.

At Newnham, Mrs. Eliz. Stedman, aged 88.

Mr. Oliver Wanstall, of Ash, aged 52.

Mrs. Collard, wife of Mr. Collard, of Chislet-park.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Wise, wife of —— Wise, esq.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Sarah Bean, wife of Mr. B. aged 52.

At Maidstone, aged 87, Mr. Hodges.

At Milton, in the 89th year of his age, Mr. Wm. West.

At Birchington, Mrs. Oliphant, wife of Mr. D. Oliphant.

Mr. Stephen Cavell, aged 18, youngest son of Mr. J. C. of Deal.

At Sandwich, Mr. John Burrill, aged 82.—Mr. Wm. Lee, Attorney-at-Law.

Mrs. Atkins, of Deal.

Mr. Thomas Gore, of Cecil-square, Margate, aged 43.

Miss Frances Green, daughter of the late Mr. H. G. of Maidstone.

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At Sandling, aged 85, Mrs. Rayfield.

At Groves, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Galot, formerly valet to the late Sir Wm. Lynch, K. B.

At Cheriton Court, Miss Pilcher, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. J. P.

At Canterbury, Mr. Simpson, formerly veterinary surgeon in the Royal Scots Greys.

At Sturry, Mr. Hodgman, at the Leopard's Head.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Martha Covell, aged 63 years.

At Sturry, Mr. Robert Staines, aged 76 years.

At Blean, Mr. Downs.

At Hales Place, the Rev. Mr. Wallett.

SUSSEX.

Longevity.] There are now living under one roof at Rye, six persons, whose united ages amount to 442 years, viz. two of 82 years old; one 80; one 79; one 68, and one 60; total 442. Five of the above venerable persons are females.

Died.] At Balcomb, aged 19, Henry, only son of the Rev. Henry Chatfield.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] S. T. Deseret, esq. R. N. to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Tarver, esq. of Romsey.

Died.] At Andover, the Rev. James Lloyd Harris, M. A. Vicar of Bridell and Marloes, in Pembrokeshire.

At Fareham, John Bogue, Esq. M. D. in the 80th year of his age.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Etchillampton, Mr. S. E. Toomer, of Preston-court, Kent, to Miss Sloper, daughter of the Rev. R. S. Devizes.

Edw. Bayntun, esq. of 2d regiment life guards, to Constantia, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Rolls of Bromham.

Died.] Mrs. Eyles, late of Ramsbury, Wilts.

Mrs. M. Clare, daughter of the late J. Clare, esq.

Mr. Aaron Pinkney, of Stoake Verdum farm, near Broadchalk.

On the 5th December, 1811, died at Culham farm, Wargrave, Berks, Mr. Wm. King Byler of Mark-lane, London, aged 58.

BERKS.

Married.] The Rev. D. B. Rawbone, of Buckland, to Miss Cecilia Pinney of Salisbury.

Rev. W. Hawkins, of Foringdon, to Miss Newcomb of London.

At Didcot, Berks, Mr. John Pullen, to Miss Sarah Kimber.

Thos. Rickford, esq. R. N, to Miss Maria Golding of Henley-on-Thames.

E. J. Joyce, of London, to Eliz. only daughter of the late Mr. J. Peck, of South Moreton.

Died.] At Newbury, Anna, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. James.

Mrs. Chase.

At Windsor, M. George Agar, 22.

At Warfield, Mr. Francis Agar, in the 74th year of his age.

Margaret, relict of the Rev. Rob. Waugh, vicar of Bishop Middleham, Durham.

Jane, daughter of Mr. Tull, of Crookham.

At Yattenden, aged 79, Samuel Howard esq. F. R. S.

At Langford, Simon Ansell, esq. aged 73.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At his house in Norfolk Crescent, Bath, William Wyatt Dimond, esq. A member of the corporation and joint proprietor with John Palmer, esq of the Theatres Royal in that city and Bristol. The sudden rupture of a blood vesel on the brain was the fatal cause of Mr. Dimond's death, a calamity which assailed him on Christmas Eve, whilst high in health and happiness, and surrounded by his family. The most skilful medical assistance was instantly obtained, and the temporal artery opened, but human aid was vain, and at the end of eight short days expired one of the brightest ornaments of society; a man who never in thought, word, or deed, injured a single human being. Mr. Dimond was the friend and pupil of the immortal Garrick, under his immediate auspices he appeared on the boards of Drury-lane in the year 1772, and in the character of Romeo first elicited those talents which afterwards raised him to the very summit of his profession. His person and features were closely modelled after those of Garrick, in acting he always copied nature, and always reached the *heart*. Possessing a sound judgment, and unstudied gracefulness of action, and a voice modulated with the finest harmony, Mr. Dimond certainly approached as near to the transcendant abilities of his great preceptor as any performer who ever adorned the stage; but, naturally desirous of obtaining opportunities of appearing before the public more frequently than, at that period, could be allotted to a young performer at Drury-lane, he in 1774, accepted a short and valuable engagement at Bath; but the marked and gratifying reception which both in public and in private he there met with, soon induced him to prefer the metropolis, a city in which he afterwards centred all his happiness, and where posthumous regret, will long record his living worth?

About twelve years since, while yet in the zenith of popularity, he bade adieu to the stage, and quitted the management of the theatres, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of domestic life.

Mr. Dimond's manners were most gentlemanly and unassuming, his disposition the most amicable, and cheerful affection for his family and benevolence to all mankind, constituted the greatest happiness of his life; whenever imperious regard to *public*

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example compelled him to an act of apparent harshness, his hand was sure *in secret* to obey the dictates of his heart, and administer a balm to the wound he had before unwillingly inflicted. Through the whole of his fatal illness his sole uneasiness appeared to be, least his family should think he suffered; his dying moments were but the epitome of his life, the tenderest charities of the man, and the firmest resignation of the christian adorned him to the last, when with a gentle sigh he resigned to heaven that breath which had been never known to give utterance to one unkind expression. Dimond like Garrick, was attacked on Christmas Eve, and both died in the same month, at the age of sixty-two? The life and death of Mr. Dimond exhibit a memorable confirmation of the truth of Dr. Blair's assertions that the basis of a *lasting reputation* is laid in *moral worth*, that unaffected piety conjoined with inviolable uprightness and integrity in conduct, command a degree of respect which approaches to veneration. That candour and fairness never fail to attract esteem and trust, and that kindness and benevolence conciliate love, and create warm friendships. On the Sunday following, his demise, an enlightened and truly worthy divine, (the Rev. Dr. Tomkyns,) in an eloquent and impressive sermon, most feelingly alluded to the melancholy event, and pointed out the character of Mr. Dimond as an example to society, of public worth and domestic virtue. On Thursday, the 9th, the remains of this lamented gentleman was deposited close to the tomb of *Quin*, in the Abbey church where but two Sundays before he had in perfect health attended divine service, and received the sacrament with the corporation. The theatre was closed; and all the performers and servants attached to the establishment, went into deep mourning as a sincere testimony of respect to one, who had ever blended the kindness of a friend, with the character of a master. The deep and unaffected sorrow expressed by the numerous crowds of spectators, as their "dead favourite" was borne in silence to his sad and last home, spoke at once the *worth* of the *deceased*, and the *feelings* of the *survivors*. Peace to his shade! and may goodness and he fill up one monument!

Married.] At Beckington, Mr. Richard Kevill, to Miss Ann Johnston.—Thomas Mallet Charter, Esq. of Lynchfield-house, Bishop's Lydeard, to Miss Gunston, only daughter of F.T. Gunston, esq. of Freathy, in Bishop's Hull.

At Claverton, John Grant, esq. of Allcannings, Wilts, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Mr. F. Falkner, of Bath.

Thomas Phinn, esq. of Bladud's-buildings, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Richard Bignell, esq. of Banbury, Oxfordshire.—Captain Hancock, of his Majesty's [illegible]

Benj. Longuet, esq. of Bath.—Mr. John Howe, to Miss Harriott Newman, niece of Benj. Aplin, esq. of Bath.—The Rev. Thomas Putt, Rector of Gittisham, in the county of Devon, to Withelmina, eldest daughter of the late H. W. Sanford, esq. of Walford.

At Somerton, Mr. Robt. Uphill, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Bartlett.—Mr. W. Lowman, of Clewkerne, to Miss Anna Steigubridge, of the same place.

Died.] At Bath, in the 74th year of his age, Basil Heron, esq. formerly major in the Royal North British Dragoons.—Mr. Kellet Parsons, of Farringdon-Gurney.—Aged 73, Mrs. Simkins, wife of Mr. R. S.—Aged 55, Sophia, wife of Baptist Smart, esq. of Bath.—Mrs. Brathwaite, wife of the Rev. John Brathwaite, of Milton, Wilts.—Mr. T. Kitcherside.—Mr. Champion.

At Bridgwater, Charles Anderson, esq. father of C. P. Anderson, esq. of Henlade-house, near Taunton.—Frederic, second son of Mr. Bengough, of this theatre; who has, in a short period, lost two fine youths.

At Bruton, the wife of Mr. Edward Moore, sen. of Shepton-Mallett.

Mr. Robert Dibsdall, of Cotton Denham, aged 75.—Mrs. Priest, wife of Dr. Priest, Taunton.—In the 62d year of her age, Mrs. Mattooks, who for many years kept the Oxford inn, in Taunton.—Aged 89, Mr. Hall, of Taunton.—Mrs. Thorne, wife of Mr. Thorne, of Taunton.

That good man Sir Samuel Romilly, having been invited, by the honest and public-spirited citizens of Bristol, to represent them in parliament, has addressed to them the following letter:

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen, of the City of Bristol.

GENTLEMEN,

A stranger to the City of Bristol, and having scarcely a personal acquaintance with any one of its inhabitants, it would have been very great presumption in me spontaneously to have offered myself as a candidate to represent you in parliament. I had not the vanity to imagine that my humble endeavours faithfully to discharge my duty as a member of the House of Commons, would have attracted your notice. It has, however, been represented to me, by some highly respectable electors of Bristol, that the manner in which I have sought to discharge that duty has been looked upon by many in so favorable a light, that they were desirous that I should be proposed to become one of your representatives. By this intimation alone it is that I am encouraged to say, that, to be returned to parliament by your free and independent suffrages, is an honor which I should prize more highly than any other that could be conferred on me.—The very circumstance of my being known to you only as I am known to all the other electors of Great Britain, would, in my esti-

vable a distinction; and I should proudly exult at being able to enter the House of Commons with such authority for the opinions I have maintained and the principles on which I have acted, as they would derive from your unsolicited and honorable choice. After saying this, it is hardly necessary for me to observe, that I am not about to commence a personal canvas for your votes. If my past conduct has in your judgment rendered me worthy the high honour of being your representative, it is unnecessary for me to go about soliciting your suffrages; and if it has not, I know of no ground on which I could presume to make such a request—for I have ever found that those who are most ready with professions, are most tardy in performance.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With very great respect,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
SAMUEL ROMILLY.

Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 17, 1812.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Waldron, of Wiveliscomb, to Miss Capon, eldest daughter of the late Mr. C. of Taunton.—Mr. Webber, of Marriott, near Ilchester, to Miss Palmer.

At North Petherton, Mr. Horsman, of Mansell-house, to Miss Atwell, only daughter of Mr. A.

At Compton Pauncefoot, Mr. James Brown, to Mrs. Hole.

At Pitcombe, Mr. James Cock, of Cole, to Miss Megg, of Wyke.

At Weymouth, Charles Buxton, jun. esq. second son of the late Thos. Fowell Buxton, esq. of Earls Colne, Essex, to Martha Diana eldest daughter of Edmund Henning, esq. of Weymouth.

Died.] At Milbiorne Port, Mr. Feaver.

Sir John Lowther Johnstone, of Westerhall, bart. aged 28. He was returned in 1810, member for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

DEVONSHIRE.

There now resides in Cawsand a man who had not slept in a bed for thirty years. He was a sailor in his youth, and unfortunate. He always refused an asylum in the work-house, living on the miserable pittance of two-pence or three-pence a day, earned by carrying pitchers of water. He indignantly preferred this to living by the bounty of others. In the coldest night of winter he would sleep under a boat on the beach of Cawsand, at other times he took refuge in the cliffs of the rocks, and couched himself with the raven and the otter. He reached his 70th year, and some persons carried him by force to the work-house; fed and clothed, and warmly bedded, he slept for twenty-four hours, and acknowledged he has felt, for the first time these thirty years, what it is to be comfortable.

Married] At Plymouth, Mr. George Banks, to Miss Lillicrap.—Mr. Little, jun. of Anderton, to Miss Lugger, daughter of the late J. L. esq. of the Dock-Yard.— —— Hudson, esq. to Miss Hawker, daughter of Robert Hawker, D.D. vicar of Charles' parish.—Miss Ann Bacon, second daughter of Dr. B., of Cork, to Richard F. Guy, esq. purser of his majesty's ship La Loire.—Mr. B. Yeo, to Miss Beasley.—Charles Morland, esq. major of the 9th regiment of light dragoons, to the Hon. Caroline Eustatia Courtenay, late of Powderham Castle, Devon.—Major Williams, of the Portuguese Brigade, to Miss Hawker, daughter of John Hawker, esq. of that place.—Captain Lillicap, R. N. to Frances Adams, second daughter of Giles Welsford, esq.

At Axminster, Mr. T. Scarlet, of London, to Miss A. Edwards, eldest daughter of Mr. J. E. of Axminster.—Samuel Dunsford, esq. of Honitou, Captain in the East Devon Local Militia, to Ann, sister of Charles Baker, esq. of Staplake Mount, near Exeter.

Died.] At Portsea, Mrs. Baldy, aged 80, widow of the late Mr. Baldy, master rope-maker of this yard.

At the seat of his nephew, Lord Rendlesham, George Woodford Thelluson, esq. M.P. for Barnstaple.

At Stoke house, Captain Alexander Mackey, R.N.—Mrs. Nettleton, wife of Mr. Peter Nettleton, jun. of Plymouth.—Mr. Cheff.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Harris, attorney at law, of Plymouth.

At the royal hospital, Plymouth, Captain W. Knight, of the royal navy, who so gallantly, with the Arrow schooner, fought several armed vessels on the coast of France, and for which the lords of the admiralty made him a commander.

At Honiton, Miss Mary Tooze, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. T.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Grant, mother of the Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Robert Wescott, of Exeter, aged 78.

CORNWALL.

Married] At Stratton, Mr. Thomas M. Marsh, of Taunton, in Somerset, to Miss Pearce, of Stratton.

Died] At Trewan, near St. Columb, Thomas Vyvyan, esq. aged 77, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county.

WALES.

Some ancient manuscripts, several of which are in the hand-writing of Oliver Cromwell, have been discovered in a chest, containing the records of the town of Haverford-west.

In the last Easter Term the Court of King's Bench was moved for a mandamus to the justices of Denbighshire, to admit David Lewis to take the oaths, and subscribe the declaration required by the Toleration Act. David Lewis, describing himself as a "Protestant Dissenter, who preaches to several congregations of Protestant Dissenters," had applied to quality before those magistrates, and had been

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been refused. The Court, having heard the case argued, unanimously refused to grant a mandamus, and established the following as its decision:—"A Protestant Dissenter, who states himself as one who preaches to several congregations of Protestant Dissenters, without shewing that he has any separate congregation attached to him as such teacher or preacher, is not entitled to be admitted by the Justices in Sessions to take the oaths, and make the declaration required by the Toleration Act, in order to qualify himself under the 8th clause of that Act, to officiate as such teacher or preacher."

Married.] At Blaenafon, Monmouthshire, the Rev. James Jenkins, to Miss Griffiths, only daughter of D. G. esq.

Mr. Thomas James, of Llangharne, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Grant.

John Cheesement Severn, esq. high sheriff of the county of Radnor, to Miss Price, only child of the late J. P. esq. of Penybont, in the same county.

At Kington, Mr. W. Breillat, of Hergest, to Miss Jane Griffiths, second daughter of the late J. G. esq. of the Cloggy, Radnorshire.

At Presteign, Mr. W. Evans, 2d son of the late Mr. C. E. of Twiscomb, in the county of Radnor, to Miss Cooper, of Presteign.

Mr. John Killa. of Capthorn, to Miss Jane Davies, of Langharne.

At Upon, Pembrokeshire, Mr. Paynter, Surgeon, of Tenby, to Miss Williams, of Upton.

Died.] At Carmathen, aged 62, the Lady Dowager Mansel, relict of the late Sir Wm. Mansel, Bart. of Iscoed.

Caroline, infant daughter of John Hawkins, esq. of Swansea.

Aged 75, Mrs. Davies, wife of M. D esq. of Cwmcyusin, Cardiganshire.

Mr. Owen Edwards, Collector of the customs at Haverfordwest.

At Bodegroes, Carnarvonshire, W. White, esq. son of the late D. W. esq. of Whitehall, Jamaica.

Mrs. George, wife of T. G. esq. of Cwmllan, near Narberth.

Aged 78, Mr. David Jones, of Cwm-Gigfran, in the parish of Talley.

Aged 70, Mr. Enoch Davies, of Pant-y-Meillion, Llangendeirne.

Mr. B. Gwynne, of Tenby.

Benjamin Phelps, esq. of Lampeter-Velfrey, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. Morris Jones, sen. of Leighton.

Thos. Daniel of Bryngrôs, near Llanelly.

SCOTLAND.

In consequence of a recent decision in the court of Teinds (or Tithes), in Edinburgh, none of the established clergy of Scotland are to have a smaller stipend than 150*l.* sterling, and 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for communion elements, besides a manse and glebe in the country parishes.

Upwards of 20,000 tons of shipping belong to the port of Aberdeen, exclusive of those on the stocks. No Scottish port, except Green-ock, can boast of possessing vessels to the value of half a million; Aberdeen is still increasing.

Married.] At Dumbarton, Mr. Robert Mackenzie, jun. writer, to Miss Eliz. Anstruther Campbell, youngest daughter of the late N. C esq.

At Cordal, Colin Donloe Donald, esq. writer in Glasgow, to Miss Marianne Sterling, youngest daughter of the late J. S. of Tillichewan, esq.

At Inverness, Mr. W. Grant of Wellhouse, to Miss Martha Macpherson, of Inverness.

At Paisley, Mr. Robert Farquharson to Jean, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Nairne, esq.

At Lanark, Mr. John Lean, to Janet, daughter of Mr. D. Murray.

At Largs, Mr. Samuel Greenshields, of Glasgow, to Miss Graham Campbell Wilson, Largs.

At Beech-hill, the Rev. John Halket, minister of Cupar Angus, to Grace, second daughter of Charles Hay, esq. of Beechhill.

Died.] At Westfield, Robert Henry Mackay, infant son of James Sinclair of Forse.

At Roseislehaugh, in his 93d year, Mr. Lewis Kay.

At Bernice, Argylshire, Mrs. Fletcher senior, aged 91.

At Meadow Park, Allan Carrick, youngest son of J. C. esq.

At Aberdeen, in the 59th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Gordon, one of the ministers of Aberdeen.

At Edinburgh, John Robertson, esq. writer there, aged 86.—John Cuningham, of Balgownie, esq.

At Montrose, Miss Agnes Gairdner, daughter of the late Gairdner, esq of Kirkhill.

At Glasgow, William Bell, aged 82.

At St. Ninian's Mr. William Niven.

At Newton upon Ayr, Alexander Brown, aged 98.

At Mauchline, Miss Susannah Campbell, daughter of the late Mungo C. of Netherplace, in the 89th year of her age.

At Cromarty, Mrs Janet Mackenzie, wife of C. M. esq. of Achilty.

At Campbeltown, Mrs. Charlotte Cambell, relict of I Stewart, esq. of Kinwhinleck, in the 79th year of her age.

At Bonhill Place, Dumbartonshire, Mrs. Marion Turnbull, relict of Mr. Robert Arthur.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the passage from Malacca to Batavia in June last, with the expedition, Surgeon Edward Hardy, of the Hon. East India Company's service, son of Hardy, of Peniston, and brother to Mr. Hardy, surgeon of the 3d West York militia.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE total importation of foreign wool into England, in the year 1808, amounted to 7,353,725 lbs.; in 1809, was 6,845,888 lbs.; and in 1810, was 10,930,966 lbs., being about one-half more than an average import, and inferior only to the extraordinary import of 1807; when the Spaniards, under an apprehension of political convulsion, sent all the wool they could collect, to preserve it from the hands of the French.

The official value of woollen manufactures exported last year, was £5,773,214, and exceeded the *value* of the exports of the year 1809, by £350,000, and those of that year considerably exceeded the exports of the preceding year.—The average exports of the last forty years, which includes the most flourishing period of our trade, is £4,662,523, considerably more than £1,000,000 below the *nominal value* of last year.

The average importation of wool in 19 years ending 1715, was only 869,727 lbs. and even at that time we considered woollens as our principal and most valuable manufacture. The average importation of eight years, ending 1789 (the commencement of the French revolution) was 2,660,828 lbs. The average of eight years ending 1799, was 4,020 lbs., and the average of eight years ending 1810 inclusive, was 7,729,229 lbs.

It appears on this subject of the Wool Trade, that the demand for woollens for the home market is not diminished, but probably much increased, and that the export of them is also much increased:

That comparatively with the whole account of the manufacture, the demand for foreign countries with which we are now at war, was not considerable:

That speculations in foreign wools, and the great variations of price, have deranged the trade and manufacture of that article: but, those wools being now reduced to their former price, and the manufacture of them being principally for the home market, there is little doubt of its being restored to its former state.

That there is no great quantity of prime Spanish wool in the market; but that there are very large stocks of inferior foreign wools, and that a large proportion of last year's clip of English fine wool is still on hand:

That it is not the decay of the manufacture or the want of demand for it, but difficulties respecting money, and the great stock of wool in hand, that occasion the debasement in price:

That the staples of English fine wools have greatly suffered by speculations, by distrust, arising from erroneous notions, and by the difficulties of obtaining discounts:

That the sale of fine English wools is greatly prejudiced by an immense importation of foreign wools, particularly of inferior sorts, and by the distressed state of the staplers.

The sheeps' wool imported into Great Britain on an average of four years ending 5th January, 1811, was 7,865,567 lbs. and the quantity imported in the half year ending 5th July, 1811, distinguishing the countries whence imported, was as follows.

	lbs.
Germany and the North of Europe	41,594
Portugal	872,681
Spain and Gibraltar	2,147,696
Malta and the Levant	49,654
Ireland and Isle of Man	3,690
Cape of Good Hope	4,318
States of America	7,103
Brasils	12,741
Prize	1,193
Total lbs.	3,140,679

of which 1,727,000 lbs. were imported in the first quarter of the year, ending the 5th April last. It is difficult to ascertain what proportion of these wools came from France; but it is known that a considerable quantity was brought here, in neutral vessels, indirectly from that country.

A series of experiments have been lately instituted by the patentee of the British shirting cloth, which promise considerable advantages to the manufacturers of this country. After repeated trials and variations of process, a method has at length been discovered of bringing flax of English growth to a degree of perfection never before attained, and likely to produce a fabric equal in fineness and beautiful appearance to the most costly French cambric. This discovery at the present crisis is of some moment as it is calculated to supersede the importation of an important branch of French manufacture.

An eminent manufacturer of Leghorn plait for hats, has applied to Government to grant him 3000 acres of land, lying waste on Bagshot Heath, for a few years without any fine, and afterwards at an increasing rent, according to the improvement on the soil. He proposes raising

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raising on the land, in straw alone, what would occasion 20,000l. to be expended annually, for the employment of poor children, some thousands of whom might be thus employed from seven years old till they were old enough to go out as servants. In confirmation of the extraordinary profit derived from this manufacture, he states that the straw plait netts upwards of 23l. sterling per lb. weight.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co's, No. 9, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch 210l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 29l. 10s. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool, 195l. ditto.—London Dock Stock, 116l. per cent.—West-India ditto, 154l. ditto.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE our last Report two Numbers of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE have been submitted to our inspection, the contents of which we shall here briefly comment upon.

ZINGIBER *Casumunar*, of Roxburgh, who, in the eleventh volume of the Asiatic Researches, has favoured the botanical world with an account of the plants belonging to the natural order of *Scitamineæ*, which have fallen under his observation in the East Indies. Situated at the botanic garden in Calcutta, this author has had excellent opportunities of studying these curious vegetables, and has not failed to make proper use of the opportunities afforded him. The specimen from which the drawing was taken and flowered, probably for the first time in Europe, in Mr. Vere's stove, at Kensington-gore, in August last. The root of this plant was, some years ago, introduced as a medicine of uncommon efficacy in several nervous disorders, but is not now to be found in our shops. This plate contains a diminished outline representation of the whole plant, which adds much to its value. As this species was not known to Mr. Roscoe, when he wrote his excellent essay on the Natural Order of Scitamineæ, in the 8th volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, it is pleasing to observe that the general character taken from the filament corresponds with the rest, and thus confirms the propriety of the genus as established by this learned botanist.

GLOBBA *sessiliflora*, although not the next in rotation, is another plant of the same natural order from the collection of Sir Abraham Hume, and is probably the G. *bulbifera* of Roxburgh; as is the more probable from its being received by Sir Abraham from this author, though from the scanty account of the last-mentioned species in the Asiatic Researches, Dr. Sims could not decide it with sufficient certainty to adopt his name. The opportunity is taken to point out the generic difference between Globba and Mantisia.

ERYNGIUM *corniculatum*, singular from having usually one of the rigid leaflets of the involucre, perforating the very centre of the head of flowers. We call this remarkable beak part of the involucre, from its similarity of figure with the other leaflets, and its being sometimes wanting, at other times split into two or even several. It is remarked from Brotero, that E. *corniculatum*, *galioides*, and *odoratum*, of Lamark, are probably mere varieties of the same plant. Native of Portugal, which we mention because Mr. Donn, by whom this plant was communicated to Dr. Sims, has marked the habitat as uncertain in the last edition of his Catalogue of the Cambridge Garden.

SALVIA *habitziana*, a very fine shrubby species of sage, introduced by Dr. Clarke, from the Valley of Tchorgana, in Tauria, and communicated by Mr. Donn, from the botanic garden at Cambridge.

AMARYLLIS *purpurea*. Linnæus compared the natural order of lilies to the nobles of the land, adorning the nation by the gaudy richness of their attire and the splendor of their equipages. Of the genus amaryllis, one of the first of the patrician families, the present species is perhaps the most superb. The drawing was made at Messrs. Middlehurst and Wood's nursery, at Shepherd's Bush.

Mr. Ker has taken the opportunity of giving more correct characters of some of the species of this genus, which have been before published in the Magazine. Am. *humilis* (β) he is now convinced is distinct, and has given it the name of *corusca*, *ure dulata* and *venusta* have new specific characters: the last is acknowledged to be hardly distinct from *carniensis*, of which it is made a variety in Hortus Kewensis.

COMMELINA *africana*, with a new generic character from Brown's prodromus; and an observation from the late Mr. Dryander, that the Commelina *africana* of Redouté (Liliac t. 207), is certainly a different species.

To this article Mr. Ker has added a note on the SANSEVIERA *sessiliflora*, correcting an error he had fallen into, in supposing that its scape was extrafoliaceous. He has added, as synonyms, S. *carnea*, Bot. Rep. Lil. a Redouté and Hort. Kew. ed. 2.

ALLIUM *paniculatum*. Mr. Ker has taken great pains to unravel the confused synonymy of this genus, which, however, in some cases, seems to be quite impossible. He has omitted quoting, in this instance, the *paniculatum* of most of the more recent European Floræ, from a suspicion

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a suspicion the plant they mean is generally a capsuliferous variety of *oleraceum*. Mr. Ker remarks, it is very possible that some of the authors cited under *pallens* (No. 1420 of the Botanical Magazine), had the plant now given as *paniculatum* in their minds, and that the above said *pallens* is in reality a capsuliferous variety of *carinatum*. *Oleraceum* and *carinatum*, indeed, occuring without bulbs, Mr. Ker is persuaded, have afforded *pallens* and *paniculatum* to most of the modern Floras; we understand that he means, by the above account, to exclude *pallens* altogether as a distinct species.

HEMEROCALLIS *japonica*. The white sweet-scented day-lily of Japan; quite a distinct species from the blue Japan day-lily. It is observed here that it blooms later and not so freely as the blue sort. We add that the latter succeeds perfectly well when treated as a hardy herbaceous plant, but the white sort succeeds best in the greenhouse.

SABAL *Adansoni*; the American Swamp Palmetto. M. Guersent, in the Bulletin de la Societé Philomat. has observed that this plant cannot belong to Raphis, Chamærops, or Corypha, to all of which it has been referred, nor to Euterpe, on which account he has retained Adamson's barbarous name of Sabal. Mr. Ker, pleading his little acquaintance with these plants, has implicitly followed Guersent, without pretending to judge of the solidity of his generic distinctions.

TRADESCANTIA *cristata*. Mr. Brown thinks this plant ought to be separated from Tradescantia. There is a singularity of appearance, but not much beauty, in this neglected annual, which we have several times known to intrude itself uninvited, coming up spontaneously in the mould sent with other plants from the East Indies.

COTYLEDON *crenata*; VERBA of Wildenow and Calanchoe of Adanzon and Persoon. Dr. Sims, having before adopted the Bryophyllum of Salisbury, upon nearly the same grounds as this has been from Cotyledon, was probably induced to forego adopting the genus Calanchöe, out of deference to the new edition of Hortus Kewensis.

CYMBIDIUM *coccineum*. One of the parasitical *orchideæ*, which were thought by Philip Miller not to be capable of artificial cultivation in our northern climate. But more modern gardeners have succeeded with many of them admirably well, by planting them in mould consisting chiefly of decayed wood, and covering the surface with large pieces of tanners' bark. The present specimen came from Messrs. Loddiges.

CYTISUS *bucanthus*. Native of Hungary, first published in the Plantæ Rariores of that country. Cultivated in the botanic garden at Cambridge, and communicated from Mr. Donn.

ALSTROEMA *lumifusum*. VINTENATIA of Cavanilles, native of New Holland. A genus established by Mr. Brown in his Prodromus; but appears to be very nearly allied to Styphelia.

In the course of last month, we have seen the 1st number of a new botanical work, intitled "SKETCHES towards a HORTUS."

BOTANICUS AMERICANUS, with coloured plates. By William Thetford, M. D. and corresponding member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. a great curiosity certainly in its way, and of which it is not very easy to communicate a just idea to our readers. We will attempt it however: Imagine, then, some good mamma, with her dear little boy upon her knee, and her pencil in her hand. Now, "Pray mamma, draw me the sugar-cane:"—"There it is my dear!"—"Now draw me a cashew nut:"—"There it is!"—"Now a tamarind tree:"—"See, there it is!"—"A pine-apple, mamma:"—"There dear!"—"Now, dear mamma, do draw me a coffee-tree:"—"A coffee-tree, Jacky, bless me, I forget"—"Oh, dont you remember, it grew under the parlor window, and Ben used to train its branches so pretty along the wall?"—"Oh, yes; now I have it—there it is, with its pretty red berries." Next you must suppose, that little Master Jackey was a very good boy, and took great care of all the little drawings mamma used to make him. Then comes papa, and unluckily takes it into his head, that these nice little figures, with the botanical names added to them, would make a very pretty publication. So he sets himself to work, arranges them, according to the sexual system, in rows, one below another, some large and some small, just like the penny-pictures we every day see little masters and misses cutting to pieces in our nurseries; except, indeed, that these latter are rather less unlike the things they are meant to represent. Such figures, though, with some affectation of modesty, announced as sketches only, we did not expect to see in the nineteenth century!

We ought, however, to mention, that these miniature pictures appear to be only introductory; and that the two last plates contain drawings as large as life; but even these are not much better.

It is a remark of some writer, that there is no book so bad but something may be learned from it; and we were really in hopes of being informed what plant the Jamaica wild-clary was, said to be in common use there as a domestic remedy; but we have not been able to detect it from the figure here given; nor can we receive any assistance from our author, who refers it to Salvia *sclarea*, the Clary of Europe, to which it certainly possesses no affinity, nor even resemblance; and must have taken its name, if a name it really bears, from some similarity

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larity of smell or taste, or medicinal efficacy; certainly not from any agreement in their external characters. If the future Numbers should afford us any useful information, we shall take further notice of this work.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

DECEMBER.

Dead-Winter Month.

The field has lost its verdure: all the pride
Of the sweet garden fades. Where now the rose,
The pink, the stock, the lupin, or the pea?

FROM the 1st to the 4th of the month the wind was westerly; on the 5th north-north-east; from the 5th to the 9th westerly, or south-west, on the 10th variable; on the 11th and 12th easterly; from the 13th to the 20th westerly, or south-west; from the 21st to the 24th north-west; on the 25th and 26th easterly; on the 27th variable; on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, north-east; and on the 31st variable.

The winds have been more than usually boisterous. On the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 16th, 20th, 27th, and 28th, we had strong gales; and on the 4th, 8th, and 9th, squally weather.

Rain, more or less, fell on the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 28th.

There was a sharp frost on the 5th, 21st, 22d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th; and some snow in the evening of the 27th; but this was all dissolved in the course of the following day.

December 1st. House-flies still continue occasionally to buzz about in warm rooms; but they appear very weak and languid. A large blue-bottle fly (*musca vomitoria* or *carnaria*) came out of its hiding-place, and flew about the candles.

December 6th. Several martins (*hirundo urbica*) have been observed in flight in the course of the last six or seven days. They were seen about the middle of each day flying over the houses, and about the church, as in the middle of summer. They appear to have finally retired either on the 5th or the 6th.

December 8th. A few herrings continue to be left on this coast, but the principal shoals have taken their departure, either into the deep water or distant seas.

December 11th. The redbreast sings. Kingfishers are seen about the rivers.

December 12th. The skylark sings. A great number of bullfinches have, within the last few days, migrated into this neighbourhood.

December 18th. The weeping-willow, elder, and laburnum, trees, are putting forth their leaves. Indeed, the mildness of the weather has of late been such that vegetation in general is nearly in a state as forward as it usually is about the latter end of March or beginning of April.

December 21st. Gnats fly about in the night. Moths of various kinds appear. Gooseberry-trees are in bloom, and upon some of them the fruit is even set. Several species of garden plants are yet in flower. *Daphne collina* is in bloom in the open ground.

December 24th. I have just been informed of a singular instance of instinct in the common sparrow. A few days ago a sparrow was remarked to fly several times, with food in her mouth, into a hole in an old wall. The curiosity of the person observing it was excited to ascertain the cause; and, ascending to the place with a ladder, he found there a full-grown bird of the summer's brood, which had been accidentally entangled, by one leg, in such a manner as not to be able to escape. Thus fettered, the old birds had not forsaken their unfortunate offspring, but had continued to feed and support it in its confinement, even for so many months after all the other individuals of the same brood had taken their flight.

December 27th. The ice is sufficiently thick to allow of persons sliding and skaiting upon the ponds and slowly-running streams. Although it is stated that, at the distance of few miles from the sea-coast, there has been a great fall of snow, we have had none in this neighbourhood till to-day. By the late frosty weather the too great progress of vegetation has been completely checked.

December 29th. The radical leaves of several of the early-flowering plants are beginning to appear out of the ground. The woodbines have already put forth their first leaves.

December 31st. I have not been informed that any species of wild geese have yet been seen in this immediate neighbourhood during the present month. Wild ducks, wigeons, and teale, are also said to have been extremely scarce.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY

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MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE appearance of the wheats, rye, winter tares, kept grass, and every species of winter crop, is held universally to be equal in goodness, to that of any season within memory. The turnips last beyond expectation. Bean setting has commenced upon a very good tilth in general. Ploughing and preparing the lands for the spring sowing was the material business: but the use of spring wheat does not appear to gain ground; the farmer depends more upon an autumnal crop, whenever his land is ready for wheat.

Straw fodder, and particularly hay, very plentiful; cattle chiefly confined, with some exceptions, to the fold-yards. The ewes, in many parts, unsound; and store sheep in a rotting state, upon undrained grounds: the unseasonable warmth of the autumn may have, in some degree, contributed to this.

The last year's crop of wheat is likely, by all accounts, particularly from the north, to turn out greater than was at first expected, and its progress to market has been much facilitated by the now-common use of the threshing-machine. This accidental piece of good fortune ought, by no means, to render us indifferent to those radical measures in the extension of the culture of waste lands, which are absolutely and imperiously necessary. Stoppage of the corn distillery, by reducing the price of soft corn, will have a very favorable effect upon the breeding and fattening of pigs, and cattle in general.

Little alteration in the cattle markets. Cows, from 18l. to 30l. a piece. Heavy fat pigs plenty and low-priced; Store pigs somewhat dearer.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal 7s. to 9s.—House Lamb 15s. to 20s. per quarter.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 6s 8d.—Irish ditto 5s. to 5s. 4d.—Skins 39s. to 60s.—Fat 4s. 10d.—Oil cake 17l. 17s. per thousand.—Potatoes 40s., 60s. to 80s. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat from 48s. to 120s. per qr.—The quartern loaf 17d.—Barley 35s. to 45s.—Oats 25s. to 38s.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 6l. 16s. 6d. per load.—Clover ditto 6l. 6s. to 7l.—Straw 2l. 2s. to 2l. 14s.

Middlesex, Jan. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Dec., 1811, to the 24th of Jan., 1812, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29·87. Jan 17 and 18. Wind W.
Lowest, 28·68. Dec. 27. —— W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 55 hundredths of an inch. On the 28th ult. the mercury stood at 28.75, and at the same time on the 29th, it had risen to 29·30.

Thermometer.

Highest, 45°. Jan. 19. Wind W.
Lowest, 22°. Dec. 27. —— W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 10°. On the 30th of Dec. the mercury in the thermometer was as low as 24°, and in the following morning at the same hour it was at 34°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last Report is equal to about 1¼ inch in depth. We of course include the snow which was caught and melted in the rain-gauge. There has been a more than usual quantity of snow this month, but it did not in any instance lie long on the ground, nor has it, that we have heard, been drifted in any part of the country. There have been twelve very brilliant days in the month, and not a smaller number exceedingly gloomy. On one day in particular, viz. the 10th, there was such a darkness in London for about three hours, viz. from eleven till two o'clock, as was scarcely ever remembered. The shops, and counting-houses of public offices, were lighted up during the greater part of the time, as if it had been six or seven in the evening. This darkness was not accompanied by any remarkable fog, or haziness, in the atmosphere, but it was of that nature which we have heard has often preceded earthquakes; fortunately, however, the darkness went off without producing any greater evil. The average height of the barometer for the month, viz. 29 52, will account for the quantity of snow fallen: and, it may be observed, that, in the night and morning previously to the dark day, there had been a heavy fall of snow. Although we have had no very severe weather to last, yet the average temperature for the whole month is only 33.66, which is lower than the temperature of the same month last year, and more than 2° lower than it was in January, 1810. The wind has blown much from the west.

ERRATA, *in a few Copies of the present Number.*

At page 14, col. 2, near the top, for *changes* read *charges*; at page 34, col. 1, for *rudimeter* read *eudiometer*; same page and col. line 11 from bottom, for *had* read *has*; at page 35, col. 2, for *Lucas* read *Lucy*.

In the copies in which these errors escaped correction, the Reader is requested to alter those words with the pen, as they destroy the sense.

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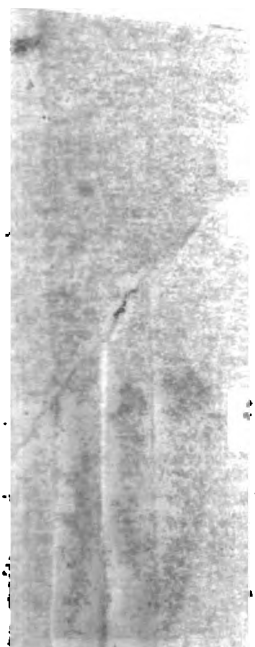

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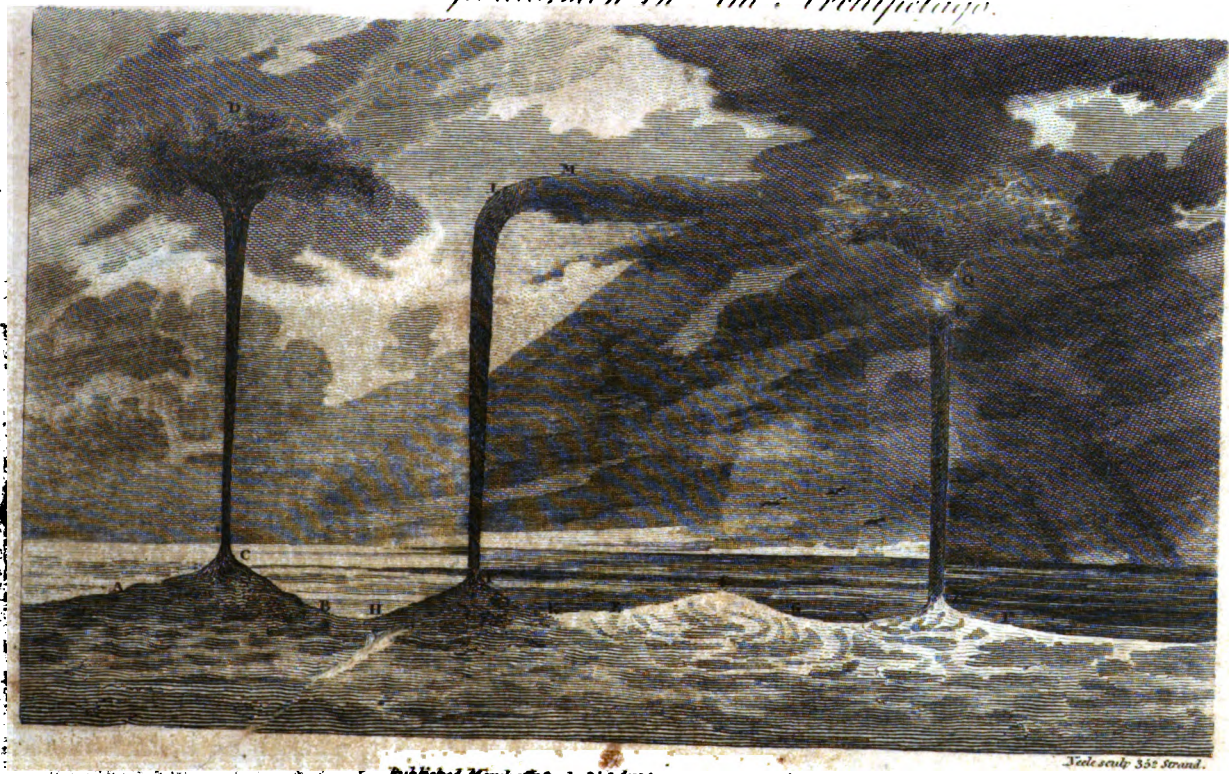
Water Spouts seen in the Archipelago.



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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 224.] MARCH 1, 1812. [2 of Vol. 33.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

*** *On the first of February was published, the Supplement to the Thirty-Second Volume of this Magazine, containing a Variety of uncommonly interesting and important Matter, with Indexes, &c.*

Our Friends and the Public are also requested to take Notice, that complete Sets, or any particular Number to perfect Sets, may now be had of all the Booksellers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the variety of interesting phenomena to be met with in nature, few perhaps are more surprising than those of the water-spout. It is wonderful to every one who reads a description of it, but is far more so to those who by chance are spectators of a scene so astonishing! To behold nature as it were inverted, and a column of water rising from the surface of the sea with immense velocity, and ascending to the clouds, is an appearance which can never be forgotten by those who have witnessed it!

On consulting what has been written on the subject by Signior Beccaria, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Lindsay; I find that those philosophers are divided in their opinions respecting the cause. I am induced, therefore, through the medium of your valuable publication, to lay before the admirers of the wonders of nature, an account, as accurate as the confusion of the scene would admit me to trace, of some water-spouts of which I was an eye witness in the month of September 1801, near the Island of Candia, in the Mediterranean; being then on board his Majesty's ship Minotaur. My description must fall infinitely short of the sublimity and grandeur of the scene; but still, as the phenomena are seldom seen, some of the facts cannot fail to be worthy of record.

The morning was dark and gloomy, exhibiting every appearance of a thunder-storm; but no thunder was heard or lightning seen. About day-light, it being nearly calm, several water-spouts were suddenly observed, from a quarter to half a mile distance from the ship, over which hung a dark and heavy cloud, very low, and extending over the zenith. The water appeared to be drawn up from the sea from some distance round on the surface, in a conical form, as A C B, or H I K, accompanied by much agitation, and by a noise such as is made by boiling water. *

From C it appeared to ascend up rapidly in a spout, as C D. The diameter at C might be about 4 or 5 feet, and at the top 6 or 7 feet, where it entered the black cloud and dispersed in a horizontal direction amidst the cloud.

One spout was observed to wind up in a helical or spiral form, as I L, and appeared, on entering the cloud at L, to bend at right angles, and proceed to some distance at M, where it also dispersed amidst the cloud.

A spout was observed to break at F, and ascend up and vanish in a few seconds, leaving the cone E F G, which was carried on with a rapid motion, and accompanied by a great hissing noise for some distance, as at N O P, when it ascended up in a spout O R, and the black cloud appeared to collect itself and fall down at Q, so as to meet the ascending spout, when they ascended together.

Very heavy rain fell at intervals, and the whole process, which lasted about 15 or 20 minutes, was accompanied with a hissing noise. All the spouts disappeared by breaking off at the bottom, and ascending to the clouds, having the bottom parts terminating in a point.

I had not the presence of mind to note the seconds which passed during the ascension; nor, in the former case, when I saw a spout begin to rise, to note the time before it entered the cloud. I have made the drawings in a perpendicular direction, which was the positions of the spouts in general; but I observed one or two a little inclined, particularly one, which appeared to

* See the Engraving.

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be drawn along by the black cloud above, the cloud being in a state of perturbation.

Should the preceding description be the means of throwing any new light on the theory of these phenomena, I shall feel myself highly gratified in having been the organ of their publication.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Flamstead House, Greenwich,
December 29, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your valuable Magazine; and, as a keeper of bees for many years past, I am much induced to beg your insertion of the following easy method of taking the finest virgin honey from bees without destroying them; and I am sensible such will be found to the greatest interest and satisfaction of the bee-master, when generally adopted.

But previous to my stating my method, I must give my opinion on the unsatisfactory account of driving the bees from their common hive, into an empty hive, as stated in your last Magazine for December, and must warn the young bee-master in particular against such an attempt, by placing himself in danger of this operation on a hive of bees in June or July, and a kettle of scalding water below for the steam to drive the bees into an empty hive; for I think nineteen times out of twenty, he would totally fail in his object; and even if he attained it at so great a risk, it would destroy all the young brood therein, and eventually kill the whole stock, without obtaining any quantity of honey by the operation being performed, before the principal gathering season commences; and if done later, they would not be enabled to make new combs for the winter. Indeed, I could state a great many other objections to this scheme, but I think it unnecessary, as every experienced bee-master will see its inutility and impracticability.

The method, I beg to state, is applicable principally on keeping the bees in two hives, or in boxes, or rears, or in placing a glass, or small hive, on the top of a common hive, with a sufficient open space for communication, which may be closed as occasions may require. At the end of the gathering season, when the additional small hive is full of honey, or at any time in the season when you wish to take it away from the body-hive, pass a sheet of tin or piece of sheet iron between the body-hive and small hive, to stop the communication; and, in a little time afterwards, the bees will appear much agitated in the small hive, you then slide the small hive away on another sheet of tin—(or in many cases, when there are but few bees, you let it remain in its place), and then gently lift up the small hive, and place the edge thereof on an instrument made with four, or six, trap doors, with very fine wove wire, by which the bees may come out, but cannot get in again. When this is placed, put a hand-cloth round the bottom of the small hive, so as to prevent the bees coming out elsewhere than by the trap-doors, and so as to leave only the doors thereof to admit the light, and you will observe the bees coming out and taking flight to their home with great haste. Should you take away the small hive on the sheet of tin, then having placed the trap-door instrument as above, put the small hive on a stool near the mouth of the body-hive, and the bees will come out (hearing their companions in the body-hive) and walk home with haste and much eagerness, so that in three or four hours you will find the whole of the small hive entirely free of bees, and may take it quite away without the least difficulty, and having taken the honey therefrom, you may return back the empty small hive to the bees again in the same place, to be again filled.

In this method of depriving the bees, it will be seen that the principal thing is the *trap-door instrument*, which is made of a piece of mahogany, three-fourths of an inch wide and thick, by about four or six inches long, and with four or six square notches made therein to admit a bee easily to pass one way, by putting his head and shoulders under a fine wire-wove door, that rises easily and falls down after he has passed, to an angle of about forty-five degrees. If this instrument should not be understood, I shall be happy to shew one at any time to your readers, who will do me the honor to call on me to see it.

Your correspondent in your last Magazine, also much recommends the old common straw hive, (I conceive to be used in the old manner) as the best for keeping bees. But I am decidedly of opinion, that by adding a small hive at the top with a communication to the common hive, or by having boxes made of the same contents, either square or octagon; or by glasses put thereto, or at the top of common hives, you thereby get

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get the honey and wax more pure and beautiful, and thus without destroying the bees; you may also have the pleasure and utility of seeing them work, and the progress they make, &c. and in a great measure you prevent their frequent swarming, which I consider as productive of great trouble, little profit, and considerably increasing the expences of keeping them. ZACHY. ALLNUTT.

Henley, Oxon. Dec. 9, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February, p. 34, a correspondent (Dyphonisus) wishes to receive some information respecting an "Epidendron lately imported into this country from the Island of Java, that has the *peculiar properties* of vegetating freely without the assistance of either earth or water."

With respect to the identical species of this extensive genus (Epidendrum) that your correspondent refers to, I can say nothing, not knowing the plant; but being well acquainted with the habits, nature, culture, &c. &c. of this truly beautiful tribe, and concluding that the Java species, lately introduced into this country, partakes of those habits, &c. so obvious in the whole genus, I shall select one very remarkable species out of the very many, that seems to me to agree more fully with Dyphonisus's plant than any in present cultivation, I mean *Epidendrum flos aeris*, Linnæus, (the *Ærides arachnites*, Willd. sp. pl.) or, in English, (Chinese) *Air-plant*.

This plant has been in England several years, and is cultivated (if I may so say, for the plant thrives not without some attention) in the stove or hot-house, where it is generally hung up against the wall, and flourishes with extraordinary vigor without the least assistance of either earth or water; the aid of the other two elements, fire to heat the stove, and air (whence its English name) being the atmosphere of the house, are the only requisites necessary in the culture of this truly singular plant, and in this pendulous situation it flourishes, and survives a number of years. It is the natural habit of these specious plants to grow on the trunks of old trees in South America and both Indies, where they are indigenous; hence the derivation of their generic appellation ἐπι δένδρον, (Epidendron) from their growing, or being parasitical, on trees, and many of them are of a succulent nature, by means of which, they nourish themselves from their own juices, which are not soon exhausted.

8th Feb. 1812. Βοτανικος.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM old enough to have reckoned among the most intimate of my friends the late Dr. Glynn, of King's College, Cambridge; a man, the very mention of whose name will impress the stamp of authority upon almost any observation derived from such a source, in the minds of those who recollect the prodigious superiority of his attainments, both in literature and experience. He was undoubtedly a man of (what the world calls) considerable peculiarities; but they were merely the excentricities of a genius superior to the little follies which fashion adopts, and habit consecrates. Among the number of these singularities will, no doubt, be reckoned that which suggested the present essay; but it is one which, I have frequently heard him declare respecting himself, had preserved a delicate frame and feeble constitution in uniform health, to a period extended much beyond the usual span of human existence, even when under the most favorable circumstances of athletic form and vigorous stamina. My readers will probably be surprised to be told that this golden rule, this universal and infallible panacea, was neither more nor less than

Never approaching near to a fire.

Many a day, in the severest part of a severe winter, have I found him sitting at the extremity of a good-sized room, in which little pains were taken to exclude the external air, with very little fire in the grate. He has not unfrequently visited me, in similar seasons, in the different capacities of a friend, and a physician; but in no instance could I ever prevail upon him to approach the fire. It is not my province to enter upon a minute investigation of the effects, which the extreme contiguity of fire may have upon the human frame: I leave the hint to be improved upon by some of your correspondents better qualified for such a task; but it cannot have escaped the apprehension of the most cursory observer, that the unusual impetus communicated occasionally to the circulation by the near approach of fire, must, consistently with the best ascertained philosophical principle, produce a correspondent languor, upon the removal of the exciting cause. It would be superfluous to add, that this sort of ebbing and flowing of the blood cannot be conducive

to health. To return, however, from general observation, to the particular subject of the present lucubration.

This son of science had a method of communicating information, peculiar to himself, in compressed, but comprehensive maxims, and quaint aphorisms. He used not unfrequently to say, that he was apt to judge of the solidity of a man's understanding by the thickness of his shoe-soles; by this remark merely designing to convey an opinion of the necessity for preserving the feet secure from wet and cold by warm covering. Indeed, he frequently insisted upon the trite observation that, if men would keep their heads cool, their feet warm, and their bowels open, there would be little occasion for physic or physicians. Blisters were a very favourite prescription with him, in the early stages of most disorders, insomuch that among the young men he obtained the ludicrous nick-name of Dr. Blister: however, the extraordinary success of his practice was the best comment on its wisdom. He used to say that mankind would suffer no injury, if all the drugs in the known world were reduced to half a score; for that, with the assistance of blisters and those remaining, most of the diseases incident to human nature might be cured, where cure was within the compass of medicinal aid. But the peculiar and distinguishing pre-eminence of his practice did not so much consist in the removal, as in the prevention, of disease; and of all the apophthegms on which he insisted with the most earnestness for producing this inestimable result, was that of abstaining from the almost universal habit of sitting close to a fire. The value of his doctrines were fully exemplified in his personal practice, and the consequences were what he desired and anticipated; a life protracted much beyond the usual term, free from all the common attacks of a morbid temperament.

Dec. 1, 1811. ACADEMICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GOLDEN MAXIMS *for the* ELECTORS *of the* UNITED KINGDOM, *whereby they may be enabled to* REFORM *their* HOUSE *of* PARLIAMENT *without its own* CONSENT.

1. BY the Constitution of England the House of Commons is designed to represent the interests of the people, and to express their powerful voice in the estates of Parliament, in making Laws, controuling Ministers, and levying Taxes: it is, therefore, evident and incontrovertible, that, unless its members are freely and fairly elected, and are independent of the other Estates of Parliament, of the King's Ministers, and of the Produce of the Taxes, they cease to be the true and legitimate delegates of the people, for effecting the important constitutional purposes of a House of Parliament.

2. As Legislators, and, in that quality, as Conservators of the Rights and Privileges of their Fellow Subjects, they are no longer useful to the people, or essential to the constitution, as members of the House of Commons, than they continue independent of the Crown, and the Ministers of the Crown, and of the undue influence of the other House of Parliament; and they cannot be considered as forming one branch of the three constitutional branches of the Legislature, if a majority of them by any means become identified with either of the other branches, from which they are bound substantially and essentially to remain distinct and independent.

3. As constituting the Grand Inquest of the Nation, and in that quality controuling Ministers and public Functionaries, and impeaching them if necessary, it is manifestly absurd that they who are to be controuled by the House of Commons should ever form a major and leading part of that House. The Law of the Land, as well as the paramount Law of Right Reason, forbid that any one should sit on a Grand Jury who is himself the object of the Jury's cognizance; and Law and Reason in like manner restrain ministers and placemen, who are the peculiar objects of its controul, from constituting a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

4. As the special Guardians of the public Purse, the people require of members of the House of Commons the ordinary qualifications of upright stewards; it is of course expected, therefore, that they do not appropriate to their own profit those means with which they are entrusted; that they do not identify themselves with the Ministers of the Crown, whose expenditure they are bound to examine and restrain; and that, as they have an indefinite power over every man's property, it is incumbent on them not to barter that power for such a premium, as they themselves, by their own votes, can enable a minister to levy on the people.

5. To sum up the powers of members of the House of Commons, it may be stated that the Property, Liberty, Happiness, and Life, of every British subject, depend

depend entirely and substantially on their incorruptibility, independence, and public spirit; and consequently every ELECTOR possessed of powers of reflection, who values his Property, Liberty, Happiness, or Life, is bound to inquire into and estimate the character and objects of the candidate for whom he gives his vote, to represent him and express his voice in the Parliament of the Nation.

6. Such vast objects being, therefore, within the power, discretion, virtue, and wisdom, of every member of the Commons' House of Parliament, it seriously behoves every Elector in the empire to consider the personal responsibility which attends his own Vote for Parliamentary Candidates, and strictly to examine his own conscience before he gives it.—Does he entertain a disinterested and dispassionate belief that his favourite candidate is in a public sense the most deserving of his support?—Has he no other motive for his preference than that conviction?—Has he no lurking self-interest which he purposes to serve?—Is he not criminally influenced by some base fear, or hope, of a selfish or personal nature?—Is he not culpably indifferent, or perhaps surrendering his vote to promote the artful views of others?—In a word, is his vote given as uprightly and judiciously as he conceives that of the candidate ought to be when in Parliament?

7. Let no man complain of the weight of Taxes—of the severity of Revenue Laws—of social Difficulties—of public Dangers—or of useless Wars—who has sold his vote for money, or other private benefit, to any member of Parliament.—He must expect to pay back the principal with heavy interest—and to find that he has borrowed on worse terms even than spendthrifts borrow of usurers!—Having sold himself, he must expect to be sold again with a profit!—Nor must he murmur if within seven years he refunds ten-fold the cost of his corrupted vote, in taxes levied on him by those who bought him.

8. In this manner corrupt Electors not only punish themselves, but become the means of robbing their neighbours, at once of their property, their happiness, and their liberties. A corrupt Elector is therefore a nuisance to the community; and he who sells or barters his vote at an election, ought to be held infamous among his neighbours; all of whom must, in time, pay for his corruption ten-fold, in the shape of taxes; and, in regard to whom, he is consequently as culpable as a common felon.

9. To expose corruption, or the sinister bartering of votes for money or other advantages, ought therefore to be a common cause among honest and public-spirited men; and to impose, on corrupt voters, the just penalties of the Law; and to be active and rigid in enforcing them, is more obligatory on true patriots than the duty of seizing a highwayman or a murderer, exactly in the proportion which the enormous crimes of wicked and uncontrouled Ministers bear to the offences committed by obscure and solitary offenders.

10. In making the selection of candidates, on whom honest electors should confer their votes, no rules of discrimination are necessary beyond those required for the management of the ordinary affairs of life.—Has the candidate already sat in parliament; and, having been tried, has he rendered any known benefit to the community?—Has he proposed any wise law?—Has he moved for the repeal of any oppressive one?—Has he opposed the passing of bad laws?—Has he supported, by eloquence or honest votes, measures proposed by others for the public service?—If he has performed all, or even any of these duties, he is of course entitled to a vote in preference to an untried stranger.

11. But if his voice in the House has never been heard on the side of the people, of public justice, or of public liberty;—if his silent votes have served only to swell ministerial majorities;—and if his only present recommendations are his influence with the minister and his improving fortunes at court; he is to be considered as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and as wholly unfit to be a representative of the people in their proper House of Parliament: it would consequently be culpable to give him a vote in preference to any new candidate of fair character and pretensions.

12. If, also, during his probation, he has availed himself of his seat for the ascertained purpose of providing for his family, and obtaining lucrative appointments for himself; and if he has never voted except on the side of the minister, and in support of ministerial measures; he ought to be shunned by all independent and honest Electors, whose bounden duty it is, not only to withhold their own votes, but, from a national cause, to oppose him, by bringing forward and zealously supporting any other candidate.

13. As a considerable portion of the Electors of the Empire have it in their power

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power to return whomsoever they please, and the most solid and useful reform will be that which shall be made by themselves upon themselves, it ought to be a solemn universal compact among Electors, not to return certain descriptions of persons who by habit, education, or system, have proved themselves the ready tools of any ministry, and consequently unfit to be trusted with the high responsibility of representing the interests of the people in their House of Parliament.

14. This important and salutary compact, which ought to be supported by all the public spirit, all the private virtue, and all the talents in the Empire, should lead as far as possible, and as far as expedient, to the rejection of all dependent placemen, notorious place-hunters, and ministerial sycophants, who ought every where to be opposed by more suitable Candidates, and by all virtuous and independent bodies of Electors. The people indeed ought to know their duty to the Constitution too well to elect any placeman or pensioner, it having been provided by the Act of Settlement, (12 and 13 of Will. III.) under which the King holds his crown, "*that no person who has an office, or place of profit under the King, or who receives a pension from the crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons.*" It is too true that this fundamental Law was expunged from our Statute Books by the 4th of Anne, cap. 8, and restored only as far as regarded pensioners, by the 6th of Anne, cap. 7, and the 1st of George I. cap. 56; its principle is however too important to be expunged from the minds of Electors, on whom it ought to have an indelible and eternal effect.

15. From principle, habit, and professional views, Lawyers in general are wholly incapable of being free and independent Legislators, and ought, as soon as possible, like the clerical profession, to be disqualified by a formal Act of Parliament. Accustomed to sell their opinions, to plead for hire, and to lend their talents to any kind of cause for a fee, they too often enter the House of Commons as a mere professional speculation, and consequently soon become the corrupt agents of the minister of the day, supporting all kinds of measures with their eloquence and ready sophistry; and, through their pliability of reasoning, and habits of application, rendering their corruption doubly dangerous to the country.

16. Many Scotchmen, like many Lawyers, are solely bent, by any means, on making their fortunes. Goaded by poverty, they leave their native country, intent on bettering their condition; and it is part of their game of life to become the instruments of political power, and to sell any influence they may acquire at a price easily ascertained. As a nation, the Scotch are constitutionally represented by their forty-five members; Scotchmen therefore, as well from constitutional grounds as from long experience of their accommodating principles, and from the indisputable fact of their systematic venality, ought not to be returned for independent English Boroughs.

17. Another description of Candidates, with some exceptions, who ought not to receive the countenance or support of independent Electors, are Bankers and Money-jobbers, a species of Christian Jews; men, whose God is gold, and who of course are incapable of serving two masters. Their object is to obtain the use of public money, and to sell themselves to the Minister for any promising job that offers itself. The public weal is seldom thought of by such persons, their general object being to advance themselves in wealth, credit, and influence.

18. If Lawyers, Scotchmen, and Bankers, should unhappily ever form the majority of the House of Commons, public virtue and public spirit would be laughed to scorn in that house, and the interest and honor of the British Empire, the peace of the world, and the welfare of humanity, would be but secondary objects in its deliberations.—No Elector, therefore, does his duty who lends his support to doubtful or impeached Candidates of those classes. On the contrary, it is obligatory on all free and high-spirited Englishmen to discountenance such jobbing and corrupt Candidates, to organise oppositions to them at every election, and to analyze and expose their true designs to those who inadvertently support them.

19. An imperious Duty to the Constitution, and to the independence of the House of Commons, calls on Electors to prevent the influence of the House of Lords from preponderating in the House of Commons. It is, therefore, an act of political *felo de se* for any body of Electors to return the son or other dependent of any Peer of Parliament. The Nobility abound in virtue and public spirit, but they have their own House, and in that House have their just and proper weight in the Constitution. Their influence on the deliberations

of the Commons is, therefore, as much to be deprecated and dreaded as that of the Crown itself, and its continuance ought to be checked, and its increase to be jealously watched. The Elector who votes for any Candidate that is identified with a peer, assists, therefore, in virtually subverting the independent representation of the people.

20. Such are the general classes of men, from among whom no independent body of Electors ought ever to select or prefer a representative:—Those whom they are bound to encourage, to bring forward, and to return, are worthy and independent neighbours, whether Land-Proprietors, Merchants, or Manufacturers; every neighbourhood or county affording men possessed of private virtue, talents, public spirit, and independence, if they were called forth and duly countenanced by virtuous and sensible Electors. Public-spirited and intelligent Candidates are, for so onerous a service, to be preferred to others more wealthy but devoid of mental energies; while it should never be forgotten that the profligate in private life, and the desperate in pecuniary circumstances, are as unable as they are unlikely to resist the overtures of a powerful faction, or the overwhelming corruption of a Minister.

21. Let the Law, like the Universities, be represented, if necessary, by members elected from its three principal Inns of Court. Let Scotchmen elect the forty-five Scotch members. Let Bankers take care of their shops, their credit, and the property of their customers. Let Placemen do that public duty faithfully for which they receive their salaries. And let Peers be content with the constitutional influence of their own House:—but, let the people, on their parts, protect and secure their own Voice and Representation, by choosing no Steward of their public concerns whom they would not entrust with their dearest and most important private interests, and on whose experience, prudence, and discretion, they would not rely as Arbitrators of their personal fortunes, as Executors of their last wills, or as Guardians of their children! Chosen with such views by the unanimous inclination, feeling, and voice of the whole people, the House of Commons would continue the Saviour and Blessing of the country; and, through its vast power, the beneficent and just guardian of the whole human race.

COMMON SENSE.

Jan. 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS Mr. GLENIE's paper on the infinite incommensurability of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, and of the area to the square of the diameter, has naturally occasioned a great deal of conversation on the subject, particularly among men of letters and science; and as I was present at a meeting of the Royal Society when an abstract of it was read, you may, I believe, depend on the following succinct account of it as nearly correct.

The paper itself consists of two parts; in the first of which Mr. Glenie delivers simple, concise, and rapidly approximating geometrical expressions, both for the circumference and the area of the circle, peculiarly calculated for expediting and facilitating many of the most important mechanical operations in the various occurrences of life.

In the second, after delivering general expressions in the form of series, equal to the circumference and the area, in terms of the diameter and the perimeters of inscribed polygons, he demonstrates in a direct manner, both by means of the tenth book of Euclid's Elements, which treats of incommensurable magnitudes, and also without it, from the terms of these series themselves, that the circumference of the circle and the diameter, as well as the area and the square of the diameter, are not only incommensurable, and incommensurable also in power and in cube, but are likewise incommensurable in all powers, or are infinitely incommensurable, or, to speak perhaps more correctly, as he has justly observed, that no multiple whatsoever, either of the ratio, which the circumference has to the diameter, or of that which the area has to the square of the diameter, will produce a ratio that has its antecedent to its consequent, as number is to number. By thus effecting what no person ever did before, and what has baffled the efforts of the human race for some thousand years, he has succeeded in putting to rest the much celebrated problem relative to the quadrature of the circle, which has agitated the scientific world for such a length of time, and for the solution of which high rewards have been offered in different countries. Nothing short of a demonstration of the circumference being infinitely incommensurable to the diameter, could prove the impossibility of

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the

the quadrature of the circle, or amount to a solution of that famous problem. And this Mr. Glenie, it seems, has, the first of all mankind, effected in a direct and most satisfactory manner.

His rendering the tenth book of Euclid's Elements essentially subservient to the solution, certainly shews much ingenuity on his part. And the application he has made of that element, in the demonstration, must unquestionably be allowed, even by those who may be disposed to envy or dislike him, to be extremely beautiful. And it cannot be denied that he has manifested a superiority to other men, both in a knowledge of the *Mathesis* and the proper modes of employing it. "*Mathematica multi sciunt, mathesin pauci.*"

True it is that Mr. Lambert, in the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, at Berlin, for 1761, shews on the supposition of what in reality has no existence, namely, the commensurability of an arc of a circle to the radius, that the tangent of that arc is incommensurable to the same radius, and, reciprocally, that every tangent, that is commensurable to the radius, is not that of an arc that is commensurable to it; and from thence, and the tangent of forty-five degrees, which is equal to the radius, infers that the circumference is not to the radius as one whole number to another. His words are these: "*Toutes les fois qu'un arc de cercle quelconque est commensurable au rayon, la tangente de cet arc lui est incommensurable, et reciproquement, toute tangente commensurable n'est point celle d'un arc commensurable.*" The truth however is this, that there is no arc whatsoever of a circle that is commensurable to the radius. This is the sum and substance of what he has done on this subject, which amounts to but little, and indeed to nothing as to the solution of the problem, whether the quadrature of the circle be or be not possible. For this a direct demonstration was necessary of the infinite incommensurability of the circumference to the diameter, or of the area to the square of the diameter. And Mr. Glenie is the first person who has given such a demonstration. Mr. Legendre, following Mr. Lambert, infers, from a continued fraction for expressing 0, when the tangent is supposed to vanish, that the square of the circumference is an irrational number. But he has given no approximation towards it, or mode of expressing it. And he does not even shew whether this irrational number be or be not an algebraical one, or the root of an equation of a finite number of terms. Here also he stops short, acknowledging that he can go no farther. His words are these: "*Il est probable que le nombre π (la demi-circonference, dont le rayon est 1) n'est pas même compris dans les irrationelles algebriques, c'est ddire, qu'il ne peut être la racine d'une équation algebrique d'un nombre fini de terms; dont les coefficiens sont rationels: mais il paroît tres difficile de demontrer rigoureusement cette proposition: nous pouvons seulement faire voir, que le quarré de π est encore un nombre irrationel.*"

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your last month's publication, a letter from Mr. J. Collet, of Eversham, relating to an insect called by him the American Blight, which, he says, is likely to ruin the orchards, and that few orchards are free from it; that it appeared about ten years ago, and is supposed to originate from the poplars. You have also published another letter signed A. Z. in which this last writer speaks of the depredations committed by this blight in Rhode Island, there called the canker-worm; that the remedy used for its prevention or destruction, is a streak of tar round the tree, but he knows not of what species it is; and, as I think I saw remarked by another of your correspondents, that he could not learn from any work treating upon this subject, the nature or history of this insect, I am induced to send you the following observations from Dr. Hill's Review of the Works of the Royal Society, being a description of the kermes and cochineal insects, published, I believe, about the year 1751.—"The kermes, says he, is an insect of the nature of those which we frequently meet with on our fruit-trees, in form of little crusts or scabs, and which our gardeners have called the green-house bug. Reaumur, the only author that has entered thoroughly into their history, calls them, from their great resemblance to galls and other vegetable excrescences, gall-insects: they are of the number of those, the male of which has wings, and the female not. The male is never regarded, nor appears to belong to the family: he flies about at his pleasure, and is as often seen about other trees as the shrub he was produced on. The female

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female, on the contrary, remains for a great part of her life fixed to the place where she is first seen, and has very little the appearance of an animal. The part of their life which they spend in this fixed state, is that in which they are most the object of our observation; that in which they grow most and produce their young; in all which time they appear a very portion of the branch they adhere to; and, what is most singular, is, that, the larger they grow, the less they look like animals; and while they are employed in laying thousands of eggs, one would take them for nothing but mere galls. Such are the gall-insects in general. There are a great variety of them. The particular species called *kermes*, is of a roundish form, or, more determinately speaking, is of the figure of a sphere, from which a small segment has been cut in one part; it is by this part it adheres to the tree from which it draws its nourishment. Such is the figure of the female; when full grown, she much resembles a kind of purse or bag, formed of a tough and strong membrane, of a bluish black, like that of a ripe plum, and in the same manner covered with a fine grey powder. This is the natural color of the kermes; what we see of it is, indeed, usually of a reddish brown color, but this is owing to its having been wetted with vinegar in the curing. It is in this state that the creature deposits its eggs; these are round, of the bigness of a small pin's head, and of a scarlet color, easily crushed, and full of a fine rich juice, in which the virtue of the drug consists. As the creature begins to lay these, she provides for their safety. She does not leave them exposed on the bark of the tree, but draws them under her own belly; the skin of her belly is pressed upwards by them, as they are laid in greater and greater numbers; and, in fine, when they are all laid, is every way squeezed close to the back. The creature has now done her office, and dies; her body, however, remains fixed to the place where it was, and forms a kind of hollow shell, under which the eggs are preserved safe from all injuries till the time of their hatching. It is in this state that the kermes are gathered for medical uses; but, if left on the shrub, the eggs soon after hatch, and produce a multitude of young ones, some of which are destined to no further change but that of their increased bigness; but others, after they have passed the proper time of rest in the chrysalis state, become flies, and are the males which afterwards impregnate their sister females of the same brood. The young kermes are extremely small, and scarcely distinguishable on the branches without the help of glasses; they are very nimble at this time, and continue so from the month of June, in which they are hatched, till the month of March, in the following spring; they acquire very little bigness in the summer and ensuing cold season, and are not regarded till the time of their fixing themselves, which is in the beginning of March: when once fixed, they soon begin to grow large; they are quickly of the bigness of a millet seed, of a scarlet color, with some little tufts of a white cottony matter on their backs, and a downy bed of the same color under their bellies. At this time the males may be observed always hopping and flying about them: they are extremely small, have only two wings, and are of a dusky greyish color, with a cast of red in it; their antennæ are very slender, and they have two hairs or filaments growing from the hinder part of the body, and between them are placed their organs of generation, in form of a very small oblong body, bending downwards. A careful observer, may, at a proper season, find many opportunities of seeing these males impregnate the females or common kermes. After this the female begins to grow larger, and particularly to swell and become more convex. In the month of April, they are found nearly of their full size, but containing only a clear red liquor, and, in three weeks or a month after this, they will have laid their eggs, and become in a condition to be gathered for use. The life of the female is of about a year, that of the male is less; for, as soon as he has done his office, and impregnated the female, he dies.—Such is the genuine history of this animal, so long mistaken for a mere vegetable excrescence.

So near a resemblance does cochineal bear to kermes, that Reaumur, who called this last by the name of gall-insects, has given the former that of two-gall-insects. They pass a great part of their lives as the gall-insects do, fixed to the same spot on the plant they feed on; but they have so much more of the insect form about them, that they are not in danger of being mistaken, like them, for galls, or vegetable excrescences; the rings or circular wrinkles on their bodies, are so far from being accidental, or the effect of drying, that they may be always seen in them in every state.

There are different species of two-gall insects

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insects, but that peculiarly valuable, and which we call cochineal, feeds only on the opuntia; which is a singular plant, having no stalk, but being composed of flat and succulent bodies called leaves, growing upon, and out of, one another. The fruit has some resemblance to our figs, but wants their luxurious taste: its juice is a fine red, and tinges the urine of people who eat of it in such a manner, as to make it resemble pure blood. It is evident enough that the high color of the cochineal is owing to this juice, and it would be an idle scheme to attempt to procure animals of the same use in dying from any other plant or tree whose juices had nothing of the color.

The female animal, which alone is what we call cochineal, when full grown, is impregnated by copulation with the winged male as she remains fixed to the plant; after this the male dies, and from this time the female has the embryos increasing in magnitude within her.

Lewenhoeck was a little out in his egg story. The creature is viviparous; and, indeed, without our having been particularly informed of this, any body but himself would have discovered as much by what he saw; the bodies being evidently not eggs but embryos. The young ones they produce are partly such as are to remain during their whole lives in that form, only increasing in size, which is the case in regard to the females; partly such, as after a time are to pass the proper state of chrysalis, and come forth the winged males, which are to impregnate the females for another generation. The young female cochineals, like all other gall and two-gall insects, run about the plant for some time, and afterwards fix themselves on one spot, from which they never remove; they do not erode the leaves, but only plunge a kind of trunk, they are furnished with at their head, deep into them; and by the means of it suck up the juices destined for their nourishment. They are quick breeders, and furnish several gatherings in a year. Every female brings forth, each time, some thousands of young, the females of which soon arrive at a state of impregnation, and are fit for collecting for use.

It appears to me indubitably certain that the insect described by Dr. Hill, is the same insect alluded to by your correspondents: they are very common at Exeter, which is but 22 miles N. E. of this town; and I have been shown at Ashburton, 8 miles N. of this place, where they were, about four years ago, pointed out to me as a great curiosity, and as a newly imported insect, which was supposed to be injurious to the apple-trees, but which no one knew any thing about; its appearance exactly corresponds with Dr. Hill's description of the kermes, but he does not seem to regard it as a noxious insect; on the contrary, that it may be applied to advantageous and medicinal purposes. Upon this head I can give no opinion, though the hint may perhaps be worthy of consideration to those more conversant with such subjects. At a parish within four miles of Totnes, they are beginning to abound and to alarm; and every expedient to destroy them has hitherto proved unsuccessful; but at Totnes, or in any part of its immediate vicinity, except as above, where there is much produced, I have not heard of their appearance. At Totnes, I am certain there are none, nor do I believe that the poplars have any thing to do with their production, protection or preparation; because, in many places, where there are no poplars, these insects abound; and in other places, where there are poplars, they are not to be seen. Whether they do an injury, we have yet had no opportunity of judging, and it remains to be determined, whether they may not be turned to a good account. If they really are so pernicious to the apple-trees, as is stated by your correspondent, the more important part of the subject is to discover a remedy; upon this I can offer no suggestion, but if any thing should be found out which will answer this end, I will take the liberty of communicating it through the medium of your useful Repository.

If you think these observations will contribute towards gratifying the curiosity of your correspondents, and are deserving a place in your Magazine, they are much at your service.

Totnes, J. Cornish, Jun.
Dec. 17, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent valuable publications of Sir George Staunton, Dr. Hager, and Mr. Marshman, have attracted considerable attention to that highly-interesting and curious subject, the Chinese language.

The work of Mr. Marshman holds forth a system for the acquirement of this language, surpassing greatly, by its facility, the labors of earlier writers; since the idea

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idea of Chinese entertained by them may be seen in the following extract from the preface of Fourmont to his grammar; where, speaking of his brother, who had been making some advances in the language, he says,

"*Sed Frater Fratrem non secutus est diu*, terruit labor *etiam Latinas Dictionariorum Synicorum, tantorum significationes solummodo exscribentem, et*"

"Non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum,
Remigiis subigit, si brachia forte remisit,
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amne."

"*Hoc imminere periculi, et*"

"Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Sinæ et fractæ vires."

"*Denique tanta eum subiit à longiore et alieno opere, desperatio ut ante annum* 1726, *non solum exscriptionem omnem, sed etiam omne linguæ Synicæ studium, tanquam nimis difficile, penitus abjiceret, et exinde*, alios atque alios, *qui mea transcriberent, adolescentes, quærere fuerim coactus.*"

That printed Dictionaries of this language have been in preparation, I have little doubt, and the following quotations, from Fourmont's preface and dedication, are, I submit, sufficiently clear to justify this assertion.

"*Opus profecto annorum septem et viginti, ab anno* 1715 *ad annum* 1742. *Quod cum (contineat) Characterum Synicorum numero* 120,000, delineationem, sculptionemque:"—again,

"*Cum* Dictionaria amplissima sex, *Characteribus iisdem Hieroglyphicis, &c.*"

Again,

"*Sive quæ ipse ego elaboravi Dictionaria sex.*"

Likewise,

"*Donec igitur certis et indubitatis exemplis ea pernoscerem omnia*, delinearetur *aut* sculperetur, *character nullus, nisi in speciminis locum, id vero cavere opportuit maxime.*"

Speaking of his past labors, he says, "*Characteres* 70,000 *primum legere, eosdem* delineatori *selegere, tum delineatos Sculptori tradere, postea, ad specimen impressos, unum post alium examinare, quam longum!*"

In hujus prioris Dictionarii *characteribus non adest, neque ob spatii angustias adesse poterat, nisi numerus characteris, quotus in clavi esset sua. At in eo quod per tonos est, ita ejus quo character delineandus, ligni spatium* divisit delineator."

Atqui delineatio *&* sculptio *hujus modi, opus maximum.*

Atque hæc sufficiant, de iis quæ meditationes Synicæ commemorarunt dictionariis, *sed iisdem* primo loco *elaboratis, naturâ ipsâ duce, egrediebatur Grammatica.*"

An interesting Essay upon the Chinese Language, by J. P. Abel Rémusat, lately made its appearance at Paris, and has subsequently found its way into this country. This gentleman in his work speaks repeatedly of Dictionaries, though he does not determine whether they are *printed* or not; however, if we may judge from the conclusion of the following passages, a printed Dictionary has either made its appearance at Paris, or is soon likely to do so.

"*Je n'ai pas même eu le secours d'un Dictionnaire. La Bibliotheque Imperiale, qui contient des richesses immenses en tout genre, ne possède, que tout au plus*, seize à dix-huit Dictionnaires Chinois-Européens,"——"*Les circonstances, ne m'ont pas permis, de les consulter.*"—"*Aussi l'impression du Dictionnaire du Vatican, ordonnée par un décret du* 22 *Octobre*, 1808, est elle attendue avec impatience."

I avail myself of the widely-extended circulation possessed by your valuable Miscellany, to inquire, of your numerous readers, if a *printed* Dictionary of the Chinese language *ever did* make its appearance. A valuable one in manuscript may be met with at the library in the East-India House.

Clifford's Inn, R. H.
Dec. 11, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. BRYANT says, of the Egyptians, "To them is attributed the invention of the zodiac and sphere; and they are said to have first observed accurately the solstitial points, and to have determined the year." *Anc. Myth. v.* 4, *p.* 385. It is agreeable to contemplate how much information has been obtained from India since Mr. Bryant published his book on Mythology,—a writer so entirely of our own day, that I well recollect visiting him at his house near Windsor. The zodiac, it is now manifest, was known among the Brahmins long before the period to which Diodorus Siculus, or Macrobius, traced the instruction of some of the Greek philosophers to the priests of Egypt; and even before it could have been sculptured on the walls of Dendera, or Latopolis. We must

therefore consider any alterations which the Egyptian priests introduced into the zodiacal symbols, as corruptions. Bailly's opinion, that the Hindoo zodiac is the original of all those which have been discovered, may, I believe, be adopted without much risk of error. The first degrees of Aries corresponded with the 21st of March, in the Egyptian zodiac, whereas on that day Taurus commenced the year in the Indian. The precession of the equinoxes had already made the difference of a degree. Can one doubt of the priority of the Brahminical zodiac?

In the 62d volume of the Phil. Trans. p. 353, there is an engraving of the Rasi Chakra, or Indian Zodiac, taken from the ceiling of a Choultry, in the Madurah country. It is square, and there are many others of the same form in the Pagodas. This zodiac is divided into four compartments. Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, are together in one division: Leo, Virgo, Libra, in another: Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, in the third compartment; and Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, in the last. The reasons adduced to explain why these particular images were selected as the zodiacal constellations, or why arranged in their present order, cannot be considered satisfactory.

It having been erroneously taken for granted, that astronomy was invented in Egypt, nothing could be more specious than the idea, that Aquarius, or the Man with a Pitcher, referred to the overflowing of the Nile. But what shall we say now it is proved that Aquarius belonged to the Indian zodiac? I never could see much sense in the assertion, that the sun goes backwards, like a crab, in Cancer; or like a goat, in Capricorn. And, why the goat, to make its sportive movements, should end in a fish, I never could conceive. We have been taught, that the equinoctial balance is happily typified in Libra. But Libra corresponded not with the equinox, when Taurus opened the year. On difficulties of this sort I will not dwell, because they are wholly lost and absorbed in a single objection; namely, that all adaptation of these portentous astronomical monuments to the months, or seasons, of the year, is puerile, and clearly inadmissible, on account of the precession of the equinoxes; which, since the invention of the zodiac, has thrown back the vernal equinox to the first decan of Pisces. When the poet tells us in the Georgics, that the Bull opens the year with his golden horns, I conclude, that he owed the knowledge of this circumstance in the Indian zodiac, to his skill as an antiquarian. Was it not very natural to refer the unfolding of existence, the beginning of things, to that season at which all nature acknowledges, in a peculiar manner, the presence and energies of the Incomprehensible Ethereal Spirit?

Viewing the zodiac as distributed into four equal compartments, in each of which the first sign predominates over the other two, I conceive them to deliver down, from time immemorial, a concise allegory.

Taurus, or the Ethereal Fire, impregnates in Gemini, the Crab, or Chaos. So united, their energy is significantly expressed by the Lion, who rules the second division as the Bull does the first. The Lion creates nature, typified by Virgo, existing under the dominion of Justice, in Libra. The other half of the zodiac commences with the destructive power of Scorpio. His attendants are the hunter Sagittarius, and Capricorn, the symbol of death to the inferior animals. But, as Hope has never abandoned the earth, that precious gift which the Almighty in his beneficence has conferred upon mankind, the great Dew of India, Dhanavantara, presents himself with his urn of amreeta, and dominates in the last compartment of the circle.

I shall mention a very few of the many authorities which I have to state for this interpretation of the zodiac. In Mr. Hunter's collection, now removed from London to Scotland, there is a Neapolitan medal of the zodiacal bull with a human face. The asterisc of the sun is over the back of this Taurine Bacchus, and the triangle of the Eastern Triad in the space between his legs. The common coins of Syracuse exhibit the same idea, and the *urus*, or wild bull, recurs on innumerable Greek medals. Add to these facts, the extraordinary devotion and solemnity with which the bull is revered in India. The Gemini of the Indian zodiacs (see Sir Wm. Jones's, Mr. Moor's, and that of the Encyclopædia Londinensis) are generally male and female: in that of the Phil. Transact. the bond of union is so marked that it cannot be mistaken. The crab is a watery symbol. In the ornaments of a basaltine figure at Strawberry-hill, it typifies the productive power of the chaotic deep. On the ancient medals of Sicily we find the productive quality of this constellation.

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constellation marked by a cornucopia issuing from the mouth of the crab. For the adoption of the lion as a symbol of the sun, I refer the reader to D'Hancarville. Virgo, it will not be disputed, is Ceres, or Nature; and Libra, Justice. In one of the Egyptian planispheres, according to Kircher, the divinity, in the place of Scorpio, leaves no doubt as to the import of the Scorpion. Krishna's victory over Kaliyà took place in the Via Lactea, or Yamuna, which accounts for the Milky Way in the fourth compartment of the planisphere. Sagittarius and Capricorn, the centaur and antelope, are alluded to in Horace's tenth Epistle; for the antelope belongs properly to the class *cervus*.

Cervus equum pugnâ melior communibus herbis
Pellebat: donec minor in certamine longo
Imploravit opes hominis frœnumque recepit.
Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste,
Non equitem dorso, non frœnum depulit ore.

The prevalence of the Scorpion destroys that of the Bull, which explains the derivation of Κενταυρος, the Centaur, from κεντεω and ταυρος. The zodiacal Bull is pricked with a dagger by the hunter in the Mithraic Monuments, and in a statue at the British Museum.

I farther conclude that Capricorn related to the use of the animals as food, whether fish, flesh, or birds, (for the latter are found in Sir Wm. Jones's zodiac) from a medal struck in honour of the Emperor Augustus, which has on it the sign Capricorn, with a cornucopia rising from its back, to signify that abundance of every kind prevailed under his fortunate auspices. I had assumed that Aquarius was Dhanavantara* from the reason of the case. The other day, at Mr. Tassie's, I met with an impression of a gem in the Florentine Cabinet, of Aquarius, pouring the stream from his urn, while a shower of flowers expresses, as in the Mahabàrat Geeta, the union of the two ingredients, the water of life and vegetable juices, which compose the amreeta. Dhanishta is the name of the first lunar mansion of Aquarius.

In Kircher's northern and southern planispheres it will be seen, that the constellations next to the zodiac corroborate the explanation which I here beg leave to submit with great humility to the public. For example, (and not to lengthen this paper unnecessarily) in the third compartment, that of the evil principle, one figure over the Scorpion carries fire and sword in his hands: another cuts off the head of an antelope. The dog and hawk refer to the hunter-state of society, for both are used in chasing the antelope in India; and Capricorn is evidently an antelope in all the Indian zodiacs of which I have seen engravings.

These are some of the grounds upon which I regard the Indian zodiac as the basis of all heathen mythology and poetry. Its inventors have inscribed, in indelible characters, on the heavens around us, what appeared to them to be the history of mankind. To this quadruple division of the signs belong those four heads of Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, and Krishna, which occur together so frequently in the sculpture of the East. There belong also to these compartments four principal ideas, which have descended in triumph down the stream of Time, transfusing themselves through man's intellectual horizon. I will endeavour to express them by four correspondent terms; Creation, Preservation, Destruction, Renovation. JOHN FRANK NEWTON.

Chester-street, Feb. 6, 1812.

* See Wilkins's translation of the Geeta, p. 146, and Maurice's Indian Antiquities, vol. 2, p. 341.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE basis upon which England has erected her greatness is Commerce. —If we look back to the first glimmerings of authentic history, and trace, from thence up to the present times, the various states which have successively raised themselves upon the same foundation, we shall see that the rise of their power has been gradual, and its fall invariably precipitate and fatal. To the rich inheritance of these nations, England has ultimately succeeded, and with the ruins of their commerce and fleets, she has raised herself a naval fabric, broader at its base, higher in its elevation, and more splendid in its structure, than any that have preceded it. It is upon commerce that her dominion has been erected, and every nation, whose greatness has been built upon the same foundation, has fallen suddenly, and in the midst of its prosperity. Is the same fate likely to attend the naval dominion of England? Has she already attained the zenith of her greatness? And will her power decline with the same rapidity that has marked the fall of her great commercial predecessors?

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cessors? These are questions we hear occasionally agitated, hich, in the minds of Englishmen st, must excite the most lively in- If the fate of those nations is ely to be also the fate of England, must then exist some essential nce between England and them: es any such difference exist? Cer- there does; and it consists in this, hose nations have all fallen by of an attack which, from the ituation of England, never can be upon her; I mean an attack on nd-side. If we look to the History nations which have preceded her al dominion, we shall see that the has been the source of their gran- and that the land has been the of their fall: we shall see that the commerce that made them great owerful at sea, made them weak eble on land, by exhausting their es upon their fleets and naval ar- nts, which were necessary for the tion of their commerce, and which more inducements to the daring lventurous, than the land service; ll see that such has been their ituation, that their fleets, in which chief strength has consisted, have been able to form a line of pro- around them; that they have all accessible on the land-side; and attacks from that quarter, where ne strength could avail them no- they have all successively fallen. he father of commercial nations, ed a situation which rendered it cessible than most of the nations have in turn inherited its maritime ss; yet, however, though its pe- situation enabled it to bring its l fleets to its defence, the facility oach, which its junction with the re to the victorious arms of Alex- led to its ruin; and it fell, like its , (if I may so term its successors dominion) by an attack on the e. Carthage, its immediate off- fell in like manner: had it been to struggle with its great rival on r element—the sea, it might have naval empire during a much eriod than it did. In modern e have beheld Venice, in the her splendor, and whilst her ill covered the seas, fall from her station, to a level with the other tates, by a single blow on the , inflicted by the league of . The Hollanders, too, have fallen in the midst of their prosperity by a similar attack; by an attack on the land-side.

The commerce of France, likewise, and her navy, have been neglected and ruined by the same cause. The sanguinary wars which the revolution drew upon her, required her utmost efforts; and the necessity she was under of defending herself upon the land-side, left her neither leisure nor means to attend to her fleets. Now England, as an island, is incapable of falling by the same means, and therefore the fate of other commercial nations ought not to alarm us; seeing, however, that the weakness of their land-forces has invariably been the cause of their fall, it behoves us to attend to ours; and, though our navy should ever be the first object of our care, yet our land-forces, as they may one day or other be necessary for our protection, should always be preserved upon a footing of respectability.

Kentish-Town, Dec. 10, 1811. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING always found your pages open to any observations that had a tendency to benefit either the public or individuals of merit, especially when in obscurity through neglect; I must now press you a little farther on the same score; although the objects I wish to plead for, I must confess, are incapable of feeling for their own wretched situation, the injuries they are receiving, and have for years received, and are so far from complaining of neglect and obscurity, that they can only excite pity by their silent solitary abandonment.

There are two bodies of men in this country, who I know can, and I trust will, relieve them when their present condition is sufficiently displayed, and the causes of their slow destruction; when their enemies are pointed out; and the neglect of those, who ought to be their guardians, exposed: and, although I cannot assert that I have a commission to plead for them, except from my injured feelings, yet I hope, when I assure you that they cannot plead for themselves, I may be allowed to dictate for them at least *a Petition*, and that you will on my part present the following with due humility.

Jan. 10, 1812. G. CUMBERLAND.

[The humble *Petition* of nearly all the *Ancient Monuments*, in this kingdom, of burgesses,

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burgesses, squires, knights, cross-legged and others, heroes, nobles, princes, queens, and kings; also that of abbots, bishops, &c. &c. To which is added that of screens, choirs, sacristies, private-chapels, and cathedrals.]

To the Venerable Society of Antiquaries, the Honorable Society of Arts, and the Royal Academy.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are the best remains of the works of the most eminent artists of their times, executed by the commands of exalted and virtuous characters, without any regard to expense, and from the most pious motives; that in them exist still the best resemblances of the clergy, warriors, and nobility, of these realms, although cruelly dismembered, fractured, and insolently mutilated. But that which your petitioners have most cause to complain of, is, that, through the negligence of the clergy, the ignorance of corporations, and the disregard of the present race of nobility and gentry, they are delivered over in general to the greatest enemies they have ever had since they were first created out of stone and marble by artists deserving immortality though now forgot, and whose names have perished before their beautiful works were quite obliterated by the infernal hosts of sordid *Whitewashers*, whose annual dawbings have already in many places half extinguished their beauties, and now bid fair, if not speedily opposed, to compleatly envelope them in artificial stalagmites, a fag of mortar, and a shell of mud.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly hope, that, as it seems impossible to give taste to the clergy, or liberality to corporations, and as none now but artists and antiquarians seem to care about them, the *Antiquarians* will be pleased to reflect on their duty, and solicit Parliament for an act to punish with slitting of noses, and cutting off of ears, &c. &c. any person whatever who shall presume hereafter, to *whitewash* monuments, either Gothic or Saxon, under pretence of embellishing them, but in reality with a tendency to their slow demolition, many fine foliages being now become, by this infamous invention, solid amorphous masses, jewels obliterated from crowns, robes of fur converted into dabs of plaister, chains of honour to leathern straps, swords to walking sticks, eyes blinded, mouths gagged, ears plugged up, noses stopped, and hair reduced to the thrums of old mops, while coats of arms are now coats of plaister, and coats of mail are no longer visible.

They next hope that the Society of Arts will offer a handsome premium to the person who shall discover, by any chemical process, *a mode of dissolving the long laborious dressings of these accurs'd Whitewashers*, so as to deliver them from the incubus of malice that now, in fifty folds, envelopes some of the most ill-used of them; and then they hope and trust that, without a miracle, the eyes of the members of the *Royal Academy* will be opened, and seeing, what they will then be enabled very easily to see, the purest and most venerable forms; ornaments necessary to be studied by those who would wish to excel in historical painting; proportions, the result of the deepest geometrical studies, united with the most exquisite taste; and elevations that lift up the minds of the very stupidest of mankind. They will not fail to send a column of their best students through the kingdom, with the younger *Stothard* at their head, to actively arrest the hand of Time, by scrupulously delineating all that his slow but persevering hand has spared; and, these ends accomplished, *as they ought to be*, no one can doubt that the *Regent* will collect their drawings for the national benefit, and ultimately place them in the archives of the British Museum, there to remain as helps to art, and the immortal monuments of national grandeur.

And your humble Petitioners, &c.

THE WHITEWASHED MONUMENTS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE observed with much satisfaction that you frequently allude, with becoming exultation, to the rapid encrease of libraries and literary societies throughout the empire. The establishment of these institutions has had a powerful tendency to hasten the advancement of knowledge, and perhaps has contributed more than any other circumstance to obtain for the times in which we live, the title of "the Age of Liberal Inquiry."

In hours of relaxation from business, men will have amusement. The efforts of moralists have, therefore, properly been directed to persuade them to adopt those, which are not only innocent in themselves, but ultimately lead to mental and moral improvement. Sentiments, somewhat similar to these, have lately been diffused, with uncommon rapidity, among the thinking part of the people of Scotland; and various societies have arisen for the purpose of promoting the dissemination of knowledge. Views, something analogous to them, must have actuated a few individuals in this city; for they last year* formed a society, to which they gave the name of "the Edinburgh Institute." The principal object this in-

* In September 1810.

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tion has in view, is, to have lectures
ered in a popular manner, on scien-
and literary subjects, at a moderate
nce, (so moderate as to make it ac-
ble to all who have the least taste for
studies*) and at convenient hours to
whose professional avocations pre-
them from attending academical pre-
ons. It is also intended that a meet-
hall be held monthly, for reading ori-
papers, on scientific, philosophical,
erary, subjects. The members, how-
being mostly engaged in the active
e of commercial pursuits, these pa-
have not hitherto been numerous.
management of this institution is
d in a council of twenty, elected an-
y from among the members. The
William Tennant, L.L.D. M.A.S.
e present president. The arrange-
for the second session, which
nenced on the first of October 1811,
vill terminate in May 1812, are lec-
on Natural Philosophy, Meteoro-
Electricity, and Galvanism, Philo-
y of History, and Oratory. There
ason to suppose that the professors
ir university look upon this institu-
n a favourable manner, already has
of them†, with the munificent libe-
of a great mind, given the most
antial proofs of his approbation.
founders of the institution have se-
ulterior projects in view, such as the
ase of a complete set of philoso-
l apparatus, the formation of a mu-
, &c. but the execution of these
must eventually depend upon the
rt which the citizens of our town
isposed to afford; and unfortunately
ave not, *hitherto*, been much dis-
shed for that public spirit which
can secure the existence of an in-
on founded upon liberal principles,
depending upon popular favour for
ntinuance. I am persuaded it will
ow be said that the being able to
rational account of the phenomena
the material world continually ex-
, has a tendency to render men less
the discharge of the duties of the
ant or the manufacturer. And
he more intelligent part of your
s will rejoice to learn that one
cause, however small its effect may
added to those which are, by slow,
ertain, steps, meliorating the con-
of mankind, and hastening the
ination of right opinions, by diffu-

ne guinea annually.
rofessor Christison.

sing the principles of an enlightened philosophy and a pure religion.

A MEMBER OF THE EDINBURGH
Nov. 1811. INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your useful Magazine, dated February 1, I have seen some ingenious observations, endeavouring to shew, "That, among the chief stumbling-blocks of infidelity, may be mentioned, the supernatural longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs, whose alleged duration so far exceeded the vital impulse of animated existence, as to throw discredit on the whole of the sacred writings."

The ingenious author then proceeds to refer us to the fifth chapter of Genesis for a solution of this long-contested problem.

And he remarks that, "The numerals of the Old Testament appear on this hypothesis, to have been exaggerated by the different modes of arithmetical *notation*, in fashion at different ages of the world," &c. &c.; and that even "a Hebrew transcriber himself, at the distance of a few hundred years, would be likely to mistake the more ancient *notation* of that language, particularly after the invention and general introduction of the Arabic *notation*."

By *notation* the author evidently means the *Rabbinical punctuation*, and it is remarkable that the very chapter to which he has referred as bearing evidence against the longevity of the antidiluvian patriarchs, affords an incontestable proof to the contrary, which I am sure will incline the candid author to acknowledge when the fifth chapter of Genesis is fairly explained to him.

The Rabbinical *punctuation* is so far from having any canonical authority, that it did not commence until about 900 years after the birth of the Messiah, though the Rabbins now pretend to have a tradition, that it always existed from the beginning.

But their ancestors, the Israelites, were always a rebellious people; in every age examples of it are recorded in the holy Scriptures. And their rebellion against the son of David, the eternal king of Israel, predicted by all the prophets of God, "whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting!"—*Micah*, v. 2. "The living Word of God," the creator of heaven and earth, even "Jesus, the Christ, the son of the living God."—*Matth.* xvi. 16. "Who convicted

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victed the Scribes and Pharisees of attempting to pervert one of the written commandments of God (the 5th), by their tradition."—*Matth.* xv. 2 to 9.

But I shall now return to the fifth chapter of Genesis, to which I have been referred by your ingenious correspondent.

It is remarkable that the Holy Hebrew Scriptures, even the first book ever written, should bear test the arithmetical rule of additior even to this day, beginning the gures on the right hand, in the ex of units, tens, hundreds, and th

The following table of the ag patriarchs, in the fifth chapter sis will demonstrate this.

The Ages of the Antediluvian Patriarchs as recorded in the Fifth Cha Genesis.

	Thousands.	Hundreds	Tens.	Units
Verse 3. And Adam lived an hundred and thirty years, and begat (a son) in his own likeness, after his image, and called his name Seth.	0	1	30	0
4. And the days of Adam after he had begotten Seth were eight hundred years; and he begat sons and daughters:	0	8	0	0
5. And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years.	0	9	30	0
6. And Seth lived an hundred and five years, and begat Enos:	0	1	0	5
7. And Seth lived after he begat Enos eight hundred and seven years, and begat sons and daughters:	0	8	0	7
8. And all the days of Seth were nine hundred and twelve years, and he died.	0	9	1	2
9. And Enos lived ninety years and begat Cainan: (Heb. Kenan)	0	0	90	0
10. And Enos lived after he begat Cainan eight hundred and fifteen years, and begat sons and daughters:	0	8	1	5
11. And all the days of Enos were nine hundred and five years, and he died.	0	9	0	5
12. And Cainan lived seventy years, and begat Mahalaleel: (Heb. Maleleel)	0	0	70	0
13. And Cainan lived after he begat Mahalaleel eight hundred and forty years;	0	8	40	0
14. And all the days of Cainan were nine hundred and ten years, and he died.	0	9	1	0
15. And Mahalaleel lived sixty and five years and begat Jared:	0	0	60	5
16. And Mahalaleel lived after he begat Jared eight hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters:	0	8	30	0
17. And all the days of Mahalaleel were eight hundred and ninety-five years, and he died	0	8	90	5
18. And Jared lived an hundred sixty and two years, and he begat Enoch:	0	1	60	2
19. And Jared lived after he begat Enoch eight hundred years:	0	8	0	0
20. And all the days of Jared were nine hundred sixty and two years, and he died. ..	0	9	60	2

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	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.	Arithmetical Rule of Addition.
21. And Enoch lived sixty and five years, and begat Methuselah:	0	0	60	5	65
22. And Enoch walked with God after he begat Methuselah three hundred years, and begat sons and daughters	0	3	0	0	300
23. And all the days of Enoch were three hundred sixty and five years	0	3	60	5	365
24. And Enoch walked with God: and he (*was*) not; for God took him.					
25. And Methuselah lived an hundred eighty and seven years, and begat Lamech: ..	0	1	80	7	187
26. And Methuselah lived after he begat Lamech seven hundred eighty and two years, and begat sons and daughters:	0	7	80	2	782
27. And all the days of Methuselah were nine hundred sixty and nine years, and he died.	0	9	60	9	969
28. And Lamech lived an hundred eighty and two years, and begat a son:	0	1	80	2	182.
29. And he called his name Noah, saying, This (*same*) shall comfort us, concerning our work and toil of our hands, because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed.					
30. And Lamech lived after he begat Noah five hundred ninety and five years, and begat sons and daughters:	0	5	90	5	595
31. And all the days of Lamech were seven hundred seventy and seven years, and he died.	0	7	70	7	777
32. And Noah was five hundred years old, and Noah begat Shem, Ham, and Japheth.					

From this account we may briefly extract the regular succession of the antediluvian patriarchs, from the creation of the world, down to the general deluge.

Genesis, chap. 5.	*Years.*	*Genesis, chap.* 5.	*Years.*
Verse 5. Adam lived	930	Verse 20. Jared lived	962
8. Seth	912	23. Enoch	365
11. Enos	905	29. Methuselah ..	969
14. Cainan	910	31. Lamech	777
17. Mahalaleel	895	32. Noah was	500

Gen. vii. 2. The flood commenced in the six hundredth year of Noah; and he had begat the eldest of his three sons (Shem, Ham, and Japheth) one hundred years before that time, so that even the two younger sons could not be much less than one hundred years of age, when they entered the ark.

The creation of the world, according to the Chronology in the Index of the quarto English Bibles, was 4004 years before Christ; and
the time of the flood 2349 years before Christ; so that the time from the creation to the flood was 1655 years; which was exactly the time that the antediluvian patriarchs existed in their regular succession, from the creation of the world down to the general deluge, according to the approved chronology in our English Bibles.

February 3, 1812. GRANVILLE SHARP.

For

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CAN join the respectable Philapis, brought forward by W. R. in the 32d vol. of the Monthly Magazine, page 448, in declaring, "that I am glad to perceive that bees are becoming more and more the objects of general attention, as affording a very rational amusement to the rich, and to the poor an easily-acquired profit. I also have had experience, have used Wildman's hives, those of Keys, White, Huber, Golding, Roberts, Butler, the father of the English Apiarians, the Grecian hive of Mount Hymethus, and many others; and must acknowledge that they all have their uses, in proper situations and seasons, as well as the common hive, which, by Philapis, is preferred to all others. But what is this to the purpose? According to him, all the above writers have labored in vain; and our fathers, for centuries past, had arrived at the *ne plus ultra* in the art of managing bees; and their successors have elicited no new light, though on all other subjects the discoveries have been great, beyond any thing which could have been expected. How can this be accounted for? I think I have learned much from all the above writers, and still must acknowledge myself too deficient, however I may have been thought by some to have been master of the subject. The more I have learnt (and I have had peculiar opportunities) the more diffident am I become; and yet I am persuaded I shall be able to shew, with clearness, that the plan of deprivation, so warmly recommended by Philapis, is injudicious, destructive to the bees upon the whole, and injurious to the community, whose benefit it becomes us always to have in view.

Philapis ought to have known, that, when his common hive sends out a swarm, there are left to the care of the remaining bees about 4000 young in the cells, that have never yet seen the light. These at least must be destroyed, since he places the flying bees in a new hive. And you ought to deem the lives of these of more value than those of 6000 older bees, whose wings have become so ragged by hard labor, that they cannot ascend the hive but a few times more, but must become the prey of birds and insects This is a fact well known to every observing apiarian. But some people attend not to what they might easily see, but only to the prey; nor do they consider that these 4000 young bees, with a few more added to them, would, in a favorable season, have become, had they been left in the hive, a second swarm, and gathered more honey than all the other bees, both old and young, driven into an empty hive, during all the remainder of the year, and been worth at Michaelmas from 12 to 20 shillings. In this view Philapis recommends a plan which is cruel to the 4000 bees that never were permitted to answer the end of their being, and unprofitable to the owner and the community.

But you will naturally expect that Philapis, who is so desirous of "preserving them all alive when the combs are taken," makes sure the saving the old bees driven into the new hive. I acknowledge that the plan has always appeared to me too injudicious to be practised on my own bees. But I have observed the result to others in different parts of the West, and can say, that, though they have been sometimes successful, the bees driven have generally died in the following winter; so that those, on which I would have placed the greatest hope, were destroyed in embryo, and the others by a lingering famine. I am sure, Mr. Editor, you cannot deem such a practice *humane* towards these innocent and industrious insects. To have left them to fill well the old hive, and to have applied the sulphurous match to them at Michaelmas, would have been more deserving of the epithet and more profitable to the owner, who in that case would probably have had thirty pounds of honey to sweeten the bread of his poor children; whereas the quantity taken from the old hive after the first swarm, at the time Philapis prescribes, cannot on an average exceed ten pounds, perhaps much less.

The only case, in which I can admit that driving bees from all their old combs is, at all beneficial, is that of a stock which has not at all swarmed, but has been hanging out for weeks, till the hope of swarming is no more. This may indeed afford you thirty pounds of honey about Lammas. When the bees are driven into the empty hive, the brood-part of the combs, which I suppose Philapis to be able instantly to distinguish from the honey-part, should be carefully separated and fastened with willow-rods in the crown of an empty hive, as nearly as possible in their natural position. This I have often done in some experiments, though not with the view of Philapis.

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Then, if possible before the combs are chilled, let the hive in which the bees have been placed be inverted, and that now containing the pieces of brood-combs be instantly placed upon it, edge to edge, and upon the stool or shelf where the stock before rested; and the bees, in the course of the night, will ascend, fasten the combs in a better manner, gladly cherish the brood by their heat, feed, from their own stomachs and the wasted honey, such as break their casements, and set cheerfully to work next morning, though they may use their stings on such as improperly approach their new habitation. In the evening let the under hive be taken off.

But, if any one be determined to deprive stocks that have swarmed, which I am confident has not been prudent in this part of the country since the year 1800, nor before during my observation, in answer to your correspondent W. K. it appears to me that it must strike every one, as soon as it is mentioned, that the right and best way of doing it is, when the bees are driven out in the way recommended by Philapis, which is certainly a good one, or by drumming the hive, which will have greater effect in subduing the ferocity of the bees; to cut out the sidé-combs, and such parts of the centre-combs as may be taken without loosening them or touching the brood; to invert the hive into which the bees have been driven; and to place the other on it, edge to edge, and the bees will proceed directly to nourish their own brood. I doubt not W. K. will see that this recommendation is preferable to that of Philapis. In this case, there is no chasm in the succession, the importance of which every apiarian ought to know; nor will the queen, that same evening, be in want of cells to lay in. But, according to the recommendation of Philapis, she must pass some days before she can have cells builded, and many hundreds of eggs must be lost; for she has not the power of withholding them: and the loss of a thousand of her eggs is, to the community, much greater than that of double the number of old bees. This is the way in which some about me deprive common hives with general success, instructed only by what this pen has written.

If the deprivation be late, Philapis himself seems to imply, that the bees will be in danger; and you and I will add, that, after swarming, however early it may be, they will be in danger, unless we suffer the brood and some of the honey to remain in the hive. He does not seem to know, that, when the first swarm departs, there is but seldom any queen left in the hive except in embryo. Every novice will conclude, that, in such a case, every hope is lost. Of this, see "Transactions of the Apiarian Society," Nos. 6 and 7; to be had of Trewman, Exeter.

You and I and the country, Mr. Editor, feel obliged to Philapis for his letter, as it has occasioned discussion, and proceeded, without doubt, from motives of benevolence and humanity; and I am confident that the respectability of his character, as a gentleman, will secure to these hints a dispassionate perusal. If these strictures imply that he has something yet to learn (and so have we all!) in relation to these mysterious insects, I trust it will be allowed they are written with becoming modesty and candor. Should any of your readers wish to know the hives and mode of deprivation which I use myself, he may peruse "*The General Apiarian*," *2d edition*, sold by Cadell and Davis, London; and also "*The Cottager's Manual on Bees*," which, inclosed, you may, if you think proper, insert in your valuable Magazine. If you are sufficiently exact in the make and management of the hives recommended in this little Tract, you will in a moderate season preserve all the bees, both young and old, and be rewarded for your trouble by all the honey they can spare; and you should certainly covet no more.

Moreton, Exeter, J. Isaac.
Dec. 21, 1811.

The Cottager's Manual on Bees.

The best hives are Roberts's Preserver, and Remunerators, or Rewarders, (see plate, No. 5,) because they may be deprived with more safety to the bees, than any other hives, and much less trouble to the owner, who, if not very careless or clumsy, will not be annoyed by a bee.

The Preserver (No. 1 in the plate) is nearly globular, made of straw and splits; is in diameter, in the clear, at the mouth, seven inches, eleven at the middle or bulge, and ten from the centre of the crown to the edge; and contains two gallons and a pint of corn. The floor (No. 4.) is nine inches in diameter, half an inch thick, and made of deal. A bit, three inches long and one inch wide, is cut out of the edge. The inside of this gap is chamfered or sloped, that the bees, when placed on this floor, may walk out easily. The fore part of the hive must be an

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on the fore part of the floor, and reach over the gap, and prevented from sliding forward by two pegs. If a pane of glass be inserted in the back part of the Preserver, it will exhibit the combs as soon as they fill the hive. No part of these combs is ever to be taken out while the bees remain, as the whole is not more than enough for sustenance in winter.

The first Remunerator (No. 2,) is a flat hive of the same materials, four inches high in the clear, and thirteen inches broad, or in diameter; and in the back of it is a small pane of glass for inspection; in the flat top is a hole about an inch square, and about four inches from the front of the hive; and, except this hole, the top is smoothly covered with a strong coat of good mortar to enable it to bear, without bending, the weight of the Preserver when filled.

On this is placed the Preserver, when the swarm is in it, so that the bees shall pass through the gap in its floor into the Remunerator, where they will make combs, if they do not swarm, after filling the Preserver.

The second Remunerator (No. 3,) is made like the first, only it has a circular hole, five inches in diameter in the centre of the flat top; on this the first Remunerator and Preserver must be placed, that the bees may work in the second, when the first is full. See No. 5.

Under the whole a smooth board or floor should be placed on a stool, firmly fixed in the ground, on the south side of the north walk in the garden. A strong cord should tie the whole fast to the stool, and a hackle or cap to carry off the rain, should be secured by a hoop and cord over the whole.

It will be right, also, once every month, to lift up the hives and change the floor, as there will be found upon it many hundreds of bees dead of old age, which the survivors cannot carry out as they do from other hives.

If this description, which I have endeavoured to make clear, be not understood, a set of these hives should be purchased for a pattern, by which to make others; this is the safest way of proceeding.

These three hives, when well made, will cost seven shillings; and if the summer be good, and the bees do not swarm, the honey contained in the Remunerators, will more than defray the expence; to obtain which honey, observe the following directions:—

In the latter end of October, or beginning of November, force a wedge under each Remunerator in the front, so as to lift it a quarter of an inch, and push the Preserver, with its floor, two inches forward, so as to stop the square hole of the Remunerator; and if there be bees remaining in the under hives, which will but seldom happen at so late a season, they will come out in a few hours, and join their friends in the Preserver.

N. B. This should be done in the morning of some mild day.

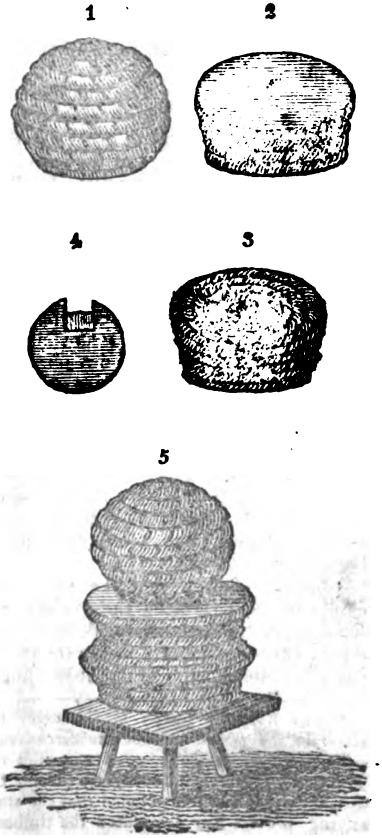
In the evening, take the hives from the stool to the ground, and immediately take up the Preserver, with its floor, and place it on the stool, with the hackle on as before, and carry away the Remunerators, which will be without bees. In the first you will perhaps find honey for use, and probably in the second empty combs, which should not be touched, but returned in the following March, with the Remunerators, to their place under the bees.

If you do not succeed in obtaining honey, or swarms, (for I assure you these are swarming hives) you must not blame me, but the year or the want of exactness on your own part.

What I have written for the use of the cottager, is, I trust, concise and plain enough to answer the purposes of benevolence, though not of profit to me. It is the result of much reflection and real practice, and will be found of more use than many learned volumes.

I am, the cottager's friend,

J. Isaac.



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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE facts recently collected and published by Mr. PARKINSON, relative to the quantities, varieties, and systematic dispositions of the Fossil Remains of Animated and Vegetable Nature, which flourished in periods of obscure and remote Antiquity, have deeply affected every thinking person. The existence of such remains has never failed to excite wonder and speculation; but the embodying of all recorded observations on the subject, in the magnificent work of that Philosopher, has in a special manner excited our dormant interest.

As the passages given in your Supplementary Number, cannot fail to render further discussion of so curious a topic acceptable to your readers, I feel an irresistible impulse to introduce to them some views of my own, on the same subject; and I shall be rewarded for the trouble of pourtraying them, should they serve as the basis of further discussion, and have the effect of drawing, from your wide-spread correspondents, other facts and observations.

I conceive it is rendered manifest, by the writings of Mr. Parkinson and others, as indeed it is evident to every eye that has compared the *aspect* of the sea-coast with the interior of a country, (1) that the surface of these Islands, perhaps of all Europe, and perhaps of all Land, has been exposed to the action of the sea, or has been covered by the sea; —(2) that beneath the undulations of the soil, and the remains of the sea, are to be found whole strata of the remains of land-animals and vegetables; —(3) that these layers of land and marine remains are in some instances placed alternately one above another; (see Monthly Magazine, pages 363-8, published November 1, 1811,)—and (4) that these remains often consist in Europe of Animals and Vegetables, peculiar now to the Tropics, and often of species become extinct.

It appears also, that the processes employed in producing these changes, must severally have occupied, in the ordinary course of nature, many thousand years.*—Hence, the Globe itself must have existed for ages anterior to the common interpretations of the Mosaic Chronology! Hence, the difficulty of reconciling Facts with orthodoxy in religious Faith! Hence it appears that Philosophy and Reason have been forced to bend before Spiritual interpretations, particular constructions, erroneous transcriptions, misconceptions, or mistranslations of Scripture! And hence, too, all the mistakes and absurdities which have disgraced this branch of Philosophical Investigation!

Waving therefore the effect of miracles, I shall endeavour to analise this subject by parity of reason, like the pious NEWTON, who, in analysing the Rainbow, proved that it is the natural consequence of secondary causes, although the sacred Historian had ascribed it to miraculous interposition. Nor in this country shall I dread excommunication, for giving to the Earth an antiquity of twenty or fifty thousand years, notwithstanding Galileo suffered such severe penalties for asserting its rotundity and motion, contrary to the ecclesiastical dogmas of his time. If faith would, in all such matters, tolerate reason, both might in general be reconciled, without coming to blows. On the part of Philosophy, I venture to affirm, that Right Reason is never adverse to true faith; nor to any establishments which add to the virtue and happiness of mankind!

No person who views the fossil remains of destroyed countries, who considers the strata of remains upon strata, and who contemplates the combinations which must have united in distant epochs, can hesitate to admit, that, without a miracle for that special purpose, such phenomena could not have been produced in less than many thousand years; and, in collateral proof of this deduction from natural appearances, we may refer to the traditions of all antiquity, and to the existing records of Eastern nations.

Should I be able however to adduce a series of Natural Causes—of great and never-failing causes—of causes equal to the effects—and of causes which must have acted, and must have produced all these effects, at intervals of ten thousand years, the concurrence of phenomena, of tradition, of effect, and of these necessary

* The Emperor Joseph II. in order to ascertain the period in which subterraneous wood petrifies, caused some of the piles of Trajan's bridge, built 1600 years before, to be taken up, when it was found that the stonifying process had penetrated the timbers but an inch; and it was thence calculated that ten thousand years must elapse before such a solid petrifaction could be produced, as is very commonly found!

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necessary causes, will, I should imagine, amount to something like Demonstration.

To account for these Phenomena on the surface of the Earth, (the surface alone being all that concerns the present man, and the sole object of these speculations,*) it is necessary simply to refer to the physical effects produced on that surface by REGULAR CHANGES in the Earth's motion, AS A PLANET. To those regular planetary changes may easily be referred all the wonders in the Phenomena of the surface, which have occasioned so much difficulty in the finite and local examinations of Geologists. It is unnecessary, however, in the course of such a developement, to turn from the general argument, to discuss exceptions arising from local or temporary combinations; and it ought to satisfy curiosity, if I illustrate the general and overbearing Causes of the Phenomena—causes which it may be shewn *à posteriori* are equal to the effects—and from which the effects might, at any time, have been anticipated *à priori*, had the causes been understood before the effects took place.

Two MOTIONS of the earth not difficult to be understood, and which I will endeavour to make plain to the most unscientific reader, will solve all the difficulties which have long embarrassed these questions, and lead to results the most interesting that can affect the mind of man. It will appear that changes, like those that have past, will *inevitably* take place AGAIN and AGAIN; that like causes must and will produce SIMILAR EFFECTS; that the fair regions which we now inhabit must, in the regular course of nature, be covered again by the ocean; that new layers of marine productions of sand, gravel, and broken mountains, will overwhelm that soil to which we now feel such lively attachment; and finally that new countries, or arrangements of land, will again arise in due course in those mundane sites, which at present are occupied by civilised Europe, and by large parts of Asia and America!

At this period of the Life of Knowledge, it is scarcely necessary to state that we exist on a globe, which, at the distance of 95 millions of miles, moves round the sun in a year; or, that the orbit of the earth is not an exact circle, but an oval or ellipse; and that the sun is not in the middle of the ellipse, but in one of its foci, or in one of the two centres of the ellipse; consequently, as those foci are three millions of miles asunder, the earth is at one season but 92 millions of miles from the sun, and at the opposite season 98 millions distant. These facts, as well as another, that the planes (or poles) of the Earth's Equator and Orbit are inclined 23½ degrees to each other, are also well known, and are repeated here only for precision's sake.

When the earth is in that part of its orbit which is the nearest to the sun, it is then said to be in its PERIHELION; and at that time let it be remembered it is six millions of miles nearer to the sun than at the opposite point.* When in its *perihelion*, the disposition to fall to the sun, or the centripetal force, is increased nearly one *fifteenth*; to counteract which, the *centrifugal* force carries it through 61 minutes per day, instead of 57 minutes, its motion at the aphelion distance, or 59′ its mean motion. This *increased* motion and the combined forces necessarily generate an increase in the tides, and accumulate *a body of waters* towards the parallel of the earth, in which lies the direction of the forces. All the economy of the earth may then be said to be stimulated to VIGOROUS or INCREASED ACTION, and an unusual bustle and energy, if such terms can be applied to the grandeur of nature, take place in the elements of air and water, whether they are considered as agents or patients.†

Hence

* How seldom is man able to explore more than a furlong in depth, or the sixty-four thousandth part of the Earth's Diameter! The deepest mines are not more than half a mile, or the sixteen thousandth part of the Earth's Diameter! The sting of a Bee in the Hide of an Elephant!

* On January 1, 1801, the place of the earth's perihelion was in 9° 30′ of Cancer, at which time the sun would of course be in the apparently opposite part, or in 9° 30′ of Capricorn, corresponding to his position on the 31st of December. From this cause it is that the sun performs his apparent course during our winter months in nearly 8 days less than in our summer months, because when in Perigee he moves over a greater portion of the ecliptic in the same time, than he does in Apogee; and from the same cause also the waters of the earth are in more vigorous action.

† For the purposes of this reasoning it matters not whether the Newtonian doctrine of a vague *gravitation* or *attraction*, and a *supernatural* centrifugal force be adopted; or whether the hypothesis which I lately published in your 218th Number is preferred, except

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Hence then it doubtless is, that in this age so vast and continued a body of water surrounds the South Pole, extending even to the 30th degree of south latitude, and leaving no considerable body of land in the whole southern hemisphere. The waters are at this time, however, by the peculiar modification of the forces, impelled or driven in masses into that hemisphere, to counteract, by the *increased* momentum of their oscillations, the *increased* centripetal force of the earth in its PERIHELION, which in this age happens on the last day of December, while the sun is passing vertical over 23° of south latitude.

In THAT PARALLEL consequently lies the centre or direction of the maxima of the centripetal and centrifugal forces. If then the earth were *always* in its *perihelion* on that day, these effects would *always* happen in the southern hemisphere, and that hemisphere would *always* have an excess of water, and the northern hemisphere an excess of land! I am aware that the question of the Equilibrium of the waters of the ocean, has not escaped the observation of some acute philosophers; but it is the Equilibrium of the two Hemispheres, rather than a local Equilibrium which is of consequence in these operations of nature. The Northern Hemisphere cannot be made to contain the waters of the Southern Hemisphere, without overwhelming a large portion of the Land; and this will be required whenever the perihelion point moves through the four northern signs.

By a suitable combination of the mundane forces, however, the point of the *perihelion* is forced onward, or rather the earth does not arrive at its *perihelion* point every Year at the same place, by about 1 minute 2 seconds of a degree of the Ecliptic, making a degree and 43 minutes in the course of a Century; a whole Sign in 1744 years; a quarter of a circle in 5233 years; and the round of the whole Ecliptic in 20,931 years!*

Here then are new and striking Data for Terraqueous Epochs and Revolutions! Here are great seasons for progressive change, surprising in their results, but imperceptible to man; of which each gradation is 5233 years; in which the opposite effects are produced only in every 10,450 years—and in which the same effects can recur only in every 20,900 years!!!

Such are the periods to which the Psalmist referred, when, in addressing the Eternal Deity, he says, "A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday!" Truly such periods can be to the Eternal only as days, and as parts of the days of the vain diminutive—MAN!—Our perceptions of *present* space are more clear than of *absent* time, otherwise we should feel as much incredulity in regard to millions, and millions of miles, as we feel at first consideration in regard to fifty or a hundred thousand years. We know however that infinite past time, is as necessary and as real as infinite present space, and the ratio of a million of miles or years, to either of those infinites is equal!

With a terrestrial Globe and an Ephemeris before me, I shall note the four times, PAST and TO COME, in which the perihelion point advanced, or will advance, through 11¼ degrees of declination, producing sensible variations when compared with the middle of each former period.

THE PRESENT EPOCH of great southern declination will last till the perihelion point arrives at 11¼ degrees of south declination, i.e. it will continue during the progress of that point through four complete signs, or 6977 years, of which (as the Sun's perihelion is in 9½ degrees of ♑) 4070 years have already expired.

cept that by the latter mode the cause goes before the effect, and by the old hypothesis the effect is assumed as the cause. I conceive that the falling together of bodies is occasioned by the necessary *compression* of an universal fluid; and the Newtonians call it a power by the name of *attraction*. I ascribe the cause of the *centrifugal force* to be the oscillation of the waters, which they deem an effect, and refer that force to the immediate agency of the Deity! Which is the most like philosophy must be left to others; but it happens in this, as in many other instances in nature, that cause and effect are so blended and equal as to become convertible terms, without varying the effects, the results, or the force of the arguments arising out of them. If the oscillations of the waters are admitted to be the centrifugal force, the round-about elucidation of opposing tides will be blotted from our philosophy—a doctrine nearly as arbitrary as that of the *Fits* of easy Reflection and Transmission in particles of Light.

* In 140 years B. C. Hipparchus found the perihelion point to be in 5° 30′ of Sagittarius. In 1588, Kepler determined it in 5° 52′ of Capricorn; and, in 1800, it was in 9° 30′ of Capricorn.

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expired. No considerable change then has taken place since the year 2258, B. C.* and none will occur from this cause till about the year 4719.

The second Epoch is that which arises from the passage of the perihelion point through the declination from 11½ south, to the Equator, and this will last while it passes through the single sign Pisces, or 1744 years; i. e. between the years 4719 and 6463. Referring to the *past*, it occurred 5814 years ago, or 4002 before Christ.

The third Epoch is that which passes while the perihelion point is moving from the Equator to 11½ degrees of north declination, or while in ascending it moves through Aries, making 1744 years, and extending from the year 6468 to the year 8207. Referring to times *past*, it included the passage through Virgo, extending to 5746 years B. C.

The fourth Period will last as long as the first or present period, or during the passage of the *perihelion* point through the four northern signs, or during 6971 years; i. e. from the year 8207 to 15,184; and, referring to *past* times, this epoch occurred between the years 5746 B. C. and 12,723 B. C.

In every 20,931 years the same periods and phenomena are, of course, repeated, from the recurrence of the same causes.

In remarking on these grand natural Epochs, it is evident that we are now, in 1812, advanced a little beyond the middle of a period of nearly 7000 years; during all which time the maxima of the centripetal and centrifugal forces lie in the southern hemisphere, and consequently accumulate the waters in that hemisphere, deluging, overwhelming, and changing, the surface of all the land; an operation which has been proceeding during at least 4000 years past, and which will continue for other 3000 years, with little abatement of cause or force. Of course, during this prodigious time, a contrary effect has taken place in the *northern* hemisphere, from which the waters have been drawn off to produce the maxima, and the balance of forces required in the southern hemispheres.

The Second and Third Periods of 1744 years each (descending through ♍ and ♎, and ascending through ♓ and ♈), may not improperly be joined in one ascending and one descending, of 3488 years. This may be said to be the period of the grand and operative transit of the forces from the northern to the southern hemisphere. It was in part of this Epoch, doubtless in its middle, on passing the Equator, that the last great and decided changes took place, and established themselves in our Northern Hemisphere. This happened, as stated, 4002 years before Christ, a fractional period, sooner or later, as the perihelion point at that time passed the Equator towards the south. Then it doubtless was that "*the Earth* (i.e. the Northern Hemisphere, of which Moses was treating) *was without form and void, and that the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters; and that God said, let the waters under the Heavens be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear, and it was so. And God called the dry land Earth, and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas.*"—How beautiful! How sublime! How accordant too with the effects likely to result from the perihelion point passing the Equator just at that time to the southward!

I have strained nothing in this calculation, in which any person may follow me, by referring to La Place, Pond, or Vince; and I confess I have been both surprised and delighted at the Harmony which I have found to exist between the grand changes, which evidently must have taken place, from the secondary causes described, about 4002 years before Christ, the records of the sacred writings, and all we know of the state of these parts of the world, drawn from the early accounts of the Greeks and Romans.*

The next time the perihelion point

* This seems to accord with the received Chronology of the period of the Deluge, i. e. 2,348 years B. C., and is consequently very remarkable!

* Doubtless other effects took place after the action of the forces passed to the Southward; and, when on arriving at 11½ of South Declination, about the year 2,258 B. C. they would begin to act on the Southern Hemisphere, and to produce there such a deluge perhaps, as the Scriptures and all ancient writings agree in recording. The *Terra Australis* has vanished, notwithstanding all the traditions in regard to its ancient existence. How forcibly also do these reasonings bring to recollection Plato's account of the Fortunate Islands. They give sanction too to what have been hastily treated as the dreams of the Hindoos, Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Chinese!

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passes the Equator, it will be from south to north, in the year of the Christian era 6463, or 4651 years to come:—a period so remote that the very name of Britain will perhaps be forgotten without any natural convulsions!—When, if remaining on record, the reigns of George the Third and Napoleon le Grand, and their foolish wars and jealousies, will have vanished into a point, or be blotted from the historic page! Nor will it then signify to all who now "fret through life," or to those who succeed during the 150 intervening generations, whether Britain continue to enjoy "her seed-time and harvest-time," or should lie buried, during the greater part of the next 7000 years, at the bottom of the merciless ocean!

I regret that it exceeds the compass of an essay to detail all the traditions of the North, South, East, and West, in corroboration of my hypothesis. These might amuse the reader; but ASTRONOMY does not stand in need of tradition; its deductions are as certain as those of its parent, Geometry; and, its facts and exactness are the finest monuments of the industry and genius of man!

The other planetary Motion of the earth to which I alluded, as applying to part of the phenomena, is the gradual diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic, the increase of which would augment the effects of the Perihelion Forces. This obliquity, as is well known, is the cause of the seasons; and it serves to measure the *breadth* of the tropical regions. From the direction of the forces, it is evidently a decreasing series, and has lately been estimated at only 52″ in a century, which would be but a degree in 6923 years. To extend the tropic of Cancer, therefore, but 10 degrees, would require 69,230 years; or to stretch it to 45° of Lat., so that Britain might then have borne the same relation to the tropics as Morocco and Egypt in our days, would require 149,000 years, or seven revolutions of the perihelion point! It is, however, sufficient for us to know, that in this motion we have a natural explanation of the subterraneous appearances of tropical productions in these latitudes; *and faith ought to be governed by facts, not by the mistakes of finite reasoning on the relations of time and space!*

The following observations made during a period of the last 3000 years, show, with tolerable exactness, the progressive diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic:

	Years ago.		
Tcheou-Kong	3000	23°	51″
Pytheas	2100	23	50
Chinese *obs.*	2000	23	48
Ptolemy	1650	23	49
Ulegh Beg	360	23	30
Tycho Brahe	220	23	31
Kepler	200	23	30
Flamstead	120	23	29
Bradley	60	23	28
In 1812, by Nautical Almanack,		23°	27′ 31″

Perhaps the phenomena discovered by the geologists require no further explication than is afforded by these great astronomical changes! It is unquestionably evident that they account for, and are fully equal to the general production of all those phenomena, the local details coming properly within the agency of Chemistry.

What may be the actual measure of the accumulation of waters from the action of the maxima of the forces in either hemisphere, during the passage of the perihelion, I have not attempted to calculate; but a steady rise of an inch per annum, or eight feet in a century, during twenty-five centuries, would produce two hundred feet perpendicular, which, with an increase of twenty-five feet from ordinary, and forty feet from spring tides, would, in 2000 years, be sufficient to deluge, undermine, and destroy, all the lands in the either hemisphere; and to produce those beds of shells, and other marine appearances which have hitherto excited so much astonishment, and which have been involved in such inexplicable mystery!*

The following are the general deductions which the preceding facts and reasonings seem to establish.

1. *That the changes on the Earth's Surface, and the consequent Phenomena of the Strata, and the Fossil Remains, are referrable to certain known motions of the Earth as a Planet.*

2. *That those motions are the Revolution of the Perihelion Point, (or line of Apsides) in 20,900 years, producing opposite effects in both Hemispheres every 10,450 years; and the diminishing Obli-*

* From these causes, a mile perhaps might be added to the depth or height of the Seas for a month before and after the passage of the perihelion; but an additional height of 100 fathoms at that season, and 100 feet at other times, would be sufficient to effect all the revolutions observed by geologists.

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quity of the Ecliptic, at the present rate of a degree in 6900 years.

3. That the Perihelion Forces in varying their declination, gradually accumulate the Seas in that Hemisphere to which they are perpendicular, and that the gradual accumulation takes place in either Hemisphere, while the point of the maxima advances through twenty degrees of declination in a period of about 3488 years.

4. That the accumulation of the Seas in that Hemisphere, in which lies the direction of the Perihelion Parallel, is a consequence of the accumulated centripetal force, which produces, or requires a corresponding increase in the centrifugal force, or oscillating momentum of the Waters.

5. That the increments of quantity and momentum of the seas act by slow degrees on the land of the affected Hemisphere, so as to produce space for their own accumulations, till in sufficient time the space occupied by the land, is reduced in proportion to the accumulating spaces occupied by the seas.

6. That, as the seas encroach on the land in one Hemisphere, they retire from the other, on the known principle of their Equilibrium; but, during the operation of the Perihelion Maxima, they are also accumulated in volume sufficient to make new encroachments on the land, adding more and more to their momenta in each following year.

7. That, in 1812, the Perihelion Forces, operate in maxima on the 31st of December, over the parallel of 23° 7′ south; that these forces are now moving northward at such rate as that in the year 4719 they will arrive at a middle southern declination; in 6463 will act over the Equator; in 8207 will advance to a middle northern declination, producing sensible effects on that Hemisphere; and, between the years 8207 and 15,184, will probably be the means of covering the Northern Hemisphere with Sea, nearly as the Southern Hemisphere is covered at present.

8. That in tracing the progression of these forces through former periods, it appears that they past the Equator to the southward about the year 4002 before Christ, producing probably such terrestrial phenomena as those described in the first chapter of Genesis; and that they reached a middle Southern declination about the year 2258, producing probably such sensible effects in that Hemisphere, as are described in the Mosaic and other accounts of the Deluge.

9. That this motion of the Perihelion Forces over different parallels of terrestrial Latitude by producing an alternate preponderancy of Seas in both Hemispheres, sufficiently accounts for the marine strata, and for all the marine phenomena observed upon or under the surface of the land, the gradual operations of chemical agency being sufficient to account for the substantial changes in the bodies themselves.

10. That, if the frequent discovery of Tropical Remains in the Latitude of Britain be considered as evidence that those remains were natives of these Latitudes, the change of Climate may be referred to the diminished angle formed by the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic, which takes place at the rate of 52″ in a century, and of a degree in about 6900 years; and which would have been equal to 45° at seven revolutions of the Perihelion Point, or 149,000 years ago.

For my own part, disposed to acknowledge and in every thing to admire the benevolence of the Creator, I see no moral evil to deplore in the changes described! Nothing is effected abruptly; and man is gradually warned to seek new habitations! His notices are slow but unerring; and he finds fresh and renovated countries prepared for his subsistence, and abundantly fitted for his enjoyment, by these grand operations!

COMMON SENSE.

February 4, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS disappointed by the perusal of an article in your October Number, purporting to give an account of the projected improvements in Lambeth and Southwark. Your correspondent, after a few lines on the intended roads in the vicinity of the Strand Bridge, discloses a secret, of the importance of which he seems to entertain a high idea: "that an ingenious gentleman shewed him some years ago a model of an intended iron-bridge, of one arch, which he proposed to erect, where the Southwark Bridge is now to be built; a part of whose plan, if he remembers right, was the removal of London Bridge." Can any one, residing in the Metropolis, be ignorant that the

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latter part of this "ingenious gentleman's" original plan, was the notorious wish of the City of London, and that the subject underwent complete discussion before a select Committee of the House of Commons for the improvement of the port of London, through several successive sessions of parliament?

Among the numerous plans submitted to this select Committee of the House, by various artists, and which have since been published in three folio volumes, is one, designed by Messrs. Telford and Douglas, for erecting an iron bridge, of one arch, over the Thames, as stated by your correspondent. Is this the design alluded to? If so, I fear he attaches too much importance to the gratifying confidence of the artist; and, if it is not, his ingenious friend appears to have "a rival near his throne."

This bridge, however, although intended as a substitute for London Bridge, was not to be built in the situation of the Southwark Bridge, but on the site of the former structure.

The advantages to be derived to the public from the erection of the Southwark Bridge, are so evident, that it is scarcely necessary to point them out. Too much facility cannot be given to the communication between the opposite shores; and the crowded, and almost impassable state of London Bridge, seems to call loudly for some improvement of this nature. This bridge, to which it is proposed to form a grand street, through a portion of the borough of Southwark, at present in a miserable and neglected state, will conduct the passenger into the centre of commerce, through a street already formed from the river to Cheapside; and, if from its erection, the alteration or rebuilding of London Bridge were to result, it would indeed obtain an additional claim to interest, since it has been proved in Parliament, that, by the vortex created by the unscientific construction of that edifice, between twenty and thirty lives, and between thirty and forty thousand pounds worth of property, are annually lost. These considerations, added to the facility of intercourse which would be given to the immense and rapidly increasing population of the villages in the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis, appear to stamp the erection of the Southwark Bridge, as one of the most important improvements which has of late years been projected; while its peculiarly favorable situation seems to insure to the subscribers an adequate compensation for the capital advanced, as the convenience to individuals will be more than commensurate to the trifling tolls to be imposed.

The design for this bridge is also, I think, singularly elegant. It consists of three arches of cast-iron, the centre arch two hundred and forty feet span, and the side ones two hundred and ten feet each; the piers and abutments of stone. The effect that will be produced by this bridge, will be strikingly grand; indeed, I should conceive, that it will not yield in magnificence of structure, to any bridge in Europe. The design, altogether, does great credit to that eminent engineer, Mr. Rennie, by whom it was made; and I trust that the spirited patronage of the public, will shortly enable this laudable and beneficial project to be carried into execution.

It is by such works as these, that our Metropolis may be entitled to the eulogy bestowed on it by Cowper.

Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied,
As London; opulent, enlarg'd, and still
Increasing, London? Babylon of old
Not more the glory of the earth than she,
A more accomplish'd world's chief glory now.

CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU never refuse to do justice, and it is but justice to inform the public, that certain books, which are published under the name of Edgeworth, and which disgrace that name, are not written by my daughter, or by any of my family. We receive from the most respectable quarters, intimations that books, under Miss or Mrs. Edgeworth's names, have, on account of their immoral tendency, been forbidden in the houses of prudent parents.

You well know, Sir, that to preserve the purity of the female mind has been, in all her works, my daughter Maria Edgeworth's undeviating endeavour; and, if there be any real persons of the same name who have written immoral books, those persons and their books are totally unknown, except by the complaints that have been made of them to

RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH.

Edgeworth's-Town,
Feb. 6, 1812.

For

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For the Monthly Magazine.

PILGRIMAGE *to the* GREAT CARTHUSIAN CONVENT, *near* GRENOBLE; *in a* LETTER *from the* GERMAN POET MATTHISSON.

FAVORED, my dear sir, by the most serene summer sky, I ascended the Alps by the magnificent road of Simplon, now completely finished; passed a heavenly day beneath orange-trees and laurels in the Hesperidian groves of the Borromæan islands; contemplated at Milan, with painful regret, the now entirely-defaced *Last Supper* by the great Leonardo da Vinci, and the front of the venerable cathedral, now splendidly rebuilding in consequence of a decree of the government; and proceeded by way of Novara and Vercelli to Turin, which was quite new to me. As your friend could devote but three days to the remarkable objects of this beautiful city, he thought it the best way, agreeably to the old proverb, to seize Time by the fore-lock.

The productions of art of the first rank were, as all Europe knows, conveyed to Paris. The only memorials now left of the celebrated Table of Isis are the four sphynxes of bronze by which it was supported: but that one of the most perfect monuments of antiquity, an Orpheus found in the ruins of an antique villa in Sardinia, with six animals of most exquisite design, should have escaped transportation, is a circumstance that justly astonishes all the antiquaries who tread in the footsteps of a Winkelmann or a Loega. Both Hirt and Böttiger would most assuredly have packed up this Orpheus as well as the Sleeping Cupid of Parian marble, the brightest ornament of the present Athenæum of Turin.

In the *ci-devant* royal palace the vacant places of several pictures have been filled with wretched copies. The tasteful and simply-elegant decorations of the imperial apartments form an agreeable contrast with the heavy, incongruous, and frequently grotesque, profusion of royal magnificence. Before Bonaparte's bed, on a handsome mahogany pedestal, stands the bust of his wife, and over her toillette hangs a medallion of himself in Carrara marble.

On the summit of the mountain, which crowns the Superba, and is five Italian miles distant from Turin, you enjoy one of the most extensive and delicious prospects that perhaps the whole world can afford. The plain of Lombardy, intersected by the yellow meandering current of the Po, and bounded by an Alpine chain, in the midst of which Montblaire and Montrosa, [redacted] two most colossal mountains of the old world, tower aloft like the king and queen, is of such prodigious extent, that Turin appears no larger than a chess-board upon it, and the Heliades, transformed into poplars, and yet deploring their beloved Phaeton dwindled into straws.

The building contiguous to the beautiful church, formerly inhabited by twelve canons, is now unoccupied and decayed. In the royal sepulchre the dæmon of the Revolution has destroyed all the inscriptions, which, to be sure, in such mausoleums contain little more truth than the names and dates, together with all the arms and insignia. The waxen bust of Victor Amadeus I. executed by a female artist of Palermo, and formerly shewn in the library to travellers as a curiosity, lies, cropped of ears and nose, ingloriously in a corner. The library of eight thousand volumes now belongs to the Academy of Sciences of Turin, which has recently elected the emperor for its president.

I took my frugal dinner on a stone seat before the convent. But, in spite of the generous wine of Asti, my mind was absorbed by grave and gloomy reflections, at the sight of the eventful field of Marengo. Like one of Ossian's ghosts, methought the shade of the most upright of generals of all ages and nations, of the valiant Desaix, who bore a mortal enmity to the spirit of party and intrigue, to whom a sense of duty and honor was sacred even to adoration, and whom even the natives of the banks of Nile honored with the appellation of the *Just Sultan*, rose indignant behind the screen of pines, and required me to impress his last heroic exclamation, known but to a few, on the memory of his contemporaries so well disposed to do him justice. I am indebted for the knowledge of it to an old soldier, whom I accompanied in 1803 from Strasburg to Paris, and in whose arms Desaix died the most enviable of all deaths. The fine piece of declamation which the publications of the time put into his mouth, and which wants nothing but the Alexandrine measure to be quite theatrical, would well become a Gallic Roscius; but the general, on whose heart death has already laid his icy hand, never speaks in so affected and so studied a manner. He thinks not of gaining

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gaining the suffrages of posterity for his apotheosis, but only of the decisive present moment. "Victory, may again waver; may my death be known first!" The moment he received the fatal ball this idea darted across his mind, and was expressed with sublime brevity in his expiring words.

Here, I am certain, your imagination figures to itself the dying Epaminondas, drawing the mortal steel from his wound; and you hear his great *Jam satis vixi!* wafted in immortal accents from the grey mist-enveloped distance of the golden age of the heroes and of the philosophers. The most memorable words of the conqueror of Leuctra and the hero of Heliopolis, soared with their last breath, as the surest of pinions, to the regions of immortality.

One of the finest walks that I have met with in Italy, led me to the former palace of Valentin, the present seat of the veterinary school. In the adjacent botanical garden, where Allione, a man respected by all lovers of the science, and whose name is perpetuated in a flower, to which it has been given, rendered the most important services, I was delighted with the extraordinary profusion of Alpine productions. Here too I saw, for the first time, the *Pandanus*, a native of Ceylon, whose fragrance, together with that of the vine-blossom, perhaps the most agreeable in the empire of Flora, perfumes the vicinity of most of the country-houses in the West-India islands. A beautiful specimen of the *Hedysarum Girans*, that wonderful phenomenon of the vegetable creation, which Bonnet more than once denominated his principal evidence, when he exalted the plants to the rank of sensitive beings, strongly reminded me of the delicious hours which I spent in the botanical garden at Pavia. I entered into a long conversation with the gardener, a polite intelligent man, and a thorough master of his profession, who fulfils the duties of his situation with the same zeal and fidelity as Scanagati, that enthusiastic votary of his science, bestows on his more extensive establishment at Pavia. He is obliged to do every thing himself, for the small annual salary of three thousand francs, imposes on him the necessity of dispensing almost entirely with the assistance of others. He communicated to me the following not unimportant piece of news for medical police, from an interesting letter which he lately received from an eminent physician at Milan. The rice-grounds are in future to be at least eight thousand metres from the capital, five thousand from towns of the first class, two thousand from those of the second, and five hundred from those of the third. All the rice-fields situated nearer to the capital than eight thousand metres, must, within three years, be applied by the holders to other purposes, on pain of forfeiting twice the annual produce. The towns of the three abovementioned classes are permitted to retain their rice-plantations for the present, but not to extend them upon any pretext whatever. Neither must the irrigation of meadows be practised nearer than a thousand metres from Milan, and five hundred from the other towns and villages. By this wise regulation the former law on this subject is completed and rendered more precise. It is certainly better to eat a pound of rice less from year to year, or to pay something dearer for that article, than to live in a swampy atmosphere impregnated with fever, and to lose frequently, for months together, the taste for every other species of food.

Susa, the Segusium of the ancient Romans, where the Doire, rushing impetuously past my window over prodigious masses of rock, lulled me to rest in somewhat harsher tones than formerly, the silver streamlet murmured to Kleist, the bard of spring, who first awakened your poetic genius, presents an attractive object to the traveller fond of the arts: the triumphal arch of Augustus, which has been circumstantially described and accurately represented by Massazza. This monument of a splendid architectonic era, still in good preservation, is not disfigured by heterogeneous buildings clapped against it, like the amphitheatres of Verona and Nismes, but standing among vineyards and fruit-trees, enjoys an advantageous situation, accessible on all sides, like its kindred monument at the foot of the hill of the Capitol, or the splendid Arch of Trajan, before the port of Ancona. The basso-relievos of the frieze enchant by the beauty of their design. The hand of time has scarcely touched them; but it has shewn less favor to the inscription, which afforded abundant exercises to Maffei's power of antiquarian divination. The architecture of the whole is so elegant, noble, and pleasing, that Vitruvius himself could not deny it the praise of rigid accuracy of

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of proportions. The columns are of the Corinthian order. Their capitals look as though they had come but yesterday out of the work-shop of the sculptor.

From Susa carriages of all kinds may now travel in one day to Briançon, across Mount Genevre, the bridle-road, over which, first opened by the emperor Augustus, was so neglected in the succeeding ages, that even Petrarch, accustomed as he was in his many peregrinations to roads of every kind, describes it as rugged, toilsome, and dangerous. The department of the Upper Alps is erecting an obelisk sixty feet high, upon the ridge of the mountain, two thousand metres above the surface of the sea, as a monument of gratitude to the emperor. The four inscriptions in Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, were shewn to me at Turin, were they are engraving on blocks of the fine black marble procured near Como. Each of these blocks weighs twelve hundred weight. The Latin inscription, furnished by the National Institute, is particularly distinguished by its genuine Roman lapidary style.

The new road over Mount Cenis is in every respect a companion to that over the Simplon, or rather an accurate copy of that gigantic work. Three thousand men are employed upon it, and the thunders of explosions are incessantly heard. The heaviest waggons, however, can pass it every where, and that without being once obliged to lock the wheels in going down hill.

Not far from Susa, where the road over Mount Cenis begins to ascend, is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Here I witnessed a scene which the brilliant coloring of a Sterne or a Thümmel would have perpetuated, but of which my less skilful hand can give but a hasty sketch. Before the altar, which was surrounded with pots of flowers, and whose image of the Madonna received its modest glory from the dim flame of a small lamp, knelt a girl about eighteen years of age, lost in devotion, and her black animated eyes swimming in tears. She was one of those graceful figures which Angelica's magic pencil so oft transplanted upon the canvas. In her folded hands she held a nosegay of dark-brown carnations, tied with a silk ribbon, dyed with the lovely colour of hope. With such lofty virgin dignity prays the saint in the master-piece of Garofalo, in the cathedral of Ferrara, in whose folded hands that artist, in allusion to his name, has in like manner placed carnations. It was a delightful morning, and the air mild as beneath the sky of Ionia. Induced by this circumstance, I went forward by myself on foot, and let the carriage follow me. Near the chapel I sat down on a fragment of rock. The girl now rose from prayer, and presently appeared a young handsome man, leading three loaded horses. No sooner did she perceive him than she was in his arms. Not a syllable was uttered on either side; tears and kisses were their only language. With an ineffable expression of tenderness she gave him the nosegay, sought words but could find none. The youth pressed the flowers to his heart with as much respect as if they had been the relics of a saint. The pious maiden had been praying for a prosperous journey for the beloved of her heart, and had waited at this sacred spot to receive the parting embrace.

The new hospital on Mount Cenis, which, with its green window-shutters, present a most pleasing object to the eye of the traveller in this wild and desert country, over which a few herdsmen's huts alone were once widely scattered, is a solid and handsome building, about seventy paces in length. The canons who preside over this beneficent institution, are like those in the convent of the great St. Bernard, of the Augustine order. With not less devotion than if St. Peter himself had passed the night there, they shewed me the chamber in which the Pope, on his journey to the coronation at Paris, overtaken by a storm whilst ascending the mountain, had reposed after his fatigue. The apartments of the emperor and empress are decorated with elegance. On the canopy over the bed of the former appears the French eagle, holding the well-known thunderbolts in his talons. The tapestry is spotted with golden bees. Here, as in all the other imperial habitations in France, every thing is always in such readiness as if the monarch's arrival were hourly expected. The very ink-stand is never suffered to be empty. Twice a week it is regularly replenished, and the writing-table kept as completely furnished as the desk of a clerk in any of the offices of state.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Volume, Number 221, page 586, under the head 'Board of Agriculture,' you have been pleased to notice a paper of mine, on Wheel-carriages. In the short account your reporter

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reporter has given of it, he has committed two very material mistakes. He states, that I repeat the old error of the power of the horse being increased in the draft in proportion as the diameter of the wheel is greater. Now, if, by denominating this an old error, he means to advance, that a horse will not draw a carriage with wheels of a large diameter, over an obstacle, with more ease than he will with wheels of a smaller diameter, the weight in both cases being the same,* I must confess, that into this error, whether old or new, I have actually fallen; or if he supposes that from this I have assumed, that the well-known principle in mechanics, that what is gained in power is lost in time, is not universally true; he has greatly misapprehended, and consequently misrepresented, my meaning. A slight inspection of this paper will show, that I recognised the truth of this important principle in mechanics; and, indeed, not to have been acquainted with it, would have betrayed the most consummate ignorance of the subject I was discussing: but the question to be determined was, what is the most advantageous mode of applying this principle to wheel-carriages, in the present state of the roads?

The reporter further states, that, in the latter part of the paper, I propose regulations of the breadth of the wheels, in proportion to the load drawn, very nearly similar to those already recommended by the committee of the House of Commons. Now it will appear from the paper, that I did not propose regulations of the breadth of the wheels, in proportion to the load drawn; and, consequently, they were totally different from those recommended by the committee. The principle which I suggested and endeavored to elucidate was, that the number of horses in the carriage should determine the breadth of the wheels, wholly regardless of the weight of the load, leaving every one at perfect liberty to load his carriage as heavily as he pleased.

All the regulations hitherto enacted by the legislature, to prevent the roads from being materially injured by wheel-carriages, have failed of success; and I am persuaded, that it will at some future period perceive the propriety of adopting the principle which I suggested, as explained in the paper in question. The adoption of this principle would effectually preserve the roads from any material injury, and totally supersede the necessity of keeping a single weighing-engine on them, for the purpose of preventing heavier loads being drawn than the law admits; and would at once, and for ever, annihilate that collusion which is well known to subsist between public carriers and others, and the renters of turnpikes; in consequence of which, loads of any weight whatever are allowed to pass, to the great injury of the roads, and it would render the practice of these frauds utterly impossible.

Wherever there is a competition between land and water carriage, these collusions and evasions of the law, so injurious to the roads, will exist, and continue as long as the present laws, relating to the highways, remain in force. Were I to estimate the number of frauds of this nature, practised at two turnpikes within a few miles distant from each other, at ten thousand annually, I believe the estimate would not much exceed the truth.

The state of the roads is a subject of the highest importance to the community, and in which every individual is interested, more or less, and a discussion of the principle recommended and explained, in the paper alluded to above, by your very able and ingenious correspondents, could scarcely fail, in my opinion, of being attended with beneficial consequences to the public.

Allerton, Jan. 11, 1812. G. Booth.

* In theory, the carriage moving up an inclined plane, the draft will be equal in both cases; but the surface of roads seldom, if ever, forms a perfect plane, perfectly hard; and, indeed, such planes never can present any particular obstacles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAD Philosophilos read with more attention your account of Mrs. Ibbetson's curious remarks on the Hairs of Plants, he would have had no occasion to ask a question of that lady, as it appears the microscope, most proper for the observations she made, was the *solar*; and, the other part of his query, any optical-instrument maker, or even a dealer in spectacles, would have answered.

Mrs. Ibbetson, in her ingenious and interesting paper on the Hairs of Plants, attributes to them somewhat different offices, to what I find assigned to them in a scarce book in my possession, entitled, "The Anatomy of Plants, with an idea of a Philosophical History of Plants, and several other Lectures read before the Royal

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Royal Society; by Nehemiah Grew, F.R.S. of the Colege of Phisicians;" printed by W. Rawkins, 1682, folio, from which the following is an extract.

"Upon the leaves of divers plants, two productions shew themselves, 'hairs and globulets.' Of hairs, only one kind is taken notice of, although they are various; ordinarily they are of a simple figure, which when fine and thickset, as on most hairy buds, or fine and long, as on those of the vine, we call them 'down.'

"But sometimes they are branched out from the bottom to the top, reciprocally on every side, in some resemblance to a stag's horn; as in mullen. And sometimes they are astral, as upon lavender, and some other leaves, and especially those of wild olive; wherein every hair, rising in one round entire basis, a little way above the surface of the leaf, is then disparted starlike, into several, four, five, or six, points, all standing at right angles with the said perpendicular basis.

"The uses of hairs are for distinction and protection. That of distinction is but secondary, the leaves being grown to a considerable size. That of protection is the prime, for which they were originally formed, together with the leaves themselves, and whose service they enjoy in their infant estate; for the hairs, being then in the form of a down, always very thickset, thus give that protection to the leaves, which their exceeding tenderness then requires; so that they seem to be vested with a coat of frize, or to be kept warm like young and dainty chickens in wool.

"Globulets are seen upon orach, both garden and wild; and yet more plainly on mercury, or Bonus Henricus. In these, growing almost upon the whole plant, and being very large, they are by all taken notice of.

"But strict observation discovers, that these globulets are the natural and constant offspring of very many other plants. Both these globulets, and likewise the diversity of hairs, I find that Mr. Hook hath also observed. I take notice, that they are of two kinds; as upon the leaves of hyssop, mint, baume, and many more white, as upon those of germander, sage, and others. All which, though the naked eye will discover, yet, by the help of glasses, we may observe them most distinctly. The use of these we suppose the same, in part, with those of the flower; whereof we shall speak."—*Grew's Anat. of Plants, page* 84.

I suspect the globulets, here mentioned, are the same productions as those of which Mrs. Ibbetson speaks, and which she seems at a loss what uses they are applied to; her theory, however, respecting the different offices for which the hairs are used, is at once ingenious and probable. S.

Jan. 10, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the DISCOVERIES *of* DOERFEL *and* HEVELIUS, *on the* THEORY *of* COMETS.

BY J. C. BURCKARDT.

DOERFEL, the Pastor of the village of Plauen, in Saxony, published a small work on the Comet of 1680, which is now become very scarce. The account which was given of it was so imperfect, as to leave great doubts of the discovery attributed to Doerfel; namely, that he was acquainted, previous to Newton, with the true parabolic motion of comets.

The late M. Lalande, endeavoured to obtain some intelligence on this subject, by means of Zach's Journal, but he did not succeed.

Delisle procured a manuscript copy of this work, and made a Latin translation of it, during his residence in Petersburgh.

The Cometography of Hevelius is not scarce, but it is requisite to give some account of it on this occasion, because it has been made use of and quoted by Doerfel. Moreover, M. M. Lalande and Pingré differ concerning the discoveries of this author. It is not necessary to notice his reasoning on the physical part of the subject; it is only his astronomical opinions that are essential.

He takes four observations, and assumes a straight line, which represents them. He obtains from this the velocity of the comet, for the three intervals contained between the four observations; he deduces from thence the diurnal motion, by supposing the velocity to vary proportionally to the time; and he then compares this theory with all the observations of the comet. Hevelius has applied this method to all the comets which had then been observed, and he deduces the following results:

1. That comets do not describe a straighe line, but a curve which is concave towards the sun, he supposes that this curve is a parabola.

2. That the velocities of comets vary, but that the variation is regular and proportional to the time.

3. That the greatest velocity is at the perihelion.

4. But that the velocity is not the same at equal distances before and after the perihelion.

5. That the velocities of different comets do not follow any certain law.

The plan of this investigation is well conceived, and does honour to its author. He has great merit likewise in not concealing the examples where his hypothesis is found to be defective.

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Hevelius

Hevelius has not demonstrated the parabolic motion of comets, but he has presumed it in a very skilful manner, and this conclusion was the result of considerable labour. The want of coincidence of his hypothesis, with the observations, induced him to imagine, that comets sometimes quitted their orbit towards the end of their revolution.

Let us now consider the work of Doerfel. The first section contains his observations of the comet of 1680, made with an instrument of small radius, but on which 1 or 2 minutes might easily be distinguished. These are the observations of November.

November 22d, in the morning, Spica Virginis, having 26° 10′ of altitude, or at 6h. 50′, the altitude of the comet was 17° 5′, and its distance from Spica 13° 41′, towards the east; therefore its longitude was 3° 4′ in Scorpio, its latitude 47′ south. November 23d, morning, about six, its distance from Spica 18° 32′; from the southern scale of Libra 3° 35′; its longitude therefore was 7° 56′, in Scorpio, its latitude 1° 55′.

November 24, between five and six in the morning, its distance from the southern scale 3° 42′, and from the beam 11° 15′; its longitude therefore was 12° 54′ in Scorpio; its latitude 2° 29′; he saw the comet again the 18th of December, and ceased to see it February 7th.

In the second section, he examines whether it was two comets he had seen or one, and decides in favour of the latter opinion. As the theory of an eccentric circle did not satisfy the observations, he tried the parabolic hypothesis, published by Hevelius, in his Cometography; but Doerfel did not make use of calculation, being content with a construction.

To correct and improve the hypothesis of Hevelius, the author proposes to place the sun in the focus of the parabola; he asserts, that Hevelius has no where described the situation of the focus; but he adds, that the preceding comets had not been as favourably situated for this discovery as the present one. "If this discovery be found correct," he says, "it will not be difficult, for those who are accustomed to conic sections, to point out modes of calculation for the theory of comets, by which the distance of the apex from the solar focus, may be found; and consequently the diurnal motion in the trajectory, the distance of the earth, and, in some instances, the true distance of the sun."

In the third section, Doerfel proves against Kepler, that comets do not afford any proof of the truth of the Copernican system; he pronounces in favour of the system of Tycho, from the authority of the Bible; and he declares and protests, that it is only for the facility of calculation, that he has followed the system of Copernicus, in the preceding part of the work; which gives reason to suspect, that the priests persecuted the believers in the Copernican system. In the fourth section, the author proves, that the apparent motion of the comet is not in a great circle; and, in the fifth, he shews, how the horizontal parallax of the comet may be found by the variation of its parallax in altitude, and from whence that of the sun may be deduced when the comet is very near the earth.

It appears then, from the preceding observations, that Doerfel made an important discovery in proving, that the sun occupies one of the foci of the parabol, described by a comet; but that a great step yet remained, namely, to apply the laws of Kepler to the parabolic motion of these bodies.

N. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not a little surprised that the benevolent disposition of our country has never established an Institution for the prevention and extinction of fires. The objects which I think would particularly claim the attention of an Association of this kind, would be the following:—

Rewarding the persons who might first discover fires; those who by their ingenuity, courage, and activity, had contributed to the protection of property, the saving of lives, or the subjugation of the flames; the offering of honorary or pecuniary rewards to the inventors of means for the better prevention of fires; for rendering the combustible parts of our buildings and apparel less so, and for the improvement of the means for extinguishing the flames, and the machines or apparatus to rescue persons from perilous situations. J. BENNETT.

Greenwich, Oct. 3, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number of your Miscellany, your correspondent, Scion, expressed a desire to be informed of an efficacious remedy for the disease so prevalent in apple-trees. I now therefore request you

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you will communicate, for the information of such of your readers as are interested in the inquiry, the method I have persued for some years, and by which I have attained that object so completely, that my trees, which a few years ago were entirely disfigured by canker, and so covered by the cotton-like aphis, as sometimes to resemble a hoare frost, are now to all appearance entirely freed from that insect; the old wounds are filling up with healthy new bark; the naked heads and bare straggling branches have thrown out an abundance of young shoots; the trees are become more productive, and the fruit much improved. My practice is as follows: whenever I perceive any appearance of the aphis, I take the earliest opportunity to examine the tree thoroughly, and, with my pruning knife and a small instrument called a plumber's sham-hook, I cut out and scrape away the scabrous bark from all such parts as appear affected, or likely soon to become so; and then with a small painters brush, called a tool, anoint the parts with a preparation of tar-oil and ground yellow-ochre, mixed well together to the consistence of cream, which has the immediate effect of destroying the insect, or its ova, if any remain, and securing such other parts of the tree from its future attack, so long as its influence continues.

The properties which render this preparation so peculiarly adapted for the above purpose, are these:—The oil of tar being an essential oil is extremely pungent and offensive to insects of every decription, and from its great fluidity it instantly penetrates the smallest cracks and fissures, so that the most minute insects are driven from their recesses or destroyed. The powdered yellow-ochre serves to give the oil a convenient consistence, and also produces a dark olive-green colour, which assimilates well with that of the tree. I am also in the habit of applying the ointment immediately after the pruning knife on all my fruit-trees, as it completely defends the wound from wet and insects, and thereby makes it a matter of little importance at what season trees are pruned, a circumstance of considerable convenience to those who can only appropriate leisure hours to the pursuits of horticulture. R. K.

Clapton, Dec. 6, 1811.

P.S. As the oil of tar is not much in use, or generally sold, it may be useful to know that it may be procured of D. Hawkins, oil-man, 88, Bishopsgate-street without.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON looking into your valuable publication for December 1811, I found a letter from some one, signing himself "A Poor Countryman," which stated, that he had in vain searched through the works of Walter Scott for that fine and sublime beauty, which shines forth throughout the works of Shakespeare or Burns. Though I am a great admirer of both the above-mentioned poets, I cannot help being very highly gratified with the works of Walter Scott.

Your correspondent says, that the general applause and approbation with which his (W. S.'s) works have been received, can only be attributed to the martial ardor of the age.

Now, even allowing that the applause of the present generation may be more easily gained by a martial than a literary or pastoral publication, I still think that the works of Walter Scott possess so much intrinsic merit, that they must hold a decided pre-eminence, even when the "ardor for arms" shall give place to the more reasonable ardor for literature. He expresses a wish, that some of your correspondents should point out to him some of the most striking passages of this author's works. To this end, I shall mention some of those which afforded me the greatest pleasure; and begin with the 6th Canto of Marmion, in which he will find the retreat of Marmion beautifully described.

"The steed along the drawbridge flies,
Just as it trembles on the rise;
Not lighter does the swallow swim
Along the smooth lake's level brim."—

The whole of the incident, of the description of which these lines form a part, is well worthy his notice.

In the *Vision of Don Roderick*, the Conclusion, verse 7, he will find the following lines, than which nothing can be more truly beautiful.

"The rudest centinel in Britain born,
With horror paus'd to view the havoc done;
Gave his poor crust to feed some wretch forlorn,
Wip'd his stern eye, then fiercer grasp'd his gun."

Verse 11, of the same, is also highly pleasing.

The well-merited tributes which he pays to the renowned warriors Wellington, Cadogan, and Beresford, are written in a bold and appropriate manner,

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as well as Bonaparte's first stretching his usurping hand over the Peninsula. I could mention various other parts of this, as well as all his other works, which are peculiarly striking; but, not wishing to encroach too much upon your time and limits, I will content myself with having thus far stated my opinion upon this subject; and sincerely recommend to your correspondent to devote a little more of his spare time to the reading of these works, as I am convinced that, if he will peruse them attentively, he will not fail to reap much pleasure from them.

AN ADMIRER OF SCOTT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEIGHBOUR of mine, a few days ago, on breaking a hen's egg for her domestic purpose, was struck with the singular appearance of another egg, about the size of a pigeon's, floating in the albumen, or white; which, on further inspection, appeared perfectly formed, the cortical surface hard, and apparently porous.

The good lady, in whose possession it is, being averse to having the shell perforated, I could not analyze the interior part; but, viewing it by the light of a candle, it has the appearance of containing only a white liquor.

Stepney-Green, JAMES HOLCROFT.
Feb. 12, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TRUST I shall not be censured by the unprejudiced reader, for an observation or two, on the probable fate of the *Datura Stramonium,* (which the feeling and humane Verax, with other subsequent writers, has so strongly recommended to the afflicted with asthma,) if the reports which have lately been propagated by the preparer of Stramonium, be suffered to pass unnoticed. It was easy to foresee that the singular virtues of a plant, so eminently serviceable, which could be raised by every peasant in his cottage garden, should attract the attention of the empyrics, and make them strain every nerve to draw the sale of it within their monopolising grasp. Not content with puffing off his Oxymel, and prepared Stramonium, Mr. F. has thought fit, in the face of the most respectable testimonies, and of Verax, (who expressly says, that the Datura Stramonium effected his cure) to tell us that the remedy he offers, is not prepared from the *Stramonium,* but from the *Tatula,* a circumstance, at least, unlikely, as I shall by and by shew.

What are the motives for attributing such a decided superiority to his preparation, and for disparaging the great virtues of the *simple* Stramonium, every one will guess; they are too obvious to need an explanation; and had the preparer, in his views to private emolument, contented himself with establishing the credit of his own article, without denying the equal efficacy of the other, as fully proved by Verax, all would have been fair. But he is striving to fetter the public mind with the false idea, that the plant in its natural state is of no service in removing asthma, and that it even "produces nausea and giddiness." As an avowed enemy to prejudice and error, I cannot witness this illiberal attempt, without lending a feeble aid to check its progress. Every friend to truth will see the necessity of stopping the falsehood in its infancy, of exposing its pernicious tendency, and of counteracting its effects. If suffered to spread, the growth of knowledge of the "Divine Stramonium," as Verax justly styles it, will soon be lost; and every patient who is afflicted with asthma, must of necessity pay his shilling to the preparer, who has cozened him into the belief that none is genuine, but what has passed through his hands.

But I promised to shew the improbability of his specific being prepared from the D. Tatula, as he asserts. I shall premise that the names, *Stramonium, Tatula, Ferax,* &c. &c. are not principal or generic names, but secondary or specific ones, to identify each species from its congeners, just as we apply the names William, Thomas, Henry, &c. to distinguish the different children of the same family. The name of this family or genus of plants is DATURA; of which, one species is called Datura Stramonium; another D. Tatula; a third, D. Ferax, &c. &c. From this, it will appear evident, that the plant commonly called by the single name of Stramonium, must have been that particular species of the Datura, which has been efficacious, the former name being quite foreign to any of the other species. Add to which, that, as the species *Tatula* has not been pointed out by any writer on the subject, as superior in virtue to the Stramonium, nor is, I believe, imported for any other purposes of medicine; it appears extremely improbable

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table that Mr. F.'s oxymel is prepared from it. His sole motive for appraising the public of the circumstance is, I conceive, to lessen the D. Stramonium in their good opinion. I deny not the efficacy of the D. Tatula; it may be as serviceable as the D. Stramonium, nor do I wish to influence any individual, who from motives of safety does not chuse to cultivate the plant, from using the prepared Stramonium. It is probable that the peculiar virtue of the Datura exists in some degree, in all the species, and resides in the empyreumatic oil: indeed, the D. Ferax, if we may credit the best authorities, has been long known to the inhabitants of India, as a remedy for asthma, and is esteemed more powerful than the D. Stramonium.

Fearing I have already trespassed too much upon your patience, I will only add, in confirmation of my support of the D. Stramonium, in its simple state, that, were my feeble testimony wanted, I could adduce proofs, under my own eye, of its efficacy. I raised from fifty to sixty plants in my own garden the last spring, many of which grew in a light and rich soil, and attained the height of six feet; and whose stems, at the distance of a foot from the ground, measured more than six inches in circumference. The tallest and healthiest plants grew from seeds which had lain in the ground all winter, and had not been transplanted. I gathered them about the middle of September, and prepared them for use as directed; and I have the gratification to find, that many friends and others, to whom I distributed it, have experienced very material benefit from the use of it; one person, in particular, who was afflicted in a very great degree. Hoping to see the subject taken up by more able hands.

Nantwich, Jan. 9. J. E. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your numerous correspondents inform an ignorant man, of the etymological difference between the terminations *er*, and *ist*, and *ism*? For example, sound knowledge is denominated Philosophy; pretensions to it, Philosophi*sm*. We say Christianity, to denote the only true religion, while to false systems we apply the terms Deis*m*, Mahometis*m*, Catholici*sm*, Methodi*sm*, &c.

The same difference applies to the professors, as to the systems. A wise man is named a Philosopher, a pretender is a Philosophi*st*. We say Christian, by way of respect, but we reproach a man by terming him a Deis*t*, Methodi*st*, Catholici*st*. But then we do not say Dissenti*st*, but Dissenter. I hope to be furnished with a clue to all these anomalies. IGNORAMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been, for some time past, in a bad state of health, I was lately proceeding, by easy stages, to Bath, when my progress was arrested in the place from which I date this, by that bitterest of enemies to locomotion, the gout; and, during my confinement, I have accidentally become acquainted with the situation and circumstances of one among the great number of prisoners of war, who reside here, that excited my sympathy, and to which, through your medium, I wish to call the attention of those in whose power it may be to administer consolation. I shall forbear to mention the name of the person to whom I allude, as it may easily be discovered if necessary, and it otherwise will be better spared from motives of common delicacy. Suffice it to say, that he is a French colonel, is said to be, and appears, between forty and fifty years of age, and has served in a military capacity from the first dawn of manhood. The revolution, which desolated his country, found him in this situation; and, having no prospects but what his profession presented, he, with a very great majority of the army, continued to serve under the successive governments which followed the overthrow of the monarchy, till about the year 1793, when he was promoted to the command of a regiment, in which situation he continued with reputation till the usurpation of Bonaparte. Whether from personal dislike to the tyrant, or from considering the restoration of the legitimate sovereign as now hopeless, does not appear; but, on this event taking place, he resigned his commission, rather than hold it under the new order of things, and retired to the island of Guadaloupe, where he had some connections.

He had not been long arrived, however, before he was required to take similar oaths of allegiance to those he had fled from his country, and forfeited his commission, in order to avoid. An inflexible determination to persevere in his opposition

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opposition to Bonaparte dictated to him the necessity of once more seeking an asylum in a foreign land; and, having some connections in Spain, he embarked, with many others, on board a vessel of that nation bound to Cadiz. They had arrived in safety within a few leagues of port, when, on the 23d day of June, 1806, they were captured by a British frigate, and the colonel was, of course, brought a prisoner to this country, where he has remained ever since.

Not long after his arrival, he stated the circumstances of his situation to the Commander in Chief of the British army (to whom the fortune of war had made him known some years before), offering to take the oaths of allegiance, and to become a British subject, in return for receiving the protection of the British government. To this application his Royal Highness was pleased to return a most gracious and encouraging reply, which, however, being discovered by a French fellow-prisoner, of opposite inclinations with respect to the usurper, was by him surreptitiously obtained, and transmitted to the ministers of France. The immediate consequence to the unfortunate subject of this memoir was, that he was instantly proscribed, and all communication between his family or friends and himself, peremptorily interdicted, under the severest penalties, by the hostile government. Heavy as this blow was, however, it was not the worst evil which he had for some months to endure; for he now became an object of the most bitter invective, and the most malevolent machinations, among those of his countrymen, who were his fellow-prisoners: indeed, there was great reason to believe that, on more occasions than one, they sought his life. At length these attempts became so notorious, that, upon a representation of them being made, he was separated from his countrymen, and allowed to remove to Reading upon his parole. Thus, not only expatriated for five years without obtaining any subsistence, except the scanty allowance of a prisoner of war, but even interdicted from receiving the common consolations of sympathy, or even of ascertaining the existence of his nearest relatives and dearest connections, he is bereft of the only solace that can lighten the prisoner's burthen, hope, by the hostility of the government he has deserted, and by the neglect of that whose interests he has espoused.

Reading, BENEVOLUS.
Dec. 20, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT agree with your correspondent, A. T., in recommending Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," to the Saxon student. The real information which it affords respecting our ancient vernacular language, may be compressed in a small compass; whilst the numerous errors of the author will involve the reader in many a mazy labyrinth of uncertainty: let it be understood, however, that this answer is intended for such parts of the work as treat more particularly on the Saxon language; in other respects it is valuable, as containing much curious learning on the subject of northern antiquities in general.

Our grammarians and lexicographers, have bestowed some little attention upon the Scandinavian dialects; but, it is to be regretted, that with the exception of the learned Dr. Jamieson, they have wholly neglected those cognate dialects of the Teutonic, from which the mechanism and history of the English language would receive the most ample elucidation.

To be convinced of their importance, it is sufficient to compare Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, with the wretched and unsatisfactory performance of that man, whose powerful mind was destined by nature for a more splendid, though not a worthier, task.

The Teutonic, using the appellation in its most extended term, may be traced from Iceland to India: and, although I shall not maintain with Goropius Becanus, that Adam and Eve spoke High Dutch in the garden of Eden, yet it is certain that it possesses the characteristics of the highest antiquity. We have sufficient evidence to prove, that the languages which were spoken by the Belgæ and Allemanni, before the Christian era, have continued unchanged during eighteen successive centuries, notwithstanding the influence of a foreign religion, and the introduction of the habits of civilised life.

Were it possible for human industry to dispel the mysterious gloom which veils the primitive ages of the world, we should perhaps find, that, amongst the infinitely varied daughters of the language of the mighty Caucasian family, from whom the greater part of the inhabitants, both of Europe and of Asia, derive their origin; the Teutonic reflects the most faithful portraiture of her venerable parent. F. C.

London, Jan. 4, 1811.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following comparative view of the state of vegetation and efflorescence, during the spring of each of the four years preceding the present, should be thought acceptable to your botanical readers, please to insert it. I have selected a number of plants, and have marked the time under each year, when I first found them in flower.

Daventry, Feb. 1812. G. W.

	1808.	1809.	1810	1811.
Thlapsi, bursa pastoris	Jan. 9	Feb. 17	Jan. 9	Feb. 11
Draba verna	Jan. 29	Feb. 10	Jan 6	Feb. 11
Bellis	March 3	Feb. 16	Jan. 10	March 6
Corylus avellana	March 10	Feb. 19	Feb. 8	Feb. 18
Senecio vulgaris	March 16	Feb. 27	Jan. 6	Feb. 11
Primula vulgaris	March 22	March 15	April 4	March 11
Lamium purpureum	March 22	Feb. 27	March 19	March 29
Ranunculus ficaria	April 7	March 15	March 29	March 11
Viola odorata	April 9	Feb. 27	March 26	March 16
Veronica hederifolia	April 9	Feb. 27	April 14	March 11
Anemone nemerosa	April 11	March 22	March 27	March 23
Tussilago farfara	April 14	March 20	March 14	March 11
Glechoma hederacea	April 19	April 3	April 14	April 3
Lamium album	April 23	March 31	April 21	March 29
Fragraria sterilis	May 2	March 15	May 27	March 30
Viola canina	May 2	April 25	April 27	March 29
Veronica agrestis	May 3	March 23	April 27	March 23
Saxifraga tridactylites	May 3	May 1	April 15	April 19
Caltha palustris	May 4	May 1	April 21	April 19
Primula veris	May 7	May 5	April 14	April 10
			April 19	March 23
Juncus pilosus				
Cardamine pratensis	May 10	May 6	May 4	April 19
Myosotis scorpoides	May 11	April 25	April 27	April 19
Oxalis acetosella			April 11	April 5
Adoxa moschatellina*			April 17	March 30

* A rare plant in this part of the kingdom.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRIVATE LIFE OF QUEEN ANNE AND HER FAVORITES.

"—Here, thou great Anna! whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take—and sometimes tea!" POPE.

ANNE STEWART, the second daughter of James II. by Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, was born in 1675.

This princess, descended from an ancient race of kings on one side, and from the dregs of the people on the other, is described as comely while young, and considered to have become majestic as she approached old age; her voice too was harmonious; her disposition easy and gentle; she was taciturn to a singular degree: but her capacity always appeared to be very limited; notwithstanding which, she was respected on account of her prudence, while yet a subject, and became extremely popular as a sovereign. The appellation of the *good* Queen Anne expresses more than a volume on this head. But, on the other hand, she was jealous of her prerogative;* and, in addition to this, exhibited another peculiarity, common to all her family: she was regulated, in respect to public affairs, by the minions of her own choice; and these in their turn were sometimes the dupes of those very ministers whom they had either supported or created.

During the reign of her father, she married Prince George of Denmark, by whom

* It appears from Lord Bolingbroke's "Letters on History," vol. 2, that, when she was accustomed to impose silence on her ministers, at the Council Board, by holding up her fan to her mouth; this signal precluded all debate!

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During the reign of her father, she married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, none of which survived her. He happily possessed none of that ambition which has been termed "the infirmity of noble minds;" and, after being treated with great contempt during the life of the preceding monarch, on the accession of his own consort, was content with the office of Lord High Admiral, and the reversion of 100,000l. per annum, settled by a parliamentary provision, in case he should survive her, an event which did not occur.

Her majesty, while Princess of Denmark, was influenced by Lady Churchill, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough, exactly in the same manner as Mary de Medicis had been governed about half a century before, by her Italian favorite the Marechale Concini. They had been playfellows when young, and it must be owned that Lady C. from her superior talents, was capable of managing a weak female, of exalted rank and pretensions, with a considerable degree of ability. There are few Whigs too but will be inclined to think, that the wars and services of the Duke of Marlborough tended not a little to the glory and stability, even if they detracted from the wealth and resources, of the nation. Her power and ascendency, however, were but too apparent; for her temper was haughty, violent, and perhaps insolent, in the extreme; yet, it is not to be credited, that she conducted herself so very offensively as has been asserted; for it cannot possibly be supposed, that favorite would make her majesty carry her gloves, or affect to feel disagreeable smells, on the approach of her royal mistress!

King James II. never attempted violence in respect to his daughter's religion. It was obvious, even in her youth, that the princess entertained no common liking for the church of England; it was actually a *passion*, and this was so well known to Mr. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, that he and Mrs. Masham are accused of having recourse to the successful artifice of representing "the church in danger," with a view of undermining the power of their enemies. But, although His Majesty did not recur to force, he was obliged by his *conscience* to have recourse to persuasion; he accordingly put certain books and papers into his daughter's hands, and employed Lady Tyrconnel to induce Lady Churchill to aid and assist on the occasion.

As a child, the conduct of Queen Anne is not very likely ever to be the subject of eulogium; for, in the critical hour of difficulty and danger, she abandoned her kind father, fled in the night to the West, and, together with her husband, joined her brother-in-law, the Prince of Orange, now become his rival and his enemy. But she doubtless saw every thing through the eyes of her female adviser, and like her, perhaps, having never read, nor employed her time in any thing but playing at cards, was so simple a creature, as never once dreamt of his being king.* William and his consort appear at first to have been grateful, and indeed the accession of the daughter and son-in-law of the reigning sovereign to their party, must have doubtless been attended with the most beneficial consequences. The measure of resigning her birthright to the Prince of Orange, and assenting to his being king for life, must also have been pleasing, although this was not effected without a previous secret opposition, too weak to be successful, and yet too obvious not to prove offensive.

At length a coolness first, and then an open rupture, ensued, and the Duchess of Marlborough, afterwards alluding to this in the reign of George I. observes, "that, whatever good qualities Queen Mary had to make her popular, it is evident, by many instances, that she wanted *bowels*. Of this," it is added, "she seemed to give an unquestionable proof the first day she came to White-hall. I was one of those who had the honor to wait on her to her own apartment. She ran about it, looking into every closet and convenience; and, turning up the quilt upon the bed, as people do when they come to an inn, and with no other sort of concern in her appearance, but such as they express: a behaviour which, though at that time I was extremely caressed by her, I thought very strange and unbecoming. For, whatever necessity there was of exposing King James, he was still her father, who had been so lately driven from that chamber and that bed; and, if she felt no tenderness, I thought she should at least have looked grave, or even pensively sad, at so melancholy a reverse of fortune."

Her royal highness obtained the Duchess of Portsmouth's lodgings at White-hall, but was unable to procure apart-

* Letter from the Duchess of Marlborough to Lord ——.

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ments

ments adjoining these for her domestics, although she offered to give the whole of the Cockpit in exchange. The queen, her sister, wishing to gratify the Duke of Devonshire with the *option*, the princess answered "she would stay where she was, for she would not have my Lord Devonshire's leavings!" On expressing a wish, soon after, for the house at Richmond for her children, her highness experienced a broad refusal, although unoccupied by any other persons than Madame Possaire, a sister of Lady Orkney, and Mr. Hill.

On the disgrace of Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, in the time of King William, the queen insisted on the princess parting with his lady; but this was refused, and on the *confidante's* being forbidden by the Lord Chamberlain, to "continue any longer at the Cockpit," her royal highness withdrew from court, and borrowed Sion of the Duke of Somerset.

On the prospect of a parliamentary provision, moved for by the princess's friends, the queen, after receiving this communication from her royal highness, replied with a very imperious air, "What friends have you but the queen and me?" The annual revenue of 50,000l. was however settled by both houses, and at length assented to by the king. On this occasion, Lord and Lady Churchill interested themselves openly, which conduct produced an offer of 1000l. a-year; this they nobly declined, but many years after meanly recollected, and accepted with a very bad grace.

As the princess, at this period, corresponded with her favourite, whom she called *Freeman* under the assumed name of *Morley*, it may not be amiss here to introduce a note written on this occasion, in consequence of some little delay, on the part of her highness's treasurer:

"'Tis long since I mentioned this thing to dear Mrs. Freeman. She has all the reason in the world to believe I did not mean what I said, or that I have changed my mind, which are both so ill qualities, that I cannot bear you should have cause to think your faithful Morley incapable of being guilty of either."

The next difference that occurred between the royal sisters, proceeded from a wish on the part of the Prince of Denmark, to serve at sea. On his majesty's (King William) expedition to Flanders, he asked and obtained, as he imagined, his majesty's permission to repair on board ship as a volunteer; but this was not allowed; for, after his baggage had been actually sent down, the queen dispatched Lord Nottingham, in form, to forbid this step.

Notwithstanding all this, the breach might have been healed, had not a new event occurred. The princess being near her time, sent Sir Benjamin Bathurst, "to present her humble duty to the queen, and acquaint her that she was much worse than she used to be." The royal sister, however, did not think fit either to see the messenger, or return any answer; notwithstanding which, when delivered of a child, that died some minutes after, Lady Charlotte Beverwaret was dispatched with the intelligence, and her majesty, attended by the Ladies Derby and Scarborough, repaired to Sion. But the queen never asked how she did, and, even in that condition, insisted on the removal of Lady Marlborough; while Lady Derby, although recommended by the sick princess as groom of the stable, on her majesty's accession, never went to the bedside, or made the least inquiry after the health of her patroness.

The following letter to a nobleman, who was supposed to possess Queen Mary's entire confidence, and aspired to govern both sisters, will at least serve to prove that Queen Anne, when only princess of Denmark, knew how to express herself with a certain degree of dignity, if not of haughtiness.

"I give you many thanks for the compliments and expressions of service which you make me in your letter, which I should be much better pleased with than I am, if I had any reason to think them sincere. It is a great mortification to me, to find that I still continue under the misfortune of the queen's displeasure. I had hopes, in time, the occasion of it would have appeared as little reasonable to the queen, as it has always done to me. And, if you would have persuaded me of the sincerity of your intentions, as you seem to desire, you must give me leave to say, I cannot think it very hard to convince me of it, by the effects. And, till then, I must beg leave to be excused, if I am apt to think this great mortification which has been given me, cannot have proceeded from the queen's own temper, who, I am persuaded, is both more just in herself than that comes to, as well as more kind to

"Your very affectionate friend,

"ANNE."

To the Earl of Rochester.

Immediately after this, the queen sent to Lady Grace Pierpont, to desire that she would not go to the princess, adding, "that if she did, she should not come to

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her, for she would see nobody that went to her sister." The answer, which is as follows, was deemed very uncourtly: "that she thought she owed a respect to the princess; that she had been civilly treated by her; and that if her majesty would not allow her to pay her duty to her, she would go no more to the queen, and the oftener to the princess." But this generous example of refusing meanly to submit to an unreasonable order, was followed by very few, except by the Jacobite ladies, who rejoiced greatly at the quarrel. The dowager Lady Thanet having declined by letter, and pleaded the royal command, the princess wrote her the following note:

"It is no small addition to my unhappiness in the queen's displeasure, that I am deprived by it, of the satisfaction of seeing my friends, especially of such as seem desirous to see me, and to find by those late commands, which her majesty has given you, that her unkindness to me is to have no end. The only comfort I have in these great hardships is, to think how little I have deserved them from the queen. And that thought, I hope, will help me to support them with less impatience. I am the less surprised at the strictness of the queen's command to you, upon this occasion, since I find she can be so very unkind to, Madam,

"Your's, &c. ANNE."

When the princess retired to Bath for her health, an official letter was sent to the mayor, not to attend her highness in state to church. This good man was a tallow-chandler, and had been accustomed until then, to wait on the princess, in order to conduct her thither, every Sunday. Mrs. Morley expresses herself thus on the occasion, to her bosom friend, Mrs. Freeman.

"I fancied yesterday, when the mayor failed in the ceremony of going to church with me, that he was commanded not to do it. I think 'tis a thing to be laughed at. And if they imagine either to vex me or gain upon me by such sort of usage, they will be mightily disappointed. And I hope these foolish things they do will every day show people more and more what they are, and that they truly deserve the name your faithful Morley has given them."

While in town, her royal highness, instead of the Cockpit, as formerly, now resided at Berkeley-house; and, as she frequented St. James's Church, the rector was forbid to lay the text upon her cushion as formerly, or take any more notice of her than of other people. But, as this happened to be a spirited ecclesiastic, he refused compliance, without some order from the Crown in writing; which not being granted, he proceeded with the usual ceremonial as before. What was perhaps more mortifying to a princess, was the withdrawing the detachment of guards, that had always, until now, done duty over her highness.

On the demise of her royal sister, some little attention was paid to the Princess Anne, who was now next heir to the king, by Act of Parliament, and who, if title by blood had been of any avail, would have enjoyed the crown before him. She accordingly, on a day and at a time appointed, repaired to his palace at Kensington, and was received with extraordinary civility. Her court being resumed as usual, the nobility flocked to Berkeley-house, a circumstance which occasioned the "half-witted Lord Caernarvon," to say one night to the princess, as he stood close by her in the circle, "I hope your highness will remember, that I came to wait upon you when none of this company did." This remark, true in itself, but assuredly ill-timed, caused a great deal of mirth. Lord Portland seemed to be averse from this reconciliation; but, as his influence was on the decline, and Lord Sunderland, and still more the new favorite, the Earl of Albemarle, thought fit to pay their court to the rising sun, it was both effected and confirmed. Yet, it appears, that her highness was not treated with any very ceremonious respect at Kensington, being generally met by no higher a person than a page of the back-stairs, and permitted to withdraw without any attendance; Lord Jersey, then chamberlain, having conducted her but once or twice.

The following epistle, written by the future queen to the reigning monarch, has been censured as too obsequious, by her then *confidante*.

"Sir,

"Though I have been unwilling to give you the trouble of a letter upon any other occasion, yet upon one so glorious to your majesty as the taking of Namur, I hope you will give me leave to congratulate your success, which don't please me so much upon any other account, as for the satisfaction that I am seasible your majesty must needs feel in this great addition to the reputation of your arms. And I beg leave, sir, to assure you, that, as nobody is more nearly concerned in your interest, so no body wishes more heartily for your happiness and prosperity at home, than Your's, &c.

ANNE."

No

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No answer was ever sent to this courteous epistle; the prince too, on wishing to go in mourning to court, on account of the king of Denmark's recent death, was refused to be received out of colours; while the Duke of Gloucester's establishment, instead of fifty thousand pounds, as had been hinted, was reduced to fifteen thousand pounds a-year. All these contributed to produce a fresh coolness; and perhaps another rupture would have ensued, had not the king's demise, in 1702, elevated the princess to the throne, at the mature age of thirty-seven. But, anterior to this, she had sustained a great domestic affliction, by the death of her only son, the Duke of Gloucester, a calamity equally sudden, afflicting, and unexpected.

The charms of royalty, however, seem for a while to have obliterated, or at least to have suspended, her griefs.* The two great parties in the nation looked up to her for favour and support, but she threw herself and her affairs almost entirely into the hands of the Tories.

"The queen," says the duchess, "had from her infancy imbibed the most unconquerable prejudices against the Whigs. She had been taught to look upon them all, not only as republicans who hated the very shadow of royal authority, but as implacable enemies to the church of England. This aversion to the whole party had been confirmed by the ill usage she had met with from her sister and King William, which, though perhaps more owing to Lord Rochester, than any man then living, was now to be all charged to the account of the Whigs. And Prince George, her husband, who had been also ill treated in that reign, threw into the scale his resentments. On the other hand, the Tories had the advantage, not only of the queen's early prepossession in their favour, but of their having assisted her in the late reign, in the affair of her settlement. It was indeed evident that they had done this, more in opposition to King William, than from any real respect for the Princess of Denmark. But still they had served her; and, the winter before she came to the crown, they had, in the same spirit of opposition to the KING, and in prospect of his death, paid her more than usual civilities and attendance.

"It is no great wonder, therefore, all these things considered, that as soon as she was seated on the throne, the Tories (whom she usually called by the agreeable name of the *church-party*) became the distinguished objects of the royal favour. Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York, was pitched upon by herself to preach her consecration sermon, and to be her chief counsellor in church matters; and her privy council was filled with Tories. My Lord Normanby (soon after Duke of Buckingham), the Earls of Jersey and Nottingham, Sir Edward Seymour, with many others of the high-flyers, were brought into place; Sir Nathan Wright was continued in possession of the great seal of England, and the Earl of Rochester in the lieutenancy of Ireland. These were men who had all a wonderful zeal for the church; a sort of public merit that eclipsed all other in the eyes of the queen. And I am firmly persuaded, that, notwithstanding her extraordinary affection for me, and the entire devotion which my Lord Marlborough and my Lord Godolphin had for many years shewn to her service, they would not have had so great a share of her favour and confidence, if they had not been reckoned in the number of the Tories."

One of the very first acts of her majesty's reign, was to advance four Tory commoners to the peerage, (the Lords Grenville, Guernsey, Gower, and Coo[illegible] way,) and it was with great difficulty, that the favourite could obtain a patent for a Whig,* merely on account of his political principles. Such indeed was her influence at this moment, that the queen consulted her on her speech from the throne, &c. as may be seen from the following letter:

St. James's,

Saturday, the 24th October, (1702.)

"I am very glad to find, by a letter from my dear Mrs. Freeman's, that I was *blest* with yesterday, that she liked my speech; but I cannot help being extremely concerned, you are so partial to the Whigs; because I would not have you and your poor, unfortunate, faithful, Morley, differ in opinion in the least thing. What I said, when I writ last upon this subject, does not proceed from any insinuations of the other party; but I know the principles of the church of England, and I know those of the Whigs, and it is that and no other reason, which makes me think as I do of the last. And, upon my word, my dear Mrs. Freeman, your are mightily mistaken in your notion of a true

* Her Majesty, however, was ever after accustomed to subscribe herself, in all letters to the favourite, written posterior to this event, "your poor, unfortunate, faithful,

MORLEY."

* Mr. Hervey, made Baron Hervey of Icworth, in 1703.

Whigs

Whig: for the character you give of them does not in the least belong to them, but to the church.

"I am at this time in great haste, and therefore can say no more to my dear Mrs. Freeman, but that I am most passionately hers."

Lady Marlborough's influence, combining at this moment with some other occurrences, her husband was placed at the head of the army; her relative Lord Godolphin obtained the treasurer's staff; her son-in-law Lord Sunderland became secretary of state, while the Earls of Rochester, Jersey, and Nottingham, together with Sir Edward Seymour, all staunch Tories, and supporters of high-church politics, were dismissed. Lord Cowper too was brought in as chancellor, to strengthen the former party, in the place of Sir Nathan Wright, who had been suffered to hold the seals solely on account of his marked attachment to the established form of faith.

The advocates for hereditary, in opposition to parliamentary, right to the crown, being now in disgrace, immediately turned *patriots*. As there was no longer any hope of getting an *Occasional Conformity* Bill passed, a cry was set up, that the "church was in danger," which led soon after to the dispute about Sacheverell, &c. The queen in her heart was always with the Tories on this point; but they highly offended her in another. This was a projected invitation to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, who was a Lutheran herself, and consequently a non-conformist, to come over and defend the church! A motion was made to this effect in the house of peers, by Lord Haversham, and seconded by the Earls of Rochester and Nottingham. That having failed, similar attempts were made in behalf both of the electoral prince and his father. In this dilemma, Anne addressed the general,* then at the head of her army abroad, in a very interesting letter, of which the following is an extract:

"What I have to say upon this subject, at this time, is to beg you will find whether there is any design where you are, that the *young man* should make a visit in the winter, and contrive some way to put any such thought out of their head, that the difficulty may not be brought upon me of refusing him leave to come, if he should ask it; or forbidding him to come if he should attempt it: for one of these two things I *must do*, if either he or his father should have any desires to have him see this country, it being a thing I cannot bear to have any successor here, though but for a week: and, therefore, I shall depend upon you to do every thing on the other side of the water to prevent this mortification from coming upon her, that is, and ever will be, most sincerely,

Yours, &c. &c.

July 22, 1708. ANNE R.

The queen was so apprehensive of beholding a successor, that she repaired in person to the house of peers, and was present at the debates upon the invitation, when she actually heard the Duke of Buckingham treat her with something very like personal disrespect; having urged, as an argument for the measure, "that the queen might live till she did not know what she did, and be like a child in the hands of others." Anterior to this, her majesty had uniformly leaned towards the Tories; for, in a letter to the favorite, she maintains, "that she can see nothing like persecution in the (Non-conformist) bill." "As to my saying the church was in some danger in the late reign, I cannot alter my opinion," adds her majesty, under the signature of "the poor, unfortunate, faithful, MORLEY;" "for, though there was no violent thing done, every body that will speak impartially must own, that every thing was leaning towards the Whigs; and, whenever that is, I shall think the church beginning to be in danger."

Her majesty at the same time begs that Mrs. Freeman "would not let difference of opinion hinder them from living together as they used to do." Four years after, however, the queen seems to have been more ready to agree with her friend; for, after the Whigs had put a stop to the invitation, she writes as follows:—

"I believe dear Mrs. Freeman and I shall not disagree, as we have formerly done; for I am sensible of the services those people* have done me that you have a good opinion of, and will countenance them, and am thoroughly convinced of the malice and insolence of *them*, that you have always been speaking against."

Mr. Harley was now brought into the ministry, under the auspices of the Marlborough family,† being thought "a very proper person to manage the House of Commons, upon which so much always depends;" but, notwithstanding all this, her majesty's gratitude appears to have been but of short duration; for those

* Earl of Marlborough.

* The Whigs.

† The Tories.

sentiments

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sentiments professed by her family, in respect to government, contiually recurred; and, in regard to religion, she appears to have been to the full as inexorable as either her father or grandfather, notwithstanding the one lost his kingdom and the other his head, chiefly on this very account.

"The Whigs," says the favorite, "were soon alarmed again by the queen's choice of two high church divinés, to fill two vacant bishoprics. Several of them were disposed to think themselves betrayed by the ministry; whereas the truth was, that the queen's inclination to the Tories being now soothed by the flatteries and insinuations of her private counsellors, had began to make it irksome to her to consult with her ministers on any promotions, either in the church or the state. The first artifice of those counsellors was to instil into the queen notions of the high prerogative of *acting without her ministers*; and, as they expressed it, of being QUEEN INDEED. And the nomination of persons to bishoprics, against the judgment and remonstrances of her majesty, being what they knew her genius would fall in with more readily than with any thing else they could propose, they began with that; and they took care that those remonstrances should be interpreted by the world, and resented by herself, as hard usage, a denial of common civility, and even the making her no queen." It was with great difficulty that Lord Marlborough, in the full career of victory, could obtain the divinity-chair at Oxford for Dr. Potter, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Smallbridge, recommended by the Tories, being his competitor.

But, by this time, a rival to the reigning favorite had been recently selected by the queen: this was no other than Mrs. Hill,* a bedchamber-woman, formerly patronised by the Duchess of Marlborough, and influenced by Mr. Harley, her cousin, who made her the first step of the ladder of that ambition, by which he attained the peerage and the premiership. Her majesty now took an active interest in whatsoever concerned this lady; was present at the secret marriage between her and Mr. Masham, afterwards made a general by her; bestowed a fortune on that occasion, from the privy-purse; and conferred a regiment, soon after, on Brigadier Hill, the brother of the new minion. She repaired often to the queen, when the Prince of Denmark was asleep, and kept up a private correspondence between Mr. Harley and her majesty, which soon ended in the utter disgrace of the Whigs, the triumph of the Tories, and the retreat of the Marlborough family.

Mean while her majesty temporised and dissembled. The old favorite had a very powerful party at court; and her husband was maintaining the glory of the English name on the Continent, by means of a series of unexampled victories. He was indeed created a duke, and a pension was conferred on him, while a palace was ordered to be erected at the public expence, immediately after the brilliant action at Blenheim; but his influence appears to have diminished in the exact proportion of his public services! The new duchess too was received but coldly at court, and mortified about the setting of the queen's diamonds, on a thanksgiving day for one of her own husband's victories!

Harley indeed was dismissed for a while, on the united representation of the Whig cabinet; but he still visited his relation, Mrs. Masham, at the palace, and by her means regulated the conduct of her majesty. At length she positively refused to communicate with the Duchess of Marlborough but by writing; and the latter could neither by tears or entreaties be prevailed upon to listen to what she had to say.

That her majesty possessed some of the duplicity which has been alleged against Charles I. is very apparent; for, at the very time she was about to disgrace the Whigs from power, she charged Mr. Secretary Boyle to assure the foreign courts that their fears on this head were groundless; and she dismissed Lord Godolphin the very day after she had earnestly begged he would continue in her service!

A complaint in parliament, about certain perquisites that the Duke of Marlborough had received when Generalissimo, at length furnished the queen with a popular pretext for his dismission from all his employments, which was effected by a letter written by her own hand. The duchess attributes both this and her own disgrace to two causes: first, her grace's

* Miss Hill, according to our modern phraseology; the *prefix* of Mrs. being then used, I believe, indifferently to maidens and married women.

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grace's opposition to the Tories, coupled with her disregard for *high-church notions; and secondly, her unrelenting inveteracy against Mrs. Masham. Her majesty however acted nobly as to pecuniary matters, and thus gratified one of the leading passions of the ex-favourite. Whatever sums and gratifications she claimed were allowed to be taken from the privy-purse, before its management was resigned to her hated rival, "Mrs. Abigail Hill," now Mrs. Masham; after this the queen gave her a *quietus*, by means of the following document:

Feb. 1, $17\frac{10}{11}$.

"I have examined these accounts, and allow of them. ANNE R."

Mr. Harley, who had now become Earl of Oxford, at length, in his turn, lost her majesty's favour; and the star of Bolingbroke acquired the ascendant. But the disputes between these rival ministers brought on a fit of the gout in December 1713; and it was not until March following that her majesty could repair to the House of Lords in person.

On the 27th of July, 1714, she dismissed Harley; but from this moment the mind of her majesty was extremely agitated, and being at length exhausted by excessive fatigue, chagrin, and vexation, she sunk gradually into a lethargy; and this last and best of the Stewarts, closed her eyes for ever, on Sunday, August 1, 1714, in the 50th year of her age, and the thirteenth of her reign.

By means of an act of parliament, which operates silently, but efficaciously, at this very day, Queen Anne gave a most convincing proof of her attachment to the church of England; for, on the anniversary of her birth-day, in 1704, she presented it with a noble donation, by the surrender of the *first fruits and tenths*, for the better support of the poor clergy.

On the other hand, she cordially detested the church of Rome; for many of the most offensive and cruel acts against the Irish Catholics were passed in her reign, and with her connivance. To the Tories her majesty was alike attached from a love of power, and the early prejudices of education; and she detested the Whigs, partly on account of their love of revolution principles, and partly from their forcing her to part with Sir Charles Hedges, while Secretary of State, at one time, and Harley at another: the domination too of the Duchess of Marlborough, which at length appeared odious and intolerable, rendered her still more averse from a party constantly patronised and protected by this high-spirited dame, until the hour of her death.

The invasion of Scotland by the *Pretender*, as he was then called, for a time soured her disposition against her own family; but nature at length acquired the preponderance, and her majesty would have willingly made her brother her successor had she been able to achieve such a perilous undertaking. To this she was still farther induced, in some measure, by her hatred to the house of Hanover, as well as by the intrigues of Bolingbroke, seconded by Mrs. Masham. It will scarcely be believed, that not only he and Oxford, but even Godolphin and Marlborough, kept up a secret correspondence with the court of St. Germaines. Notwithstanding all this, a price was proposed to be set on the head of the Chevalier de St. George, and her majesty actually consented to it, in case he should land in Great Britain or Ireland. It appears, from Macpherson's State Papers*, that he addressed a letter to the queen a little before her death, urging her to do him *justice*; but it is not recorded that any answer was ever received by him.

* This lady, who, to a beautiful person added a masculine mind, expresses herself as follows: "The word CHURCH had never any charms for me in the mouths of those who made the most noise with it; for I could not perceive that they gave any other distinguished proof of their regard for the *thing*, than a frequent use of the *word*, like a spell to enchant weak minds, and a persecuting zeal against dissenters, and against those real friends of the church, who would not admit that *persecution* was agreeable to its doctrines. And as to state-affairs, many of these churchmen seemed to me to have no fixed principles at all; having endeavoured, during the last reign, to undermine that very government which they had contributed to establish."

* Vol. ii.

SCARCE

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SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"*America, or an exact Description of the West Indies: more especially of those Provinces which are under the dominion of the King of Spain. Faithfully represented by* N. N. *gent. London*, 1655."

THIS author, who does not give us the smallest information, who or what he is, commences his literary labour, with observing, that he is very confident, that the circular and diurnal motion of the earth upon its own axis or center, and its annual progress, around the sun, can never be affirmed with truth. "The opinion," he says, "of Copernicus, that the sun is the center of the universe; that it standeth alwais still; and that the earth, like a planet, moveth about him circularly betwixt the orbes or planetary circles of Mars and Venus, is lyable to infinite absurdities, contrary not only to the authority of sacred Scripture, but of common sense, common reason, and the natural condition and propensity of the earth itself."—*P.* 10.

The following account of Chocolate is interesting, the history of it being very little known.

"The chief reason of its (*cacao*) so general esteem and use at the West Indies, (a term which he applies to the whole of America,) is a certain drink they make of it, called *chocolatte;* which, because it is a liquor that the Americans extreamly love, and that it begins likewise to be cryed up in some parts of Europe for an excellent drink, (though all men give not the same report of it,) I shall relate, as briefly as I can, how they make it, from the report of a late traveller in those parts.

"They take a certain quantity of cacao nuts, or almonds, as we call them, which, having well dried, they pound them with some cods of Chili, or long red pepper of America, a handfull of aniseed, some quantity of cinnamon, cloves, and likewise of white sugar, till they have brought them all into a soft powder, or paste, which they put up into boxes or tablets, of what quantity and bigness they please, laying it first upon paper within the box, from which, upon occasion, the powder, or paste, will easily separate; but to any thing that is of earth or wood, it sticks fast. They put to it, likewise, certain grains of *achiotte*, which is another fruit of the West Indies, growing much after the manner of cacao, viz. many grains of it together in one husk, or cod, all of them red. This is onely to give the cacao a good colour; and the achiotte is commonly pounded by itself, and sold in boxes, or little round cakes, yet so fine and dry, that it will easily mix and incorporate itself with the cacao, to give it tincture. The better sort, and they that mean to make the chocolatte rich and very pleasing, add many other ingredients; but these already mentioned, are the most commonly used; and, the cacao thus made up, they sell usually at four shillings a pound. This is chocolatte, or the confectioned cacao. And, as there is difference in the composition of it, so likewise they drink it divers waies. The richest is that which is used by the gallants and ladies at Mexico, viz. to drink hot with *atolle*, after this manner: They dissolve a box, or tablet, of cacao in some little quantity of pure hot water, standing on the fire; and, having first with a molinet, or some other instrument, stirred it up, and well mixed the cacao and water together, they put so much of atolle into it, as fills up the cup or vessel, and so drink it, by suppings, very hot. This atolle is itself a rich and delicious liquor, of which I shall speak by and by. But the most usual way of drinking it is, to dissolve a box, or tablet, of cacao in hot water, and, having well sweetened it with sugar, to drink it without more adoe, onely with some conserves, or Naples-biskett, either dry or steeped in the chocolatte, as every one please. Sometimes, also, they dissolve it in cold water, and stir it continually with a molinet, till it rise to a scum, or froth, which they take off, and put into some other vessel or cup, and make the other hot; which, when they have likewise sweetened with sugar, they poure ont into the vessel, where the scum or froth is, that was first taken off, and so drink them both together. But this

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this way is not held to be so good, as causing obstructions and windiness in the stomach, whereas the effects of chocolatte, well tempered, and moderately taken, are said to be, that it fortifieth and comforts the stomach; which at the West Indies, in many persons, is frequently subject to a *cachexia*, or fainting, some hours after meale, whether it be from any peculiar indisposition of the aire or climate, or from som natural weaknes and insolidity in the food or diet of the countrie; which, though it be for the most part luscious, toothsome, and pleasing in the palate, in what kinde soever it be, whether of flesh, fish, or fruits, yet it is not held to be of so strong and solid nutriment, as the diet of Europe generally is. It is said likewise to revive and exhilerate the spirits very much, to help concoction, to make lusty and corpulent, and may be well taken three times a day; in the morning a little before dinner, and some three or four hours after, but very moderately, and never exceeding one reasonable draught at a time; and if a man hath occasion to watch, or sit up late, it will help him very much to take one cup of it more about eight or nine o'clock at night.

"Now as for atolle, of which I spake even now, it is a drink of itself very delicious, made of the juice of the young maiz, or Indian wheat, much like unto almond milk, but somwhat thicker, and so confectioned with sugar, spices, musk, and other ingredients of the countrie, that it is not onely of admirable sweetness, both for the taste and smell, but much more nutritive and comfortable for the stomach; and would doubtless be accounted a rare drink in Europe, if it would endure the sea, or could be transported thence, but that it will not: whereas chocolatte or cacao, made up in boxes, as we said, is sent abroad into Spain, Flanders, Italy, and many other parts of the world."—P. p. 131—135.

He speaks thus (p. 353) of the supposed expedition of Madoc and the Welch to America. "They report some special things of this province of Jucatan, as namely, that the people of the countrie used generally, and long before the Spaniards came thither, a certain ceremony of religion, not much unlike to our baptism, and which they called *regeneration*, or a second birth; that they observed it so diligently, that few, or none, among them omitted to initiate themselves by it, believing that thereby the seeds and ground-work of all goodness was laid in them, and that they were fortified by it against the assaults and molestations of evil spirits: that after they were three or four years old, till they came to twelve, they usually thus washed and baptized themselves; and that none were permitted among them to marry, that were not first initiated after this manner: that they chose, likewise, a solemn day, upon which to doe this; and fasted (at least the father and mother of the party to be initiated) alwaies three dayes before; and that a great many of the natives had a tradition, or general report, among them, that, of ancient time, this province of Jucatan was possessed and cultivated by a certain people, which came thither from the east, after a tedious long wandering, and many hardships endured at sea, having escaped the hands of their enemies only through the power of God, or the deity they worshipped; who helped them, and made them to pass securely, even through the waves of the sea. All which, if true, seems not a little to confirm the report, which goeth for current in the Welch chronicles of one Madoc ap Owen, the son of Guineth, a prince of that countrie, who is said to have fallen upon a farre countrie this way, in his travels, which he liked so well, that, having secured to his companions their safe abode there, during his absence, he returned himself into Wales for more men; and that he transported thither as many as he could carry in ten barks full laden. This he is said to have done about the year of our Lord 1170."

It is impossible to read the following without antediluvian ideas, (whatever credit may be due to them) and the passage in Moses, "There were giants in the earth in those days," &c. "Tiagunaco, memorable only for the ruins of certain great and stupendious buildings, which anciently, it seems, have stood there, the stones whereof (some of them) are said to have been of thirty foot length a-piece, fifteen foot broad, and six or seven foot thick. There were likewise found the statues of certain men excellently carved and wrought, of a gigantine stature or bigness, and likewise vested in forrain and strange habits, not at all used, nor ever known to have been used by the Peruvians themselves, or by any other of the present nations of America."

Extracts

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Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

CORONATION OF GEORGE III.

WHEN the king approached the communion-table, in order to receive the sacrament, he inquired of the archbishop, whether he should not lay aside his crown. The archbishop asked the bishop of Rochester. The bishop did not recollect what had been done at the last coronation. At length the king determined within himself, that humility best became such a solemn act of devotion, and took off his crown, and laid it down during the administration.

This incident had an ominous character: throughout life the crown of George the Third was laid down before the altar.

Bonaparte, when the pope offered to crown him, snatched the crown, and put it on his own head.

SUICIDE.

Suicide was not always held infamous among Christians. When the Spanish Count Gerontius revolted against the Emperor Constantine, and, in order to avoid being captured, had determined on voluntary death, his wife, who was a Christian, desired to be slain first, and fell on his sword. Her death is praised by the ecclesiastic historian Sozomen, as worthy of *her religion*, and of immortal fame.

The whole sect of Donatists was celebrated for producing suicides. St. Pelagia jumped out of a window; and St. Apollonia into the fire.

Two of the modern Christian clergy, the Abbé of St. Cyran in his *Question Royale*, and Dr. Donne in his *Biathanatos*, have undertaken the apology of self-removal. They treat the deaths of Samson and of Eleazar as voluntary; also those of various primitive martyrs; and they quote with complacence the letter of St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, in which he forbids any attempt to obtain his reprieve: *Voluntarius morior quia mihi utile est mori.*

Among the ancients, the Stoics defended, and the Platonists objected, to suicide: so that Cato is unlikely to have associated together the panegyric of Plato, and of self-slaughter.

At Marseilles, in the time of Valerius Maximus, the magistrates enjoyed an exclusive privilege of permitting suicide. They kept doses of hemlock, and allowed those persons to buy them, who could give sufficient reasons for wishing to retire, before the hour of nature, from the banquet of life.

Only the innocent surviving relations or friends of the deceased are punished by the laws against suicide, whether they inflict the burial of the body in a cross-way, or the confiscation of the inheritance. Surely the coroners might have leave always to pardon the first offence.

I have seen a cat attempt suicide, by throwing herself repeatedly head-foremost from a high shelf on a stone floor. She did not accomplish her end, but bruised herself so, that it was thought humane to drown her. Mr. Barrow says of the African gnoo, that it is an animal addicted to suicide.

HENRY WILLIAM BUNBURY, ESQ.

Henry William Bunbury, so universally celebrated for his genius, taste, and skill, in the fine arts, more particularly in the line of caricature painting, died in May 1811, at his residence near Keswick, in Cumberland, having completed the age of somewhat more than threescore years.

He was the youngest son of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, bart. of Mildenhall, and Great Barton, Suffolk, and Stanvey and Bunbury, in the county of Chester, sometime fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, who died in 1764; his eldest son Thomas Charles, then twenty-four years of age, succeeding to the title and estates.

Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, bart. was educated at Eton, from whence he proceeded to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he remained the usual time. In 1763, he accepted the appointment of secretary of legation to Lord Hartford, our ambassador at the court of Versailles; and soon after, during his absence upon the Continent, was elected Knight of the Shire, to serve in Parliament for the county of Suffolk. He has ever since continued to represent the same county, in nine successive parliaments, excepting a short interval subsequent to the dissolution in 1784, when he was, for once, out-voted by the overwhelming influence of the then ministry. Sir Charles Bunbury has always been esteemed an old Whig in principle, and was the political

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litical as well as personal friend of Mr. Fox: but the universal tenor of his political conduct has proved him thoroughly independent of all party connection, voting more usually on the side of opposition, but occasionally with the minister of the day, in the firm belief of the present writer, as his conscience has directed. Sir Charles is extremely popular in his county, not merely on the usual political accounts, but from an ancient hold on the affections of all ranks, —the very name of Bunbury conveying ideas of every thing that is good-natured, accommodating, humane, and charitable. His well-known predilection for the horse began so early, that it may be almost deemed a natural propensity; and, since the decease of the Duke of Queensbury, we may hail him—father of the turf. There his characteristic feeling has eminently and most usefully displayed itself, in the adoption of a new and more lenient, consequently less injurious, method of training the race-horse; in the curtailing, as often as possible, the length of the course, and rendering short races fashionable. Sir Charles Bunbury was a member of the Literary Club, established by Dr. Johnson; and was one of the bearers of the pall at the funeral of that eminent scholar.

Mr. Henry Bunbury, the immediate subject of this memoir, was educated at Westminster School, and finished his studies at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. Pursuing the bent of his inclinations for the Muses, and an ardent disposition to the cultivation of the fine arts, for which he discovered an early and most happy genius, he never engaged in any profession or public employment. He was once married to Catharine, the younger sister of the late General Horneck, who has been dead many years. This marriage produced two sons. Charles, who had a troop in General G. Aroyne's regiment of cavalry, and who died whilst serving in India. Henry Edward, a colonel in the army, who acted as quarter-master-general at the battle of Maida, and at present fills the employment of under-secretary of state for the war department.

Mr. Bunbury's former residence was at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, also at Barton, where he had a house near his brother. But his visits to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland had so impressed his susceptible imagination with the picturesque beauties and grandeur of that romantic scenery, that he at length determined on the erection of a house at Keswick, where he could enjoy his favorite water and mountain views, during the summer and autumnal months. He had just completed his building, and was engaged in providing the furniture, when he received that summons to an eternal mansion, against which no flesh can appeal. The solicitude of a most affectionate brother to remove him to Suffolk, into the bosom of his family, unhappily proved fruitless.

It would be difficult to fix upon any individual of our times, who was more cordially esteemed and beloved in the circle of his friends, or more generally acceptable wherever he was known, than Henry Bunbury. He possessed, indeed, his full share of the family good nature, and kindness of heart, which, in an especial manner, attracted towards him the attachment and respect of the lower classes. But his personal character will appear to more advantage, with more truth and exactness, as well as more warmth of delineation, when proceeding from the pen of an old and most intimate friend, of fifty years' standing:—"He was distinguished at a very early age by a most extraordinary degree of taste and knowledge in the fine arts. The productions of his pencil have, from his childhood, been the admiration and delight of the public. The exquisite humour of some of his drawings, and the grace and elegance of the rest, were unrivalled; and he is, perhaps, the only instance in which the excellence of such various and almost opposite characters has been united, in the same subject, in an equal degree. But, though he possessed in this respect a peculiar genius, he neglected no branch of polite literature. He was a good classical scholar, and, 'smit with the love of sacred song.' The Muses were to him, *dulces ante omnia*. He was an excellent judge of poetry, and the specimens remaining of his own composition put it beyond a doubt, that he would have been eminent in that delightful art if his natural modesty, under-rating his own powers, had not prevented him from pursuing it with more application. His social and moral qualities, whilst any of those remain who shared his friendship, will continue the object of fond admiration and regret. No ribaldry, no profaneness, no ill-natured censure, ever flowed from his lips; but

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but his conversation abounded in humor and pleasantry; it was charming to persons of all descriptions. His feelings were the most benevolent, his affections the most delicate, his heart the most sincere. He was void of all affectation, alive to praise, but not obtrusively courting it. Conscious, but not ostentatious, of merit, of unblemished honour; full of that piety which influences the heart, and seeks the witness, not of the world, but of God. All who had the slightest acquaintance with him, will bear witness to the extraordinary tenderness of his disposition, to his kind and active friendship, to his universal benevolence, practically displayed throughout the whole of his terrestrial existence." To these really characteristic traits, which have been selected from known and good authority, need only be added—he loved the social enjoyment of his bottle with his friend.

The caricature paintings of Bunbury, have long since passed the ordeal, and received the full sanction of public opinion. The truth and reality of his genius had a professional voucher, whose ability to decide no one will be disposed to controvert. On its first appearance, Sir Joshua Reynolds declared to a friend, that Mr. Bunbury's Barber's-Shop was one of the best drawings he had ever seen, and that it would be admired in every age and every country. He was truly an original, and that principle of the *vis comica*, with which his mind was naturally impressed, as well as his style and manner of execution were peculiarly his own. He possessed the magic power, with his pencil, to touch the chords of risibility in every human breast, where such existed, and to draw forth instantaneous and congenial sensations. He was from nature so complete a master of the *res ludicra*, that, whatever his pencil intended for a burlesque, must inevitably prove such to every human eye;—an indubitable test of genius, and in some sort, independent of technical precision in the execution. On this ground, doubtless, the judgment of Sir Joshua Reynolds rested. Genuine irresistible humour flowed also through the pen as well as the pencil of Bunbury, as every reader, imbued with a moderate portion of the *animal risibile*, will find himself involuntarily ready to acknowledge, in a perusal of the sage directions for bad horsemen, by Professor Geoffry Gambado. In the delineation of picturesque and mountain scenery, he drew with the hand of a master; his performances of that kind are full of enthusiasm, nature, and taste, and extremely valued by their possessors. This, it may be safely avered, will ever be the case with his works in general, of which it is regretted that a list cannot here be given, accompanied with specimens of his poetic talent; both which *desiderata* it is intended to supply on some future occasion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WRITTEN AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

AGAIN has Time roll'd round this sphere,
And bid it pass in our review:—
Adieu, thou old and fading year,
Thou never wilt return;—adieu!

Thy date's expir'd, another round
Will now begin, and fly as fast;
Then, like a dream, be no more found,
Like thee, for ever, ever, past.

Then will another that succeed,
Another and another still;
And still another, in that's stead,
Will fill its place in Nature's wheel.

Thus, till this fabric be dissolv'd,
This world, with all its works, be done;
Thus has it ceaseless still revolv'd
E'er since creation first begun.

Thus fly the moments, minutes, hours;
Thus pass the days, weeks, months, and years;
Thus centuries pass;—Time still devours
Itself, as soon as it appears.

Eras and epochs flourish now,
Now empires over empires sway;
Now revolutions make them bow,
And others rise whilst these decay.

Where's Greece, once flourishing and free?
Where's Rome, with mighty Cæsars crown'd?
Where's thy proud seat, O Nineveh?
And Babylon great, where art thou found?

Shadows of Time! you've rose and pass'd,
And like a shade your glory's flown;
Those sunk in ruins; these a waste;
Forgot, untrod, unheard, unknown!

Blush,

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Blush, Greatness, for thy fancied state;
Sigh, Conquest,—drop thy sword and sigh;
In these see your "false scale complete;"
Thus, Conquest, sink! thus, Grandeur, lie!

The spire, the pyramid, the dome,
The marble pillar, the brazen bust,
To nothing falls, forgot its room;—
Time crumbles all things into dust!

E'en now, e'en whilst I muse and write,
All things are hast'ning to decay:
My life grows older with to-night,
And older with to-morrow day.

And, lo! my midnight taper, see
How in the socket sinks its fire!
It shortens imperceptibly,
And, like the year, will soon expire.

And thou, myself, how like this light!
How like the passing transient year!
A time will come, a fatal night,
When thou, like them, must disappear!

But Heav'n, in mercy, hides the date;
Foreknowledge would give life a gloom;
Hope cheers me in this present state,
And looks for better things to come.

Hope tells me yet I years may live,
Reflection views the uncertainty,
Experience does examples give,
Whilst Reason cries, "Prepare to die!"

Hark! the clock strikes;—there dies the year!
Quiet and calm it goes resign'd:
Oh, when my mortal hour appear,
Grant, Heav'n, that I such peace may find!

Grant, tho' my life should, like the year,
Be sometimes clouded and o'ercast,
Yet let my setting sun be clear,
Life's evening be serene at last.

O, come Religion, to my breast;
Come Virtue, let me live with thee;
Come Nuptial Love, give life thy zest;
Come Friendship, blest in harmony.

From you the purest pleasures flow,
Unmixt with vanity and strife;
You teach the duties which I owe
In social and domestic life.

So let me still that road pursue
Which first in early life I chose;
Where Innocence her flowers strew,
And consciousness of mind repose.

Then, tho' the world's rough storms arise,
When life has into age declin'd,
Integrity, with cloudless skies,
Will give its sun-shine to the mind.

Till, at the length, just like the year,
I sink in death and nature's gloom;
Calmly, and quiet disappear,
Resign'd, to give another room!

Ringwood. W. B.

SONNET.

WRITTEN ON VISITING THE SITE OF CARTHAGE, IN THE YEAR 1809.

"*Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma;—*
At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi."
VIRG.

YE teeming wastes, ye massive piles, of old,
Proud CARTHAGE' site!—where erst glitt'ring car
Pre-eminent in gorgeous triumph roll'd—
Barbaric pomp and pageantry of war!

Grim Moloch's shrine, and wild Ambition's tomb,
Archives of perfidy detested be—
No laughing Ceres will thy traits resume,
Crimson'd with crimes, and stain'd with infamy.

No golden lyre awakes the inspir'd lay,
No frolic Loves amid the hamlet dwell;
By ruin'd cisterns* lurking foxes stray,
Upon the tow'r† the owl stands centinel!‡

His rapid flight stern Desolation bends,
And o'er the guilty land his sable wing extends.

Feb. 8, 1812. G. H. T.

TO CONSOLATION.

GREAT is the need of Consolation's voice,
To cheer the abject wand'rer on his way;
To lull each pang and bid the heart rejoice,
Ere clouds of sorrow dim life's last bright ray!

For not, Oh man! to crown thy transient day,
Is much lov'd happiness for certain given;
On earth 'twere vain to court the lengthen'd stay
Of her whose native dwelling is in Heaven!

Sweet Consolation! when before thy throne,
The suppliant bends to crave thy healing balm,
With kind complaisance for his woes atone,
And e'en sad Sorrow of her sting disarm.

Stem the strong tide, and check the boist'rous billow;
And smooth the roughness of his thorny pillow.

Aug. 1811. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

* "*Ruin'd cisterns,*"—immense subterraneous apartments formed to contain water, seventeen are still to be seen in an extraordinary state of preservation.

† "*The tow'r,*"—the remains of a temple said to have been dedicated to Diana. This tower, the cisterns and granaries contiguous, with some detached masses of earth, serving as indications of an aqueduct, are the only monuments of the once-famed city of Carthage.

‡ "The owl stands centinel in the watch-tower of Afrasiab."—*Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar.*

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BETTY AMLETT.

AN ELEGIAC BALLAD, BY JOHN MAYNE.

The Living may learn knowledge from the Dead.
OLD EPITAPH.

O! DROP a tear for Betty Amlett,
Led astray from Wisdom's ways;
Ah! once the blithest in the hamlet,
Now a scaffold ends her days!

Behold her bending in contrition,
Mark her supplicating eye;
In vain for life her sad petition—
Justice dooms, and death is nigh!

Around a rueful look she glances
On the friends of former years;
While pity, as her end advances,
Trickles down their cheeks in tears.

Endearing scenes of long-lost pleasure
Rush upon her troubled mind;
Sweet Faith and Truth's unfading treasure
Left neglected far behind!

Abas'd, she thinks in deep dejection
What she is, and might have been;
And, shudd'ring, starts with recollection
At the dreadful gulf between!

Like some fair flow'r on Life's wild common,
By the gale at random blown,
All that on earth adorns a woman,
INNOCENCE, was overthrown!

Then, driv'n by shame and indiscretion,
Wand'ring outcast and forlorn,
Remote from home or habitation,
Fed with berries from the thorn—

Down yonder lane, where rank weeds blossom,
Sad and sorrowful her plight;
An infant clinging to her bosom,
First beheld the morning light!

Ye, who at ease are happy mothers,
All your cares and pains forgot,
O think, in pity think, on others,
Want and wretchedness their lot!

For want she saw her infant languish,
None to succour, none to save;
And, frantic with despair and anguish,
Plung'd it headlong in the wave!

Yet drop a tear for Betty Amlett,
Lo! at Mercy's shrine she prays;
Ah! once the gentlest in the hamlet—
Kind and true in better days.

But time mispent in youth's sweet season,
Folly learnt in Guilt's abode,
And Vice that shuns the light of Reason,
Led her far away from GOD!

Behold her now in deep contrition,
For her crimes afraid to die!
And, maidens, from her sad condition,
Learn to fix your thoughts on high!

Or humble or obscure your dwelling,
Wisdom's ways will lead to fame;
For Virtue, Pride and Pomp excelling,
Decks with gems a spotless name.

But woman, void of pure devotion,
Tho' she live in splendid halls,
Puff'd with the pride of vain emotion,
Like a fenceless city falls!

Now, o'erwhelm'd with guilt and sorrow,
Betty Amlett's course is run!
Ah! ne'er to see another morrow,
Nor behold the setting sun!

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. THOMAS WILLES COOPER (OLD STREET), *for an Apparatus to be fixed on the Naves of Wheels and Beds of Axle-trees of Carriages, so as to prevent Accidents from the Axle-trees breaking, &c.*

TO attain the objects described in this specification, Mr. Cooper fixes to the carriage or beds of axle-trees, straps of iron, brass, or any other proper metal, secured by screwed bolts and clips projecting forward over the naves of the wheels, in what shape such carriage or beds of axle-trees may require. He fixes to the axle-trees, or to the beds of the axle-trees, straps of iron, brass, or any other metal, projecting forwards under the naves of the wheels, which are secured by screwed bolts and clips: he fixes to the naves of the wheels grooved flanched hoops made of iron, brass, or any other metal, or instead of these hoops being secured on the naves of the wheels, he has the boxes of the wheels made longer than the naves, projecting out at the back with two flanches on each of them, to form the grooves. He has likewise joint hoops, made of iron, brass, &c. with the joints at the bottom, and fixed fast to the lower straps under the naves of the wheels, to remain loose in between the flanches of the grooved hoops, or between the flanches on the boxes of the wheels, and secured to the top

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top straps by either screwed keyed bolts, or keyed keys. He secures covers to the jointed hoops by rivets or screws, to keep the dirt from the hoops. By these and other contrivances, the carriage will not drop more than a quarter of an inch should the axle-tree break; and when an accident occurs, this contrivance keeps the wheels in their proper situation, and prevents the carriage from falling down, and enables it to go forward on its journey without any danger. Or, if the linch pins get out, or the nuts come off, the wheels will slide forward to get off till stopped by the joint hoops against the back flanch of the hoops, and prevents the wheels getting off, and can proceed on its journey without any danger, and may be fixed to any carriage, and by taking out either the top bolts or keyed keys, the joint hoops fall down, so that the wheel or wheels may be taken off and oiled, or, when done with, the internal hoops, by taking out the bolts which keep the hoops on the naves, may be taken off.

It is said in recommendation of this invention, that the thing has been tried on the carriage of a stage coach in the following manner. The arm of the axle-tree cut three parts through, and the coach loaded, went several miles in this situation without linch pins or nuts; after which the arm of the axle-tree was broken off, and the carriage went several miles farther, loaded, with the axle-tree out, with the same facility as before. These preservers can be fixed to any carriage, notwithstanding the same may have been many years in use, and not be discerned without minutely examining the carriages and creating but little additional weight.

MR. PETER JOSEPH BROWN (HENRIETTA STREET), *for an improved Construction of Buoys for Ships or Vessels, and for mooring Chains, &c.*

Instead of constructing buoys of wood or of iron, Mr. Brown constructs them of copper or of brass, or of any other metal, or mixture of metals: the said buoys are hollow water-tight-vessels, of any form that may be required, but the nearer they approach to the form of a sphere, the more buoyant are they in proportion to their weight. The said buoys may from time to time receive a coating of pitch, tar, varnish, or paint, to defend them the longer against the action of the water. The said metallic buoys being very sonorous, are intended also to be employed occasionally as a substitute for ships' bells: for this purpose it is only necessary to strike the buoy suspended, with a wooden mallet. The patentee proposes to attach a little mast to coast or other buoys, which may carry a vane, with the soundings, bearings, and distances of the neighbouring buoys, &c. and particular buoys, when this may be desireable, may carry a lamp or lamps attached to their masts, or they may be particularly adopted and constructed in the upper part of the buoy. By this invention a ship's buoy is prevented from getting foul of the anchor, by attaching to the buoy-rope, any where near its middle, another buoy, called the carrier, which by its buoyant effort to reach the surface, keeps the lower part of the buoy rope constantly on the stretch. So to float a heavy chain in great depth, he attaches to different parts of the chain below the main, a buoy-carrier of sufficient capacity to maintain respectively, that portion of chain which is between carrier and carrier. These carriers may, in some cases, be made of wood, like the buoys in common use. To obviate the difficulty of placing long chains in deep water, the chains themselves are made buoyant, by substituting for links carrier buoys furnished with rings at both ends, to facilitate their junction with the different portions of the chain, and which portions of chain may be composed of long rods, with eyes or rings at each end. Mr. B. substitutes for the chains in use, chains composed of portions of hollow cylinders or prisms, of convenient length, attached to each other in succession by rings, chains, links, &c. taking care that the buoyant capacity of those portions of cylinders, &c. be sufficient to maintain themselves and the other rings made use of to join them. These buoyant chains present this advantage, that they may be made of such a diameter as to prevent the possibility of their getting entangled between the rudder and stern part of ships that come in contact with them.

MR. JOSEPH BAGNAL'S (WALSAL), *for a Method of making Bridle-bits, Snaffles, &c. of Iron, Steel, or other Metals.*

The nature of this invention is thus described: The rings, sides, or cheeks, of bridle-bits, &c. are to be made with an opening or division thereon, guarded and closed by moveable levers, slides, pins, catches, or other contrivances, by which the heads, reins, harness, &c. may

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may be fastened, put on, and taken off, such bridle-bits, without buckles, or unstitching the same, for convenience and utility of cleaning, fresh polishing, or plating, the said bits, or iron-work, and cleaning the reins and harness separate from each other, and for altering, changing, repairing, and preserving, the same. The mode of performing this is shewn by certain figures attached to the Specification, one of which exhibits the catch of the eye, in which the leather is fastened on the bit, and in the other is exhibited the leather or other work which moves on and off the bits. The object of this method is to unite the bit and leather in such a manner as to prevent accidents, that frequently occur by the failure of the buckle tongue, or the breaking of the leather, and also to add to the convenience and facility of separating the bit from the leather, for the purpose of cleaning, &c. The principle is applicable to the martingale, as well as to bridles.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS'S (HIGH-WYCOMBE), *for an Improved Reflecting Circle or Semicircle.*

It is intended, by this invention, to combine the measuring principle, with a circular or semicircular protractor, in such manner, that in measuring any angle, the index or limb of the instrument shall pass over the whole of the measured angle. By the contrivance, any angle taken in the field, may be at once protracted in actual magnitude, without the trouble of reading off. This will be found very useful in military surveying, where the true situations of objects can at once be determined, and the sketch corrected at the same time that it is taken: a vernier is applied to read off the angle with more accuracy. Thus the reflecting circle or semicircle, is divided into 360° or 180°, instead of double the number, as in the repeating circle, and the same length of arc is obtained to engrave divisions upon, which a sextant of a radius equal to the length of the sliding bar would have. The instrument is thus described:—to the radius, or limb, of a circular protractor, there is an index-glass fixed; the horizon-glass is fixed to a moveable bar. This bar slides upon a pin attached to the limb, or radius, carrying the index-glass, which pin is adjusted so that there may be no apparent index error. The sliding bar will move over half the real angle, and the principal limb protract the true one.

MR. JOSEPH BASTONE'S (BRIDGEWATER), *for Improvements applicable to Bedsteads, and various other Things.*

We cannot describe the nature of this invention without the aid of figures; it depends on the peculiarity of a joint, by which any two pieces of wood, or metal, of any size, in any position, or for any purpose, may be firmly framed together. This joint may be varied in size, and in the position of the hooks or mortice; and there may be as many hooks and mortices in each, as may be deemed expedient, according to the use to which it is applied. The shape of the joint may be straight or curved; may be made of any metal, composition of metals, or of wood, as circumstances may require. The invention is applicable to many articles of furniture, but is particularly advantageous and useful in bedsteads, affording a simple and very expeditious method of putting together, taking apart, and moving them, from one room to another, as well by a common servant, as by one accustomed to cabinet or upholstery business, and not a single tool is required to perform it. Bedsteads made with these joints, leave no harbor for vermin in any part of them, and will render the tent, or camp, bedstead, a commodious and cleanly substitute for bureau and press bedsteads. The patentee further adds, that the strength of his joint is inferior to none, the whole power lying in the extreme ends, and when together, is as strong as any framed glued joint can possibly be, and much firmer than any screw or mortice tenon, for wherever there is a mortice, or hole, the part is materially weakened, but this joint strengthens the part, and is not liable to injury. The joint is applicable to any articles of furniture, where facility of removal or convenience of packing, are of any importance, as chairs, tables, sofas, also in machines, millwork, &c.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM STURGEON'S (HOWLAND-STREET, LONDON), *for Improved Castors.*

Instead of constructing castors in the usual manner, so as to support the feet, or bearing parts of the furniture, upon a wheel or roller, or other revolving cylindrical instrument, turning upon pivots, and

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and allowed to traverse, in any horizontal direction, by means of a vertical axis, or centre of motion; the improved castors are spherical balls. The ball is placed beneath the bearing part in a cell or cavity, which is fixed to the foot or bearing part. And, in order that the said ball, or spherical piece, shall not be liable to fall out of its cell, it is included therein by means of a perforated cover, adapted and screwed to the lower part of the said metallic cap, so as to admit of a certain portion of the surface of the said ball, to be prominent through the perforation, and beyond the surface of the cover, to the extent of about the third part of its circumference. In the cell are disposed six friction rollers, on which the ball moves, and by means of which, it is at liberty to revolve in any manner whatsoever. As an example: if the ball of one inch in diameter be made use of, the six friction-rollers are each to be one-third of an inch in diameter, and so disposed in one and the same horizontal plain, that the lines joining the pivots of each roller shall be made to range in the sides of an hexagon, circumscribing a circle of one inch and one-sixth part in diameter, nearly. The ball thus circumstanced, if made to rest upon, or against, the interior faces of the rollers, will be confined by a suitable re-action, as well sideways as downwards, and will be duly disposed to roll in any direction, and if applied to a floor or other surface, will perform the office of a castor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

AGRICULTURE.

A GENERAL View of the System of Enclosing Waste Lands. By W. Beasley. 2s.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Customs of London, otherwise called Arnold's Chronicle. 4to. 1l. 16s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of U. Zwingle, the Swiss Reformer. Translated by John Aikin, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of the late Rev. G. Whitfield, A.M. By the Rev. I. Gillie. 8vo. 9s.

The Life of R. Cumberland, esq. embracing a critical Examination of his various Writings. By W. Mudford. 8vo. 16s.

Biographia Dramatica; or, a Companion to the Play-House; originally compiled by D. E. Barker, esq. and corrected and continued from 1764 to 1811, by I. Reed and S. Jones. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s.

CLASSICS.

A Chart of Ten Numerals, in Two Hundred Tongues. By the Rev. R. Patrick, vicar of Sculcoats Hall. 5s.

COMMERCE.

Plan for the better Protection of British Commerce. By I. Crump. 2s.

A Report relative to the Commercial Relations of the United Kingdom. By W. Waddington, esq. 1s.

DRAMA.

Count Julian, a Tragedy. fc. 4s. 6d.

The Third Volume of a Series of Plays; in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger Passions of the Mind; each Passion being the Subject of a Tragedy and a Comedy. By Joanna Baillie. 8vo. 9s.

EDUCATION.

A Vindication of Mr. Lancaster's System. By a Member of the Royal Institution. 5s.

Phædri Fabulæ, in Usum Scholarum Expurgatæ. Cum Notis Anglicis, studio C. Bradley, A.M. 3s. 6d.

Conversation, interspersed with Poems, for the amusement and instruction of Youth. 3s.

Illustrations of Rhythmus: Selections for the Illustration of a Course of Instructions on the Rhythmus and Utterance of the English Language; with an Introductory Essay on the Application of Rhythmical Science to the Treatment of Impediments, and the Improvement of our National Oratory; and an Elementary Analysis of the Science and Practice of Elocution, Composition, &c. By John Thelwall, esq. professor of the Science and Practice of Elocution. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Instinct displayed, in a Collection of well authenticated Facts, exemplifying the extraordinary Sagacity of various Species of the Animal Creation. By Priscilla Wakefield. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

HISTORY.

A Narrative of the Persecution of H. L. De Costa Percira Furtudo de Mendonça, Imprisoned

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imprisoned and tried by the Inquisition; with the By-Laws of the Inquisition, ancient and modern. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Neale's History of the Puritans, abridged by W. Parsons; with a Life of the Author, by J. Toulmin. Vol. II. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A History of the Long Parliament, with plates. By J. May, esq. 4to. 31s. 6d.

LAW.

Report of the Trial of E. Sheridan, M.D. for a Misdemeanour. 4s.

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A Report on the Medicinal Effects of a Spring lately discovered at Sandrocks, in the Isle of Wight. By Wm. Lampriere, M. D. &c. 7s.

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A Report of the Mineralogy of Derbyshire, published by order of the Board of Agriculture. By John Farey. With maps and sections. Vol. I. 21s.

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Plans and Views of the Abbey Royal of St. Dennis, the ancient Mausoleum of the Kings of France. Imp. 4to. 16s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Voyages and Travels in the Years 1809, 10, and 11, in Gibraltar, Sardinia, &c. By Mr. J. Galt. 4to. 1l. 16s.

PROCEEDINGS

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PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE SOCIETY OF HARLEM.

THE Society of Sciences, at Harlem, established about 60 years since, has been lately occupied about the consideration of a Memoir, by Dr. Bonn, a physician of Amsterdam, relative to the *Mastodonte*, or Mammoth, of the Ohio; accompanied with a fine skeleton drawing of that astonishing animal. The theory developed in this paper, is both curious and interesting. M. Dionysius Van de Wynpersse, professor at Leyden, has bequeathed to this institution a *Hydrophane*, which is estimated to be worth 500 Dutch florins.

This Society, having taken into consideration the fatal effects of rain-water, kept in leaden tanks, or running through leaden gutters, so as to imbibe a portion of that pernicious metal, has offered a prize to any one who shall write a Dissertation, at once clear and succinct, but at the same time complete, on this subject.

1. It is required to prove, by experiment, in what manner any water is poisoned by lead; if the *ceruse*, used for painting the wood leading to the troughs, contributes any thing, and in what degree, to the evil; and what are the best modes of preventing the fatal maladies resulting therefrom?

2. To ascertain whether the enamel, given to certain earthen-wares by means of lead, serves to poison the aliments contained in them, as has been lately suspected; and what are the most efficacious means of preventing the same?

The following prize questions have also been published:

1. What is the influence of the oxygene of the atmospheric air, when combined, or not combined, with the action of light, in respect to the change of colors?

2. Are there any certain indications afforded by the flight of birds, or the cries of animals, so as to denote the change of weather, or of the seasons?

3. What is the actual result of experience, concerning the purification of stagnant and corrupt water, as well as other impure substances, by means of charcoal?

4. What is the real difference in the constituent principles of the sugar-cane and the sucro-mucilagenous productions of certain plants and trees? Do the latter contain true sugar, or can their products be converted into sugar?

5. To avoid the uncertainty that exists relative to the choice of different kinds of vinegars, applicable to different uses, as well for culinary purposes as for anti-septic applications, &c. it is demanded, (1.) What are the various properties and principles of the different kinds of vinegar, and what is the best mode of ascertaining their excellencies without recurring to tedious chemical piraseis? (2.) What kinds of vinegar, according to the chemical tests, are best fitted for the different uses in life; and how may the traffic in vinegar be best extended and improved, by the improvement of the commodity?

6. What is the apparent origin of spermaceti; and can this substance be separated from the oil of the whale with advantageous effect?

7. Is it possible, from our knowledge of the constituent principles of the aliments of animals, to explain certain constituent parts of the human body, as, for instance, *calcareous earth*, *soda*, *phosphorus*, *iron*, &c.? And, if these be not created by means of aliments, are they produced by any and what mode of action appertaining to living organs?

8. Has any thing, and what, been demonstrated concerning the acceleration of the germination of seeds, first attempted by Humbolt, who sprinkled them with oxygenated muriatic acid? And are there any other means that may be employed with advantage, except manure and heat, to accelerate the production of plants in general, and their vegetation in particular? How is it to be demonstrated from the physiology of plants, in what manner these processes are carried into effect? And what lessons of practical utility can be drawn from the experiments already made, so as to promote the cultivation of useful vegetables?

9. What is the nature, depth, variation, and extent, of the moveable sands in Holland, especially on the confines of the North Sea? What indications are to be formed from what are already known in respect to practical utility, both as to digging for wells and laying the foundations of edifices, sluices, &c.?

A premium of fifty ducats, in addition to the ordinary prize, is offered for a satisfactory reply to each of the questions numbered 1, 4, 5, 6, and 9.

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SOCIETY OF WETTERAU.

The Society of Natural History, of Wetterau, in the duchy of Darmstadt, founded on the 28th of September, 1808, at Hanau, by Counsellor Leonhard, the Doctors Kopp, Gaertner, and Mayer, together with Messrs. Nace, of Aschafenburg; and Wenzel, Scherbius, and Poppe, of Francfort, have not only commenced their proceedings, but taken measures, for the publication of the first volume of their labors. At the last meeting, M. Leonhard read a memoir on the fossils of Wetterau, and M. Kopp pointed out the means of using the uric acid in dying, together with a description of a species of the Agaric (*Agaricus muscarius*) of Kamtschatka.

Among the honorary members of this institution, the names of Messrs. Vogte, Ebel, Gerning, and Schutz, together with many of the princes and counts in the neighbourhood, are included. The whole consists of 300 associates, selected from the principal cities of Germany, as well as from London, Moscow, Paris, Upsal, Madrid, Pavia, and Philadelphia in North America. One of the most remarkable regulations respecting this society is the following:—"Every member is to furnish a biographical article concerning himself, together with a correct account of all his works."

SOCIETY OF CHERBOURG.

The Academic Society of Cherbourg has recommenced its proceedings; and, among others, received and read the following memoirs:

1. A dissertation on the hospital of Cherbourg, accompanied with observations on various establishments of this kind.

2. An eulogium on the late M. Delaville, founder of the society, by the Abbé Lambert.

3. Observations on the extraordinary degree of heat experienced at Cherbourg, July 12, 1808, by M. Henri de Laroque.

4. Observations on the carriage of seawater, by M. Delaville.

5. A memoir on Cotyledons, by M. Vartel.

6. An historical dissertation on the researches made in the Cotentin for medals,

And, 7. Memoirs of M. Noel, on the social economy, commerce, harbour, and roads, of Cherbourg.

SOCIETY OF MEDICINE OF VIENNA.

The Emperor of Austria has renewed his offer of a prize for the best essay of those candidates who may be disposed to point out such native drugs as are capable of replacing those of India, which have become exceedingly scarce in consequence of the maritime war. The following are the questions, which have been previously submitted to the Faculty of Medicine at Vienna.

1. What are the substances appertaining to any one of the three kingdoms of nature, existing in any of the states on the Continent, with an exception of those mentioned in the Dispensary of Vienna, which are distinguished by curative and perhaps specific properties, so as to be serviceable in certain maladies? By what facts and experiments have these curative properties been ascertained? And which of these indigenous drugs may be employed with most safety, in the place of these now brought from India?

2. As there are many native plants which contain camphor, what method ought to be followed in order to extract this principle in the least costly manner? What other body, with an exception of naptha and balsamic oils, can be best employed in the place of camphor?

3. What medicinal substance is best calculated to supply the place of *quinquina*, or Jesuit's bark? And what composition can be substituted in its place?

4. What indigenous plant can be used as a substitute for the leaves of senna? And what native plant, with an exception to the *gratiola*, is best calculated as a substitute for jalap? What drug may be found on the Continent of Europe that will most efficaciously replace ipecacuanah, the minerals being excepted?

5. How can opium be most advantageously produced in this country, from the same plant whence it is extracted in the East? And from what other species of plants can a drug be produced, that shall be entirely analogous to opium?

MONTHLY

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MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested to be sent under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

MR. SOANE'S LECTURES,
Delivered in the Royal Academy of London, January, 1812.

THE professor was this year permitted to conclude his lectures on this most important of the sister arts. He commenced with the history and description of the arch, and its grandest application, the bridge, which

"With easy sweep bestrides the chasing flood." *Thomson.*

He next descanted on the dome, praising judiciously many of the ancients, for their just application of this sublime portion of the art, and censured Sir Christopher Wren's application of that of St. Paul's cathedral. The spire and steeple next came under his notice, and he gave many judicious criticisms on their use and origin, which, by a far-fetched hypothesis, he supposed might be traced to the pyramids of Egypt. He next touched on internal decorations, and principally staircases; and then expatiated on propriety of design, and exactness of proportion, instancing the semi-circular porticoes in the north and south sides of St. Paul's, as an instance of harmony of proportion to the whole; and the front of the admiralty as possessing the opposite defects.

Mr. Soane paid many just compliments to our best English architects; and was profuse in his encomiums on the clumsy, tasteless Vanbrugh, whom he styled, "the Shakespeare of Architecture!" Rather, we should say, "the Blackmore," whose cumbrous heaviness of style he most resembles. This is however no wonder, for the modes of construction of Vanbrugh and the professor, do certainly assimilate; but we should not have noticed it, had it not then been pointedly shewn. Weight, quantity of materials, and massiveness of construction, give place in these schools to lightness, elegance, and mathematical knowledge of the arch, and its beauties. None of this school could have executed such a building as St. Paul's, or any of Wren's despised edifices, with so small a quantity of materials, or have so suspended a dome, as the sublime structure of St. Paul's, on perforated *pendentives*. Compare St. Peter's at Rome with it, and it must vanish into nothing, sink into the air before its merits, and all its architects bow to the fame of Wren. At the close of the lectures to the students, the professor lectured the academy, and gave them a proper temperate rebuke for their conduct in suspending his lectures last season; and announced, that this would be the last time he should have the honor of addressing them, did they not retract their proceedings on that occasion. The lectures on the whole were excellent, and were most liberally illustrated by an immense quantity of beautiful and valuable drawings, and must have served to instruct the students in a very high degree.

MR. FLAXMAN'S LECTURES.

During the last month, Mr. Flaxman delivered his second course of lectures on sculpture, to the students in the Royal Academy, which was numerously attended by the members, students, and exhibitors. We resume our attention to this eminent artist's lectures, with peculiar satisfaction, as Mr. Flaxman is now confessedly the best sculptor in Europe. After giving an account of the several ems of sculpture, among the earlier nations of antiquity, he delivered a luminous critique on subsequent periods, and paid particular attention to the early sculpture of England, which he elucidated by a variety of casts and drawings; marking them by just and forcible observations, which tended to throw many new lights on the neglected branch of national antiquities. His lectures were received with that attention and satisfactory applause, that reflected equal honor on the learned professor, and his enlightened audience.

"THE BLIND FIDLER," *engraved by John Burnett, from a Picture by David Wilkie, esq. R.A. Published by* BOYDELLS, *London.*

The picture from which this very excellent print is engraven, was one of the most admired pictures in the exhibition of 1806, and is too well known to need much description. It was purchased at a liberal price, by Sir George Beaumont, to whom the print is dedicated. Mr. Burnett has proved himself, by this print, to possess graphic talents of the highest order, which he has executed in a very beautiful style. One merit in this print must not be overlooked, which is the fidelity with which the manner and

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and touch of the painter are represented. Neither can we forbear pointing out the excellency of the fidler himself, which is as perfect a transcript of the painting as the graver can express; and (what is too rare among our engravers) the drawing is perfectly correct, without any ostentation of academical knowledge. The head of the old man, with his back to the fire, is another very fine part of the plate, as is the group of the mason snapping his fingers to the music to amuse the child. The hand and arm of the mother is another proof of the knowledge of the human figure before praised; in fact, the whole of the figures are beautifully executed. The accessories are also much to be praised, and the difference of style between the metal, wood, vegetables, and draperies, are convincing proofs of this artist's powers of discrimination.

Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, placed in the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall-Mall, for Exhibition and Sale, 1812.

This useful adjunct to the Royal Academy, has just opened its doors to the view of the public, and gives convincing proofs of the increasing energies of the British school. The merits of the different works of art shall be discussed in our next Number, contenting ourselves at present with this general praise, and in giving publicity to the very liberal premiums offered for the ensuing year:

1. For the best picture in historical or poetical composition, three hundred guineas.

2. For the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, two hundred guineas.

3. For the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, one hundred guineas.

4. For the best landscape, one hundred guineas.

INTELLIGENCE.

In a few days will be published, the third volume of Mr. BRITTON'S "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," with seventy engravings. Among other subjects, it comprises historical and descriptive accounts, with numerous illustrative engravings of plans, views, elevations, and details, of the following edifices, viz. Waltham-Abbey Church; Hedingham Castle; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Roslyn Chapel, Scotland; St. Nicholas' Chapel, and the Red Mount Chapel, Lynn; Priory Church, at Christ Church; Norwich Cloister; St. James's Tower, and Abbey Gatewary, Bury; School's Tower, Oxford; Castle-Acre Priory, Norfolk; the curious Door-way to Lullington Church.

In a few days will be published, a splendid volume, consisting of twenty-four engravings, and an ample portion of letter-press, entitled, "The Fine Arts of the English School;" edited by J. Britton, F.S.A. The plates are engraved by Scott, J. Pye, Cardon, Scriven, Le Keux, Bond, &c., from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, West, Gainsborough, Romney, Westall, Howard, Shee, Turner, Northcote, &c.; others from sculpture, by Banks, Flaxman, and Nollekens: also four plates, illustrative of the architecture and construction of St. Paul's church. The literary essays are—A Memoir of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by James Northcote, esq. R.A.—A Memoir of G. Romney, by T. Phillips, esq. R.A.—A Memoir of the Marquis of Granby, by J. M. Good, esq.—A Memoir of Dunning Lord Ashburton, by John Adolphus, esq.; and other Essays, by Edward Aikin, esq.; R. Hunt, esq.; Prince Hoare, esq.; and the Editor.

The splendid engraving of the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in Egypt, undertaken by the late very ingenious Mr. LEGAT, from a picture painted for the purpose, by Mr. Stothard, in which are introduced all the principal officers who were engaged in that memorable campaign, is about to be published by Mr. BOWYER. Mr. Legat worked constantly upon this plate for about three years; and his incessant application and continued efforts to render this work equal to those of the immortal Woollet, so completely destroyed his health, that he fell a sacrifice to his exertions just as they were drawing to a close.—This plate is exactly the same size, and, from all the circumstances attending it, must be of course the only proper companion, either to the Death of Nelson, now publishing by Messrs. Boydell, or that by Messrs. Hewth and West.

Works published.

One Hundred Engravings from Paintings on Greek Vases, which have never been published. Drawn and etched by Adam Buck, from private collections now in England. Part the first, of ten parts, 15s. each, or 6l. 6s. to subscribers for the whole.

Part I. of Picturesque Views and Scenery of Norway. By J. W. Edy. Containing ten colored prints, with descriptions, elegantly printed on wove super-royal folio, by Bulmer and Co. and hot-pressed. 3l. 3s.

Part I. of Portraits of illustrious and celebrated Persons in the reigns of James I. Charles II. and James II. consisting of 28 prints from Vandyke, Kneller, &c. Engraved by J. Smith, and revised by Earlom,

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with biographical memoirs, by J. Watkins, L.L.D. Printed by Bulmer and Co. on super royal folio and hot-pressed. 4l. 14s. 6d. in boards.

Sixteen colored Views in the South Seas, &c. after drawings by Webber, with descriptive letter-press. Printed by Bulmer and Co. on a fine wove Columbier folio, and hot-pressed. 8l. 8s. in boards.

Miscellaneous Etchings. By J. S. Cottman, from his own designs, containing 28 Prints of Antiquities. Dedicated to Sir H. E. Englefield, with index, super royal folio, 2l. 12s. 6d. extra boards.

The fourth Number of Vol. III. of the celebrated work, called Liber Veritatis, after the original drawings of Claude le Lorrain, the fifth and last number of the work will be published in a short time. 1l. 11s. 6d. each number, proofs 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Blind Fiddler, from the celebrated picture painted by D. Wilkie, R.A. Dedicated to Sir George Beaumont, bart. Engraved in the line manner by S. Burnet. Proofs 4l. 4s. prints 2l. 2s. size 19 by 24 inches long.

A View of the Island of St. Thomas, taken from the Havensicht. Engraved by Stadler, after a drawing by Vieillet. Price 10s. 6d. colors 25s. size 21½ by 25 inches long.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE illustrious LA PLACE has lately been created a Count of the French Empire, and other titles of nobility have been conferred on the most distinguished Savans in France. In short, the triumphs of Napoleon are, it must candidly be admitted, as great in Arts as in Arms, and the danger to old establishments, and to the domination of prejudices, is as imminent from the influence of one as from the effects of the other. We wish, therefore, to see him as VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED, by the British government, in his patronage of Letters and Arts, as in the field of Mars; and the ascendency of blockheads, sycophants, and unprincipled lawyers, give way, at the British court, to the authority of learning, science, and philosophy! Such a contest would be more worthy of the dignity of human nature than the miserable waste of blood, in which, for ten years, we have been foolishly engaged! How grateful it would be to see a batch of Peers created from among our Men of Letters, (our intellectual nobles) instead of being selected, as in the reign of Charles the Second, from among persons distinguished only for the baseness of their sycophancy, their skill in quibbling at Westminster, and their feats over the bottle or on the race-course at Newmarket! Napoleon will, we fear, have strong pretensions to the title of LE GRAND, till the British court magnanimously, and with its wonted power, shall oppose him in arts as well as arms, and give their legitimate ascendency in the State to genius, science, and literature. The unequivocal honors conferred in universities or in scientific institutions, ought, in a civilized and enlightened age, to become at least as certain steps to wealth and distinction, as successful sophistry in that venal profession which, unhappily for Britain, has for many years been one of the most accessible paths to rank and power.

That true Greek, THOMAS TAYLOR, has finished his translation of the entire works of ARISTOTLE, viz. his Metaphysics; his treatise against the Dogmas of Xenophanes, Zeno, and Gorgias; his Mechanical Problems; his Fragment on Audibles; his Treatises on the World, addressed to Alexander the Great; and on the Virtues and Vices. Fifty copies only have been printed of the whole of this translation, which was undertaken and prosecuted with no other view than the dissemination of knowledge. The text is accompanied with Copious Elucidations from the best Greek Commentators, viz. Alexander Aphrodisiensis, Syrianus, Ammonius Hermæas, Priscianus, Olympiodorus, Simplicius, &c.

The same distinguished translator and philosopher is engaged in writing a Dissertation, in which the principal Dogmas of the Philosophy of Aristotle will be unfolded, and the ignorance of his Philosophy, which has prevailed since the destruction of the schools by Justinian, will be exposed; and "the fallacy," says Mr. Taylor, "of what has been called philosophy since the time of the Greeks fully detected."

Our distinguished English philosopher, Dr. DAVY, has recommenced his annual Lectures on the Elements of Chemical Philosophy, at the Royal Institution. In his introductory lecture he referred to the

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the extraordinary effects produced by the Voltaic apparatus, which, he said, had done as much for the higher departments of chemistry, as the air-pump for pneumatics, the microscope for natural history, and the telescope for astronomy; and which had not only produced new views in the science to which it particularly belonged, but which likewise promised to enlighten the whole philosophy of nature. In treating of the substances which undergo chemical changes, he said, he should first consider radiant or ethereal matter, known only in motion, or by their effects, particularly the *polarity* of light; the analogy between the powers of the two solar beams and electricity; and the relation of crystalline bodies to light. As in the system of the heavens, said he, gravitation and the projectile force, acting according to constant laws, produce the regular and harmonious motion of the planets, so in the terrestrial cycle of events, the *repulsive* and *attractive* powers of matter are in uniform operation, occasioning a series of consequences flowing in happy order.

We have received and read with great satisfaction the Report of the Society for the support of Gaelic Schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; the president of which is the Right Hon. the Earl of Moray; the treasurer, John Campbell, esq.; the secretaries, Mr. Christopher Anderson; Mr. Robert Paul; and Mr. John Campbell, the Gaelic secretary. The sole object of this institution is to teach the inhabitants, of the Highlands and Islands, to read the Sacred Scriptures in their native tongue. The Report exhibits, among other details, the following facts:—The Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland comprehend not less than one hundred and sixty-two parishes. The Islands form thirty-one of these, and there are about one hundred and thirty-one on the Main Land, where the *Gaelic language* is either preached or generally spoken. The total population of these is at present estimated at nearly *four hundred thousand*, of which between *ninety and one hundred thousand* inhabit the Islands alone. Notwithstanding the various sources of depopulation, it now appears, that the inhabitants of these parts are, in fact, annually on the increase; nay, in the course of the last sixty years, (that is, since 1750,) the population of almost every Highland parish, and every Island, has been doubled:—

ON THE MAIN LAND.		
Fearn, out of 1500	1300	are unable to read.
Gairloch, .. 2945	2549	.....
Lochbroom, 4000	3300	.....
IN THE ISLANDS.		
Kilmuir, Skye, 3056	2718	.....
Stornoway, Lewes, } 4000	2800	.....
Harris, out of 3000	2900	.....
North Uist, out of } 4000	3800	.....

Thus, out of 22,501,—19,367 are incapable of reading either English or Gaelic. Of the *seventy-eight* inhabited islands above stated, a number are at this day still totally unprovided with the means of instruction. They have no resident clergyman—no *missionary* on the royal bounty—no catechist—nor a school of any description whatever! The only advantage which many of them enjoy, is a sermon four times in the course of a year, and others are visited only once in six months! The following is the state of the accounts for 1811:

	£.	s.	d.
By Amount of Donations, ..	412	1	6
Do. Annual Subscriptions, ..	100	16	6
Do. Congregational Collections,	42	10	0
	£555	8	0
To Paid Angus M'Leod, Society's School-master, at Uii, Isle of Lewes, his expences in travelling, ...	2	2	0
Paid him Salary, ...	12	10	0
Paid Nicol Nicolson, Society's School-master, at Melivaig, Gairloch, his expences, ..	2	2	0
Paid him Salary, ...	12	10	0
Paid John M'Leod, Society's School-master, at Badantarbet, Lochbroom, his Salary, ..	12	10	0
Paid John M'Steven, ...	17	3	0
Paid for Stationary, Books, and Printing, ...	64	18	0
Paid Advertising, Use of Rooms for Meetings, Postages, Carriages, and incidental Charges, &c.	17	15	4
Arrears due by Subscribers, ..	30	3	0
In the Bank, ...	383	14	8
	£555	8	0

Mr. SAUMAREZ will publish, in a few days, a work on the Philosophy of Physiology and of Physics; comprehending an examination of all the modern systems of Philosophy.

We are desired to state in explanation that Dr. KENTISH is not proposed as physician to the projected *Madeira-house*

house at Clifton, but that it is to be open to the practice of every physician in the empire.

Mr. LOFFT, in a letter to Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, surmises, that the "new comet is that of December 20th, 1652; and January 9th, 1653; the first of those observed by Hevelius, which, having been seen in Eridanus, was traced, by him, from near the knee of Orion, by the Shield, and by Aldebaran, and by the head of Medusa, very near Algol, up to the shoulder of Perseus, and had its ascending node in 29 ♉ nearly. Period, according to this, 159 years. I have also little doubt that it is the same which was seen last spring, coming down to its peribelion, and not our beautiful comet of the 21st of August."

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH delivered his last charge to the Grand Jury at the sessions for Bombay, held on the 13th of July, in which he commented upon the effects produced by desisting from inflicting capital punishments during the period he had presided in that court; and observed, that 200,000 men had been governed for seven years without a capital punishment, and without any increase of crimes. At the close of the sessions, the foreman of the Grand Jury delivered an address to Sir James, from that body, expressing their regret at the dissolution of the connexion between them and him, and requested that he would sit for his portrait, which they were desirous of placing in the hall where he had so long presided with such distinguished ability.

Mr. ROBERT BAKEWELL, a gentleman whose name is known to our readers, is engaged at the Russell Institution to deliver a course of ten lectures, on the Natural History of the Earth and its Mineral Productions.

The Isle of Palms, and other poems, by Mr. WILSON, of Magdalen College, Oxford, will be published early in March.

Of all subjects none involves so deeply the interests and happiness of man as politics, yet among the moderns there have been few or no attempts to reduce its principles to precision and logical arrangement. This has been attempted, and we can venture to affirm, from our own inspection, has been successfully and ably performed by Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER, of Edinburgh, in an elaborate work, in which he has transferred the accurate reasonings of Natural and Mathematical Philosophy to the scattered data of political science. His work remains however in *manuscript*, and the author languishes in difficulty for want of patronage! Had he composed a Poem, or written a treatise on Abstract Philosophy, we should not have wondered at such a result in this iron and commercial age; but on a subject of such profitable speculation as *politics*, and of such deep practical importance to mankind, we confidently expect, as we earnestly hope, that Mr. W. will meet with patronage from some of those persons who combine public spirit with opulence, either among his own countrymen, or the more competent patrons and politicians of South Britain.

Mr. WILSON has just produced a STEREOTYPE edition of Johnson's Octavo Dictionary, as remarkable for the beauty of its typography as for its distinct and lucid arrangement. It contains several thousand new words, all distinguished from Johnson's by an asterisk.

It is proposed to establish a direct and grand navigable communication between London, Bristol, Bath, South-Wales, and Ireland, through the River Kennet Navigation. The distances and channels to be as under:

	By water.	By the road.
The River Thames between London and Reading -	78	40
The River Kennet from Reading to Newbury - -	18¼	17
The Kennet and Avon Canal from Newbury to Bath -	57	52
The River Avon from Bath to Bristol - - - - -	17½	12
Miles	171	121

By the improvements already made on the navigation of the Thames, and now in execution, it will become the finest navigation in the kingdom; not liable to interruptions by scarcity of water in summer, and little obstructed by floods in winter. There is to be an uninterrupted horse towing-path; and the water is to be retained by pond locks. The whole tonnage, when all the improvements are made, will be very trifling. From Reading to Staines it is under the jurisdiction of Commissioners, and from Staines to London, under that of the Corporation of London. The rise from the tideway between Brentford and Reading is 94 feet. The Kennet and Avon canal admits barges 70 feet long and 13 feet 6 inches wide, carrying about 50 tons, and rises 210 feet. The River Avon from Bath to Bristol, is made navigable by means of six locks, but, there being no horse towing-path, the boats are dragged by men; in 1811 an act, however, was obtained for making a canal to supersede the navigation of

this river. The fall from Bath to Bristol is 34 feet. By means of these connected navigations, a complete Inland Communication will be made between London and Bristol, affording conveyance for the various articles of merchandize, which require to be transported between these two great ports. It appears that from London to Bristol are carried East India commodities and Baltic produce. And from Bristol to London, iron, tin, brass, copper, spelter, Welsh and Irish butter, and provisions; from Bath, free stone; from North Wiltshire, cheese; and from Berkshire, corn, malt, and flour. Corn is carried eastward and westward, according to the state of the markets.

KABINGTON'S CASTARA, with a biographical and critical Essay, by C. A. ELTON, Esq. the Translator of Hesiod, is reprinting at Bristol.

DECKER'S GUL'S HORN-BOOK, with explanatory notes, is also republishing at Bristol.

It will gratify the lovers of botany to learn that the projected establishment of a Botanic Garden, at Hull, which we some months since announced, has been successfully carried into execution. A general meeting of the subscribers took place on the 7th of February, to receive the report of the provisional committee, and to form laws for the regulation of the institution. From the former it appears, that five acres of land, a mile distant from the town, have been purchased for 1100l., and laid out in a garden, comprising ample space for one specimen of every tree, shrub, and plant, now in the kingdom; a pond, thirty yards long, for aquatics; quarters for bog and alpine plants; and ground for hot and green-houses, which will be forthwith erected, and intersected by spacious gravel walks, forming a total extent of nearly three quarters of a mile; that two neat lodges, one appropriated to the general use of the subscribers, the other to a house for the curator, have been built; that Mr. Donn, nephew to the respectable director of the Cambridge Garden, has been engaged as curator; and, that through his exertions and the important advice and assistance of William Roscoe, esq. and of Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden, at Liverpool, such progress has been made in completing the design, that it is expected the garden will be opened to the subscribers in May next. The report concluded by expressing the hope of the committee, that the friends of the institution would use their exertions towards procuring for the garden the roots and seeds of rare plants, particularly of British species, and donations of books and dried plants for its library and herbarium.

Mr. BULLOCK'S Catalogue of the London Museum of Natural History, removing to the new building in Piccadilly, will be published in a few weeks.

Sermons, by the Rev. ALPHONSUS GUNN, are in the press.

A second edition is announced of the Christian System Unfolded; by the Rev. THOMAS ROBINSON.

The same Divine announces, Essays on the Prophecies. In 1 vol. 8vo.

An edition is preparing of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, adapted for young people, the exceptionable passages being carefully omitted.

Mr. H. QUENTIN, the author of the New English Grammar, has in the press, the second edition of his French Grammar.

Miss F. A. ROWDEN, the author of the "Pleasures of Friendship," will publish in the beginning of next month, the second edition of her Poetical Introduction to the Study of Botany, with seven copper-plate engravings.

A paper by COUNT RUMFORD, has been read at the Royal Society, on the nature of light. The Count, firmly persuaded that it is of great commercial importance to increase the quantity of light, and that this luminous power has no distinct material existence, proceeded to make a number of experiments on wax tapers and a photometer. He began by weighing the combustible matter consumed or transformed during a given time, and compared the quantity of light emitted in proportion to the wax burnt. In nine such experiments he satisfied himself that the light emitted bore no invariable proportion to the quantity of combustible matter consumed; but that with small tapers, which yielded very little light, there was a very considerable increase of heat. Here he was induced to make some observations on the nature of heat, or heated bodies, so far as their luminous qualities were concerned; all of which, he thought, tended to confirm his opinion, that there is no such matter in existence as light, and that the philosophers may for ever torture their imaginations about its nature and qualities, without being the wiser. He observed, that no person ever looked for the nature and properties of sound in fulminating powder, and it is equally idle to look for those of light in combustible bodies. He has

however made a very philanthropic and important discovery, namely, a polyflame lamp, consisting of a number of burners, with wicks flat like a ribbon, and so placed one by the side of another that the air can pass between them, at the same time that they are duly supplied with oil. Some flat wick arranged in this manner, side by side, supplied with oil, and covered with a large glass which rose several inches above the flame, yielded as much light as 40 candles!

Mr. SINGER will commence a course of weekly lectures on Chemistry, comprising the most interesting discoveries in that science; on Tuesday, March 3d, at the Scientific Institution, Prince's Street, Cavendish Square.

Mr. RALPH DODD, the engineer, has taken out a patent for securing houses and other buildings from destruction by fire. Plans may be seen, and information obtained, at the patentee's architectural office, 73, Piccadilly.

A Translation of Froissart's Chronicle, by LORD BERNERS, will speedily be published in two volumes, quarto.

Early next month will be published, the "Economical History of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland," by the late Rev. Dr. JOHN WALKER, professor of Natural History, in the University of Edinburgh. (*See Monthly Magazine for April* 1804, *page* 308.) The author was well known as an eminent agriculturist, having delivered the first course of lectures on agriculture that were heard in that University. The result of his thirty years' experience is contained in this work; and the improvements suggested in it, for the melioration of the Highlands will, we are taught to believe, deserve attention in all places where there exists a similarity of soil and climate; and peculiarly applicable to the north of Ireland, and to every district in Britain that is elevated more than five or six hundred feet above the level of the sea.

At the same time will be published, by the same author, a volume of "Miscellaneous Essays on Natural History and Rural Economy;" being part of a considerable number which he had written on these subjects, at different times.

A new edition of the "*Historia Muscorum* of *Dillenius*," is in the press. It is known, that two hundred and fifty copies only of this valuable work were published by the author, so that now, when they appear for sale, they produce a very high price. About forty years ago, a few copies of the plates were thrown off, unaccompanied with the text, and the plates were then destroyed. These are now accurately re-engraved, and the whole will be published in a respectable form.

In a few weeks will be published, the Poetical Latin Version of the Psalms, by G. Buchanan, with copious notes in English, critical and explanatory, partly from those of Burman, Chytræus, Ruddiman, Hunter, and Love, and partly by the editor, A. DICKINSON, of the University press, Edinburgh. To each Psalm will be prefixed the nature of the verse, with a scanning table. Some copies will be thrown off on royal paper.

The fifth Number of the Inquirer, or Literary, Philosophical, and Mathematical Repository, being the first of the second volume, upon an enlarged and improved plan, will shortly make its appearance.

Doctor DE LYS, of Birmingham, has in the press, a translation of Richerand's Elements of Physiology; to be illustrated with notes, by the translator, and accompanied by a Comparative View of the State of Physiology, in this Country and on the Continent.

A New Grammar of the Spanish Language, designed for every Class of Learners, and especially for such as are their own Instructors; by Mr. L. J. A. M'HENRY, will be published early in March.

The Hulsean prize for the last year has been adjudged to FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, esq. fellow commoner of Queen's College; subject—"A Dissertation on the Books of Origen against Celsus, with a view to illustrate the argument, and to point out the evidence they afford to the truth of Christianity." The following is the subject for the present year: "An Inquiry into the Religious Knowledge which the Heathen Philosophers derived from the Jewish Scriptures."

Sermons on various important subjects, in two octavo volumes, left for publication by the late Rev. OWEN MANNING, vicar of Godalming, will speedily be published.

A Description of the Arteries, in an octavo volume, by Dr. JOHN BARCLAY, is in the press.

Christian Ethics, consisting of Discourses on the Beatitudes, &c. in two volumes, by Rev. THOMAS WINTLE, author of a Commentary on Daniel, are in forwardness for publication.

A second edition of the History of the Campaigns of 1796 to 1799, in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, &c. with sixteen Maps and Plans, will be published early in March.

Mr. THOMAS FISHER is preparing, and will publish in March, the first por-

tion of Graphical Illustrations of the Magna Britannia of Messrs. J. and D. Lysons; containing sixteen plates of Views and Monuments, in the counties of Bedford and Buckingham; engraved from original drawings, made during several excursions through those counties.

Mr. JOHN BRADY, of Kennington, proposes to publish a Connected Series of Essays, affording a comprehensive and authentic detail of the phenomena of time, the manner in which it has been computed, divided, subdivided, and regulated, from the earliest periods of antiquity; with an etymological description of the times of each division, now and formerly in use; a full and historical account of the various instruments that have been invented for registering its flight, recording events, and every other important particular connected with that subject.

Mr. PATRICK NEILL, A.M. secretary of the Wernerian Society, has in readiness for publication, a Translation of a Memoir on the Basalt of Saxony, with Observations on the Origin of Basaltic Rocks in general, by J. F. Daubuisson, member of the National Institute, &c.

Mr. AYLMER, writing-master to Hackney School, is preparing a New System of Arithmetic, on the principles of Cancelling, for the use of schools.

The second session of the Edinburgh Institute, commenced on Tuesday the 1st of October last, and will continue till the third Friday of May 1812, during which period lectures on the following subjects are delivered every Tuesday and Friday evening, at half past eight o'clock:

Natural Philosophy.—Mr. JOHN CHRISTISON, every Friday evening during the session.

Meteorology.—Mr. JOHN WALLACE, on Tuesdays.

Electricity and Galvanism.—Mr. JOHN HUTTON, on Tuesdays.

Philosophy of History.—Mr. ARCHIBALD M'LAURIN, on Tuesdays.

Oratory.—Mr. JOHN WILSON; on Tuesdays.

The Thais, of twenty guns, Capt. SCOBELL, lately arrived at Portsmouth, from the coast of Africa, where she captured several vessels, which, we are sorry to say, were *trading for slaves;* thereby circumscribing that inhuman traffic, which continues to exist on a considerable scale, under the *Portuguese* and *Spanish* flags! The Thais brings certain information of the fate of Mr. MUNGO PARKE, the traveller, who, it appears, after the whole of his retinue, excepting one person, had died, was proceeding up a branch of the Niger, when, having given unintentional offence to a native chief, he was assailed whilst in a canoe, passing a narrow arm of the river, and, leaping overboard with his European companion, to swim on shore, was drowned. The canoe upset, and nothing belonging to the travellers was preserved. Mr. Parke's object was to visit the city of Tumbuctoo, from which, when he met his death, he was within five hundred miles.

In an age, disgraced by the ascendency of paper currency, it is curious to retrace the amounts of the sums coined in England, since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

By Queen Elizabeth	£5,832,933
King James I.	2,500,000
Charles I.	10,499,544
Cromwell	1,000,000
King Charles II.	7,524,105
James II.	3,737,657
Before the Revolution	31,094,218
By King William, including re-coinage	10,511,965
Queen Ann	2,691,686
King George I.	8,725,921
George II.	11,966,576
Total during the present reign, till March 25th, 1793, including re-coinage	51,073,362
	116,063,666

Gold and Silver coined in	1793	2,747,430	0	6
	1794	2,558,894	12	0
	1795	497,711	5	6
	1796, only	391,789	2	0
	1797	2,000,297	0	0
		£8,1?1,122	0	0

Davenant estimated the coin in circulation, in 1711, to be about 12,000,000. Anderson estimated it, in the year 1762, at 16,000,000; and Chalmers supposed it, in 1786, to amount to 20,000,000; and, before its late disappearance before the bank notes, 37,000,000l.

FRANCE.

A M.S. Latin Translation of the lost Optics of Ptolemy has been lately found in the Imperial Library at Paris. It was made by one Ammiratus Siculus.

The French General DORSENNE, lately sent from Spain, to the National Institute, a meteoric stone, which fell in Catalonia; and Pictet, a correspondent of the Institute, has given an account of the fall of two other stones, one of which fell in a ship.

M. BLANCHARD, a watch-maker at Portentru, announces, as the fruit of thirty-four years of labor and study, a repeating watch, with a new scapement and movement. This new scapement is intended to regulate with the utmost accuracy, the motion of the balance-wheel.

wheel, by diminishing considerably the number of oscillations. It is well known that the ordinary scapement gives 17,360 hourly; this of M. Blanchard gives only 7,230; and on this diminution is founded the superior accuracy and steadiness of performance. With these advantages the inventor has connected another, that the repeating movement is acted upon by the same motive principle as actuates the wheel-work. And further, the moving power by which the watch acts, is capable of being exerted during seven days without being wound up.

GERMANY.

In the last number of the *Grographical Ephemerides*, the kingdom of Westphalia, such as it exists at present, according to the treaty concluded at Paris, May 10, 1811, contains 2,065,973 inhabitants, not including the army, which is nominally 30,000 men. The Lutherans are in number 1,490,323; the Reformed 293,837; the Catholics, 263,124; the Jews, 18,280; and the remainder is made up of the sect called Memnonites, and of the Moravian brethren. The cities of the kingdom are reckoned at 206; the towns 96; the villages 4,138; the hamlets 1,150; and the insulated habitations 2,316. The population of cities and towns amounts to 668,829: that of the country to 1,397,144. The kingdom is divided into eight departments:—the Aller, the Elbe, the Fulda, the Leine, the Ocker, the Saale, the Werra, and the Hartz. These departments are divided into 28 districts, 397 cantons, 3,456 communes, 285 mayoralties of canton, 403 districts of justices of the peace, over whom are 28 district tribunals, 8 criminal courts, and 2 tribunals of appeal.

It is said that, in the convent of Mount Athos, a Greek manuscript has been found, which contains the text of about eighty comedies, supposed to be works of Menander and of Philemon. Doubtless Asia Minor and Turkey abound in these curiosities, as well as the religious houses in Russia.

The first volume of a new History of the Roman Empire, by M. NIEBUHR, counsellor of the King of Prussia, was lately published at Berlin.

The posthumous works of the celebrated Pallas, are expected from the press at Berlin.

AMERICA.

At Richmond, in Virginia, on the 27th of December, the theatre was burnt down. There being a new play, the house was very full, and about eleven o'clock the upper part took fire, and so furious was the progress of the flames, that before the audience could retreat, upwards of one hundred persons were burnt to death, and most of them to ashes, and some were killed in jumping out of the windows, and many who ran out in flames died in a few minutes!

A patent has been obtained in the United States, for a new mode of tanning. In the specification it is stated, that sheep-skins can be tanned in 12 or 16 hours; calf-skins from about 24 to 50 hours, after being deprived of their hair; upper leather from three to five days; and sole leather from 5 to 15 or 20 days, according to the thickness of the hides.

The treasury of the state of Connecticut, in May, contained, after payment of all its debts and taxes, 1,754,000 dollars; of which sum 1,354,000 were appropriated to the support of public schools!

ITALY.

The city of Catania, which is not more than seven leagues from the crater of Ætna, has again been strongly menaced by the torrents of lava, with which the valley of Nusara has been filled. The stream of lava flowed within one league of the walls of the city, which the inhabitants in their first alarms abandoned. Some English officers caused themselves to be transported near to the crater, that they might examine closely the course of the lava.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Introduction, Five Variations, and Fantasie, upon Paisiello's favorite Air, "Hope told a flattering Tale." Composed and dedicated to the Countess Felix Potocka, by J. D. Bontempo, esq. 5s.

MR. Bontempo, in this piece, has presented the public with a gratifying specimen of his talents for piano composition. His introductory movement is elegant, and the popular melody with which he has enriched his piece is given with a taste and finish that evince both feeling and a refined imagination. The digression

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digression in the *minor* of the original key merits our particular notice. Science and elegance of idea lend their mutual assistance, and place Mr. Bontempo's professional qualifications in a very favorable point of view.

"Anxiety of Absence," a favorite Arietta. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Lewis Van Beethoven. 2s.

Both the melody and accompaniment of this song are of a cast to claim our earnest commendation. An elegance of conception prevails in the former, and the latter displays a highly-cultivated taste. Every lover of superior vocal composition will listen with particular interest to this beautiful song.

A new Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. B. Cramer, esq. 4s.

Mr. Cramer, in this sonata, has acquitted himself with his usual mastery. A full knowledge and command of the instrument for which he writes are every where evident; and the bright conception in some passages, and the happy arrangement and connection observable throughout, will draw the attention, and extort the applause, of every cultivated auditor.

Scene from Judas Maccabæus, composed by G. F. Handel. Arranged for Two Performers on the Piano-forte, and dedicated to the Harmonic Society, Hull, by T. Haigh. 3s.

The composition here selected by Mr. Haigh for the exercise of his taste and judgment is that of the fine chorus "Lead on, lead on." The only praise to which Mr. Haigh can aspire in this effort, is the judicious arrangement of the original parts, and their proper and due distribution on the scale of the instrument for which it is intended; and this praise we are free to award him.

"The Soldier's Dream," a Song. The Words by T. Campbell, esq. The Music composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Abraham Taylor, a Youth in humble Life, thirteen Years of Age. 2s.

This song, considered as the production of a composer so young, and also self-taught, has, we must confess, considerable claims to our favorable notice. The passages, though not remarkably novel or striking, flow with a smoothness, and display a connection of idea, that bespeak considerable powers of compositions, and certainly augur well of the future efforts of this juvenile *genius*, for such we think him entitled to be called.

Divertissement Turc, avec L'Introduction de L'Air, Les Folies d'Espagne, varié, pour le Piano-forte, et dedié a Monsieur le Chevalier de Carvalhal, par Louis Von Esch, esq. 3s. 6d.

Variety, spirit, and taste, combine to recommend this production to the lovers of piano-forte composition. The celebrated Spanish air is introduced by three previous movements, which are not only happily diversified, but excellent in themselves, and well calculated to prepare the auditor for the movement to which they are introductory.

"Lochgyle," a Glee for Three Voices. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, esq. 2s. 6d.

It has been with no common pleasure that we have perused this ingenious glee from the pen of Mr. Mazzinghi. The passages are natural, easy, and connected, and the harmonisation is conducted with a degree of judgment and science worthy the repute this composer has so long enjoyed. The words are written by Mr. T. Campbell, and convey, in musical and forcible language, a story at once probable, natural, and affecting.

"Robin Adair," a Simple Irish Ballad, sung by Mr. Braham, at the Lyceum Theatre. Arranged with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. 1s. 6d.

The beautiful simplicity of the melody of this little interesting ballad, has justly drawn to it much public attention. Various editions of it have come before us, but we do not recollect any with which we have been more satisfied than with the present one, which is arranged by Mr. Mazzinghi, and published by Goulding and Co.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mr. William Hawkins, by P. A. Kreusser. 4s.

Mr. Kreusser has displayed much science and talent in the movements of this sonata. The ideas are ingenious, and rise naturally out of each other, while the modulations and turns of the harmony are masterly, and bespeak much of the real master.

Duet for Two Performers on the Piano-forte. Composed by Theodore Smith, esq. 4s.

This duet, in which Mr. Smith has introduced the favorite air of the "Welch Harper," is ingenious and tasteful. The passages are melodious, the combination is well studied, and we do not go too far

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in saying that it equals any one of this ingenious composer's former admired productions of the same kind. *More* he need not wish us to say.

"The Distant Lover," a favorite Arietta. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Lewis Van Beethoven. 1s 6d.

The melody of this little air is natural and pleasing; but we cannot profess to find in it that interest and force of effect which we should have thought ourselves entitled to expect from the talents of Mr. Beethoven.

"Quand le Bien-aimé reviendra," a favorite French Air, with a Pastoral Introduction, and Ten Variations. Arranged for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Lady Blackett, by J. Mugnié. 5s.

Mr. Mugnié's introductory movement to this popular air, is, we must say, not only particularly appropriate, but uncommonly chaste and engaging. The variations are, for the most part, well conceived, and sufficiently adhesive to the subject matter to give us a very favorable opinion of Mr. M.'s judgment and ingenuity.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With Notices of Important judicial Decisions; by a Barrister.

(To be continued.)

THE Legislature having in this session produced no new statutes, we turn to the courts of law, where it will be seen that new light is constantly eliciting.

The dissenters have, for upwards of a century, enjoyed in quiet that degree of toleration which they had reserved for themselves at the Revolution; the rapid increase of methodism having, however, excited the jealousy of the established clergy, and raised an alarm for the cause of rational religion, measures have lately been agitated for increasing the qualifications of persons applying for licences to preach.

In the last session of parliament a bill for this purpose was proposed in the House of Lords, but rejected.

A principal object of that bill was, to require of every *dissenting* minister that he should have a *certificate* from a certain number of householders, before he should receive a licence at the Quarter Sessions.—This restriction the legislature refused to impose. Some country justices at the Quarter Sessions have, however, thought themselves competent to require a certificate.

The dissenting ministers contend, that the justices have no such right. Several cases have lately come before the courts of law. The first of which was, that of the King against the Justices of Denbigh. Of this case we shall give a brief account, first stating the law as contained in the statutes called the Toleration Acts.

ABSTRACT *of the* ACTS *of* TOLERATION, *relating to the licencing and appointment of* DISSENTING MINISTERS.

"By the 17 C. 2, c. 2, no person, who shall take upon him to teach or preach in any meeting or conventicle, under pretence of any exercise of religion, shall, unless only in passing on the road, or unless required by legal process, come within five miles of the city, town corporate, or borough, without taking an oath of allegiance therein mentioned, on pain of 40l. one-third to the king, one-third to the poor, and one-third to him who shall sue in the courts of Westminster, assizes or sessions. And two justices, on oath of the offence, may commit him for six months. S. 3.

"And, by the 22 C 2, c. 1, if any person shall take upon him to preach or teach in any meeting or conventicle, in any other manner than according to the practice of the church of *England*, he shall forfeit for the first offence 20l. and for every other offence 40l. And, if he be a stranger, or, in the judgment of the justice of peace before whom he is convicted, unable to pay, it may be levied on the goods of any person present."

"And, by the 13 and 14 C. 2, c. 4, S. 14, no person shall presume to consecrate and administer the Sacrament before he be ordained priest, according to the form and manner of the Church of *England*, on pain of 100l."

"By the 1 W. c. 18, commonly called the Act of Toleration, which, by the 19 Geo.

Geo. III. c. 44. is declared to be a public act, it is enacted, that neither the statutes aforesaid, nor any other made against Papists and Popish recusants (except the 25 C. 2, c. 2, concerning the qualifying for offices, and 30 C. 2, st. 2, c. 1, containing the declaration against Popery), shall extend to any person dissenting from the church of *England* who shall, at the General Sessions of the Peace to be held for the county or place where such person shall live, take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe the said declaration against Popery, of which the court shall keep a register; and no officer shall take any fee above 6d. for registering the same, and 6d. for a certificate thereof, signed by such officer. S. 1."

"Provided that the place of meeting be certified to the bishop of the diocese, or to the archdeacon of the archdeaconry, or to the justices of the peace at the General or Quarter Sessions, and the register or clerk of the peace shall register or record the same, and give certificate thereof to any who shall demand the same, for which no greater fee shall be taken than 6d. S. 1. And provided that, during the time of meeting, the doors shall not be locked, barred, or bolted. S 19, 9."

"Any person who shall willingly and of purpose, maliciously or contemptuously, come into any congregation permitted by this act, and disquiet or disturb the same, or misuse any preacher, shall, on proof thereof before any justice by two witnesses, find two sureties in 50l. and, in default of such sureties, shall be committed to prison till the next sessions, and upon conviction at such sessions, shall forfeit 20l to the king. 1 W. and M. c. 18, S. 18."

"And if any person, dissenting from the church of *England* as aforesaid, shall be appointed to the office of high constable or petty constable, churchwarden, overseer of the poor, or any other parochial or ward office, and shall scruple to take upon him the office in regard of the oaths or otherwise, he may execute the same by a sufficient deputy, that shall comply with the laws on this behalf, provided that the deputy be allowed and approved by such person, and in such manner as such officer should by law have been allowed and approved. S. 7."

"But now, by the aforesaid Act of Toleration, and by the 19 Geo. III. c. 44, no person, dissenting from the church of *England*, in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, or pretending to holy orders, being a preacher or teacher of any congregation of dissenting protestants, shall be liable to any of the aforesaid penalties, who shall, at the sessions, as aforesaid, of the place where he shall live, take the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe the said declaration against popery, and, also make and subscribe a declaration in the following words, viz.—*I A. B. do solemnly declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a Christian and a Protestant, and as such I believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as commonly received among protestant churches, do contain the revealed will of God, and that I do receive the same as the rule of my doctrine and practice*;—for the registering of which he shall pay 6d. to the officer of the court and no more, and 6d. for a certificate thereof, signed by such officer. S. 1."

"Any preacher or teacher duly qualified, shall be allowed to officiate in any congregation, although the same be not in the country where he was so qualified, provided that the place of meeting hath been duly certified and registered, and such teacher or preacher shall, if required, produce a certificate of his having so qualified himself, under the hand of the clerk of the peace where he was so qualified; and shall also, before any justice of such county where he shall so officiate, make and subscribe such declaration, and take such oaths as aforesaid, if required. 10 Ann. c. 2, S. 9."

"And every such teacher and preacher, having taken the oath and subscribed as aforesaid, shall from thenceforth be exempted from serving on any jury, or of being appointed to bear the office of churchwarden, overseer of the poor, or any other parochial or ward office, or other office, in any hundred, city, town, parish, division, or wapentake. 1 W. and M. c. 18, s. 11, 19 Geo. III. c. 44, s. 1. and from serving in the militia either personally or by substitute, if he be a licenced teacher of any separate congregation, and has been licenced 12 months previous to the yearly general-meeting appointed to be held in October, and 42 Geo. III. c. 90, s. 43, and 43 Geo. III. c. 10, and from serving under the Army-of-reserve Act; "if he be a licenced teacher of any separate congregation, in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, and not carrying on any other trade, or exercising any other occupation of his livelihood, except that of a schoolmaster." 43 Geo. III. c 96. s. 12."

Upon these statutes the following case lately occurred and has been followed by nearly fifty others!

Mr. *David Lewis*, a protestant dissenter, some time in the year 1811, applied to the justices of *Denbigh* for a licence under these acts and the 1st of William and Mary, c. 1, stating himself to be one "who preaches to several congregations;" and he offered to take the oaths and subscribe the declaration mentioned above.

The chairman of the court, however, required of him a *certificate* of his having a *separate congregation*. To this he replied that '*he had no separate congregation*,' and, thereupon, the court refused to admit him to take the oaths.

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In *Trinity Term*, 1811, the same *D. Lewis* applied to the Court of King's *Bench* for a *mandamus*, or *mandatory writ*; commanding the said justices of *Denbigh*, at their next sessions, to admit him to take the oaths and make and subscribe the declaration required by the said statute. Counsel were heard, and it was contended that no such *certificate* was ever required since the passing of the Act of Toleration, and that to require it would be in effect to repeal the act.

The Court, however, were of opinion that, supposing it to be wrong in the magistrates to require a certificate, yet that, as the acts described only the following persons to be exempted thereby, namely, persons "*in holy orders or* PRETENDED *holy orders, or* PRETENDING TO *holy orders*, [*nor*] *any preacher or teacher of* ANY CONGREGATION *of dissenting protestants*," DAVID WILLIAMS had not brought himself within the meaning of these acts. And this rule was laid down, that, *if the party be in holy orders, or pretended holy orders,* THOUGH HE HAVE NO PARTICULAR CONGREGATION *of his own*, he would come within the 8th clause of the statute: but, if he apply merely as a teacher or preacher not PRETENDING *to holy orders, he must state himself to be a preacher of some particular congregation*, by whom he is so acknowledged.

And the 11th section of the statute 1 William and Mary, c. 18, was referred to as decisive of the question.

This clause is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that every teacher or preacher in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, that is a minister, preacher, or teacher of a congregation, that shall take the oaths herein required, and make and subscribe the declaration aforesaid, and also subscribe such of the aforesaid articles of the church of *England* as are required by this act in manner aforesaid, shall be thenceforth exempted from serving upon any Jury, or from being chosen or appointed to bear the office of churchwarden, overseer of the poor, or any other parochial or ward office, or other office in any hundred of any shire, city, town, parish, division, or wapentake."

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of January and the 15th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

(*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*)

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 163.]

ABBOTTS G. Leches, Staffordshire, corn dealer. (Birch and co.
Aldridge J. Maidenhead, corn chandler. (Benhow
Anderson J. Newcastle upon Tyne, flax dressers. (Seymour
Anderson W. Bolton, Lancaster, druggist. (Griffith and Co. Liverpool
Angell T. Birmingham, baker. (Emes and Co. Warwick
Ansell J. Rushy Mead, Wallington, calico printer. (Ansetley and Co.
Arden J. Blackmore street, Clare market, grocer. (Swain
Athey J. and Co. Primrose street, Bishopsgate street, silk weavers. (Collins and Co.
Atkinson W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Murrow
Barr J. Gloucester, hatter and hosier (Platt
Barun C. and Co. Kingston upon Hull, timber merchants. (Martin and Co.
Ballard S. Bread street hill, bag maker. (Hughes
Barnard W. Lloyd's Coffee House, underwriter. (Swain and Co.
Bathger S. Cheltenham, Gloucester, butcher. (Swinnett
Bassiter W. Litchfield, clock maker. (Dyott
Baker G. Bath, butcher. (Dixon
Becks J. Bedford square, poulterer. (Raphael
Beaumont T. Lark-Hall lane, Stockwell, cowkeeper. (Chapman and Co.
Beauchamp F. Woodham, Surry, fishsman. (Mc-Daff
Betterill A. York, paper stainer. (Godmond
Birch J. Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, butler. (Rurd
Bilsborough T. St. Anne, stone mason. (Paulin
Binghorough S. Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant. (Atkinson
Blackburn, Humberstone street, carpenter and builder. (Hart and Co.
Brown T. Brearley Mill, Midgeley, Yorkshire, corn miller. (Specifie, Altham
Broadley J. Pigs Lee, Bury, Lancashire, dyer. (Woodcock
Brown R. and Co. Grand Junction Wharf, White Friars, Middlesex. (Collins and Co.
Brevit W. Durlaston, Staffordshire, butcher. (Parker
Butler D. Brick Court, Cheapside, ribbon weaver. (Bourdillon and Co.
Butterfield J. Dover, cabinet maker. (Hurst
Buckham T. Newcastle upon Tyne, butcher. (Seymour
Butt J. Cambridge, victualler. (Surman
Bowder J. Portica, shoe maker. (Brown
Butler S. R. Bristol, victualler. (Butler
Cafwell J. Greenhill's Rents, St. John street, baker. (Denton
Carter I. Portpool Lane, Leather Lane, farrier. (Flathman
Court M. and Co. Savage Gardens, merchants. (Dodd
Cogran J. Staines, banker. (Welch
Coxeter J. Gosfwell street, Aldersgate, victualler. (Setree, Walbrook
Crofs W. Liverpool, draper. (Woods
Craig J. and Co. Lafinghall street, merchant. (Allifton
Davidson E. W. South Blyth, brick and malt maker. (Cardales and Co.
Day F. Crown street, Westminster, leather trunk maker. (Newcomb
Dean W. Salisbury, Wilts, linen draper. (Swain and Co.
Deale C. Newgate street, taylor. (Wilde and Co.
Donval D. Lower Terrace, Islington, ship owner. (Rhodes and Co.
Dyche C. Stafford, butcher. (Parker
Earl T. Hampstead Road, linen draper. (Poole
Elkington J. Rugby Warwickshire, liquor merchant. (Caldicott and Co
Ellis F. Newport, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Francis, Bristol
Emberley J. Ship Inn yard, Southwark, corn dealer. (Reed
Everitt W. Golden Lane, grocer. (Humphreys
Eyre A. Thurlstone, Yorkshire, oil merchant. (Lee, Wakefield
Faulkner J. Whippingham, Isle of Wight, blacksmith. (Hart and Co.
Fell R. Holloway, plumber and glazier. (Chapman
Field W. Wandsworth, shoe maker. (Hutchinson and Co.
Folkard J. Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars road, silversmith. (Swarm
Fox J. Bridlington, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Hearne, York

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Foster E. Oxford street. ironmonger. (Tabourdin
Pilcay R. Ilfeworth. coal and corn dealer. (Stoke
Fruer J. Camberwell, lime merchant. (Empfon
Gill J. S. Great Prefcott ftreet, upholfterer. (Noy and Co.
Gilfon C. W. Plymouth Dock, money fcrivener. (Elworthy
Glazebrook W. St. John fquare, Clerkenwell. toy manufacturer. (Howard and Co.
Godwin T. Pall Mall. linen draper. (Pearfon
Grubb W. Newcaftle upon Tyne, wine merchant. (Forfter
Gregory C. S. Portfmouth, fail maker. (Hart
Green J. Huddersfield, Yorkfhire, corn merchant. (Allfon
Griffith J. Oxford, haberdafher. (Tomes
Gray A. Abby ftreet, Clerkenwell, dealer. (Pearce and Co.
Greaves P. Manchefter. innkeeper. (Dicas
Gundry W. Wellington, Somerfet, tanner: (White and Co.
Gyles E. W. Ives, Cornwall, cooper. (Cooke and Co. Briftol
Hanbury S. Cereatus ftreet, mercnant. (Smith
Harding J. White Crofs ftreet, victualler. (Whittons
Heath W. Hanley. Staffordfhire
Hall H. jun. Chifwell ftreet, cheefemonger. (Evitt and Co.
Headen S. Lime ftreet, infurance broker. (Kearfly and Co.
Hewitt T. Carburton ftreet. ironmonger. (Carr and Co.
Higham J. Frith ftreet. Soho. dealer. (Willis
Howett A. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Whitley and Co.
Hodgkinfon R. and Co. Cuckney. Nottinghamfhire, cotton fpinners. (Hanman
Howes J. Strood, Kent, gardener. (Aubrey and Co.
Hodgfon S. Queen ftreet. Cheapfide. fkinner. (Scott
Houfon W. Birmingham, glafs maker. (Gem
Howgate J. and Co. Wakefield, Yorkfhire, manufacturers' (Robinfon
Hofkin W. Great Prefcott ftreet. Goodman's fields, money fcrivener. (Murphy and Co
Hughes J. Liverpool, draper. (Hulton, Bolton
Hull R. and Co. Worcefter, fhoe makers. (Kibblethwaite and Co.
Hulton J. and Co. Birmingham, gun barrel makers. (Palmer
Hudfon J Camberwell, miller. (Wall and Co.
Humphries W. Cheltenham, Glouceſter, carpenter, (Gwinnett
Jones M. Neath, Glamorgan, fhopkeeper: (Strickland Briftol
Jones D. Neath, Glamorgan, linen draper. (Bigg, Briftol
Jofeph S. Portfea, ſlopfeller. (Iſaacs
Kampt T. High ſtreet, Mary le bone, upholſterer. (Willis
Kenyon J. Manchefter. dealer. (Baſnett
Knill J. Fleet ſtreet. ſilk mercer. (Parton
Lathy J. Houlton, Devon, mercer. (Robinſon
Lewis J. Stourport, Worceſterſhire, wine merchant. (Hallen
Lowndes W. Wheelock, Cheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Hewitt and Co. Manchefter
Lord E. Roughlee, Lancaſhire, woollen manufacturer. (Grimſhaw
Lockett J. Cheſterham, taylor. (Pruen
Mayor J. and Co. Leadenhall ſtreet, infurance broker. (Wellon and Co.
Mayor J. jun. Leadenhall ſtreet, merchant. (Shawes
Matthews W. Iſlip, Oxfordſhire, brewer. (Haines and Co.
Merryweather T. Lincoln. taylor. (Baldwin
Milner T. Sheffield, tinman. (Rodgers
Millard J. Weſton, Super Mare, Somerſetſhire, baker. (Frankis, Briſtol
Moſs J. Bloxwich Walſall, Staffordſhire, maſter. (Spurrier and Co. Birmingham
Moorehouſe J. Stockport, Cheſhire, broker. (Saddeley
Morgan W. Eladovery, Carmarthen, ſhopkeeper. (Daniel and Co. Briſtol
Newton J. Tooley ſtreet, Borough, cooper. (Price
Neale S. E. and Co. Cheapſide, ſhawl manufacturers. (Collins and Co.
Neave T. Gutter Lane, Cheapſide, ſilk weaver. (Davies
Nitch J. Caſtle ſtreet, City Road. inſurance broker. (Allan
Nobs R. Chipping Ongar, bricklayer. (Henley
Palmer T. Wood ſtreet, Cheapſide, ſilk manufacturer. (Panton
Penlerick H. Helſton, Corawall, mercer. (Grylls and Co.
Pierey R. Hornſey Row, Iſlington, ſtock broker. (Alderſon
Plowman J. Kenſington, builder. (Fiſke
Preſtidge W. S. Mitcham, Surrey, farmer. (Langham
Prior E. Pickett ſtreet, ſhmonger. (Nettleſold
Pulley J. Capel Court. ſtock broker. (Pearce and Co.
Ratcliff R. Monk Wearmouth ſhore, Durham, ſhip builder. (Hinde
Reynolds T. and Co. Thalvers' inn publiſhers. Abbott
Richards T. St. John's ſtreet, Clerkenwell, baker. (Dore
Sargeant E. Slough, Upton Cum-Chalvey, Bucks, carpenter. (Seekes, Windſor
Samuel J. Argood, Monmouthſhire, ſhopkeeper. (Clarke, Briſtol
Scott W. F. and Co. Leeds, bankers. (Upton and Co.
Sellers D. Old Compton ſtreet, Soho, colourman. (Popkin
Sharman W. Bitchfield, Lincolnſhire, victualler. (Meamers
Slaymaker J. Red Croſs ſtreet, tallow chandler. (Tweek and Co.
Slade W. Paddington, brewer. (Booth
Sloane J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cramp
Smith J. Whitchurch, Salop, victualler. (Watſon
Smallwood W. Bloomsbury ſquare, broker. (Caſon and Co.
Smith J. Woodbridge, Suffolk, grocer. (Palmer
Smith J. Seymour Place, carpenter. (Edwards
Smith T. Little St. Martin's lane, Long Acre. (Wells
Spring T. Charles ſtreet, City Road, merchant. (Williams
Stott E. Little Clegg. Rochdale, Lancaſhire, woollen manufacturer. (Shuttleworth
Steedwell J. Richmond, butcher. (Rivers
Square J. Leadenhall ſtreet, merchant. (Wilde and Co.
Taylor W. St. Martin, Mereford, ſkinner. (Bird and Co.
Taylor J. Cheſter, corn dealer. (Bycas
Throckmorton F. J. Guilford ſtreet, infurance broker. (Forbes and Co.
Theakſton G. and Co. Albany, New Road, Walworth, Surry, merchants. (Wilde and Co.
Tindale W. Yorkſhire, farmer. (Richards
Townſend C. Bloxwich, Stafford, rope maker. (Birch and Co
Tobin T. and Co. Limehouſe, ſhip chandlers. (Thomas
Thomas R. J. Shepperton, maſter. (Earnſhaw
Underwood B. Moorditch, builder. (Lucheet
Ward J. Woolwich, coal merchant. (Birkett
Walker J. Louth ſtreet, coach-maker. (Popkin
Whitbread T. Aldermanbury, upholſterer (Mowell
Whitehead A. jun. Halifax, Yorkſhire, cotton ſpinner. (Croſsley
Willis J. Kingſwell Row, Eſſex baker. (Iſaacſon
Wilſon J. Norton, Bibbleſdale, Yorkſhire, innkeeper. (Hartley
Wickſteed R. Brooks Place, Kenſington, woollen draper. (Robinſon
Wright J. Perſhore, Worceſter, taylor. (Dingly
Williams W. Ruſſia Row, Money lane market, bacon factor. (Lukey
Wooby T. Edmonton, wheelwright.

DIVIDENDS.

Amick J. Old Bond ſtreet
Andras J. Bath
Aſhton E. Biddeford, Devon
Baker J. Dudley, Worceſter
Bancroft J. Croppen Hill, Cheſter
Bainton R. Lombard ſtreet
Bannen W. Stoneywell, Stafford
Bowen E. Penchurch ſtreet
Bowen W. and co. Bradford
Bennet J. Taviſtock
Bignell W. Great st. Helen's
Bliſs J. Briſtol
Blanch J. Dover ſtreet, Hanover ſquare
Bird C. C. Little Abington ſtreet, Weſtminſter
Bishop J. and co. Maidſtone
Blackburn W. and co. Foſter Lane
Bowe S. Cheſter.
Boatman W. Queen ſtreet, Southwark
Bourgine B. Walthamſtow
Brown J. Taviſtock
Brockbury J. and co. Ely, Cambridge
Brewer H. Gheſham, Wide, Buckingham
Bruſted F. Crewkerne, Somerſet
Brooke J. Marſhfield, York
Brown S. and co. Bloxwich, Staffordſhire
Brandon J. Leadenhall ſtreet
Blatt T. and co. Fuddle Dyke
Burnett D. and co. Rochdale, Lancaſhire
Brimelow T. Lancaſhire
Buarell D. Germyn ſtreet, St. James'
Burgeſs G. W. and co. Briſtol
Buckley T. Kennington Lane, Newington
Boulton D. Capers Bridge, Lambeth
Byas J. Broad ſtreet
Carpenter W. Weſtwalling, Cambridgeſhire
Cooper J. Oxford ſtreet
Champ J. Chicheſter, Suſſex
Clarkſon T. Kingsbury, Warwickſhire
Colliſon T. Southampton Row, Bloomsbury
Cooke B. and co. Birchin Lane
Cattipos S. Leadenhall ſtreet
Collins E. Union court
Cook D. and co. Mark lane
Crowther J. Barkiſhed, Halifax
Crean E. Margaret ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare
Dawſon J. Liverpool
Dawes J. and co. Pall Mall
Dalbus A. Tower Hill
Davy E. W. Paradiſe ſtreet, Rotherhithe
Downey T. Wapping
Dicks E. and co. Elthain, Kent
Ellis S. Cannon ſtreet road
Elkington J. Birmingham
Ellis E. Mercery lane, Gutenbury

Ellis.

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Elliot H. Kent Road
Everald W. Warwick
Eyre E. Charing Croft
Farlow J. Great Scotland Yard
Ferriter S. M. Fore street
Fenton J. and co. Rotherhithe street
Filher I. Weeley, Essex
Finlayson W. and co. Liverpool
Fourdrinier H. and s. Cannon street
Ford W. Beckington, Somerset
Glover J. Liverpool
Golling S. and co. Mark lane
Goldney F. B. Seymour court, Bucks
Gordon W. Cranbourn Alley
Graham W. Liverpool
Gent J. W. D. Kingston upon Thames
Guest J. N. Birmingham
Goom T. Bermondsey
Greenhalgh J. Lancashire
Gregory T. Newcastle upon Tyne
Graham J. Carlisle
Graves J. Charlotte street, Fitzroy square
Greaves J. P. and co. Coleman street
Hall T. Bath
Halsall T. Manchester
Hadfield T. and co. Wakefield
Hamilton R. Old Broad street
Haddon J. Bristol
Herbert E. T. and co. West Smithfield
Hewett G. J. South Molton street, Hanover square
Hill J. Rotherhithe
Hitcocks Z. Bristol
Hill J. Saltford, Somersetshire
Hobman W. and co. Deptford, Kent
Hockley T. Mincing lane
Hordern A. St. John street
Horn C. and co. Church court, Clement's Inn
Hobman W. C. Deptford
Howe J. Walcot, Somersetshire
Hurry L. Henny, Essex
Inman B. Beeale, Yorkshire
Jackson W. Newcastle upon Tyne
Jacobs J. Walcot, Somersetshire
Jones W. Liverpool
Karbay W. Stratford, Essex
Kendrick L. and co. Warrington
Kirke J. Little Tower Hill
Knowlton W. Fleet street
Lambert G. and co. Mile End road
Lambert T. and co. Leeds
Lees J. Manchester
Lewis J. Abergavenny
Lee S. Birchin lane
Lewis J. Bristol
Little R. and co Ashford, Kent
Lloyd J. Woolwich
Lucras N. and co. Pancras lane
Malkiter T. Liverpool
Mackrell P. Edgeware road
Mathews G. Copthall court
Marman W. Old Gravel lane
Maunder R. Exeter
Metcalfe J. and co. Upper East Smithfield
Meers J. Kingsland road, Shoreditch
M'Hutchins Tenerife, Devon
Monk D. I. Camden Town
Morgan J. Coppice Row, Clerkenwell
Murray W. Pall Mall court
Napier J. Bucklersbury
Napper F. Bristol
Nelson W. and co Liverpool
Nelson W. C. Fetter lane
Newall J. Bristol
Newman W. Canterbury square, Southwark
Nicholls T. Bradford, Wilts
Noble R. Clarke's Terrace, Cannon street road
Noone A. Stratford
Parker J. Mortimer street
Payne T. Pallium street
Paffidon P. S. Bermondsey
Parkett W. Hart street, Bloomsbury
Parkin J. Sheffield
Palmer T. Bristol
Patterson A. T. and co. Liverpool
Patatia H. F. Lloyd's Coffee House
Pennell W. Queenshithe
Pickering J. Salliwell, Lancaster
Polglase T. Bristol
Polack B. Sheffield, Yorkshire
Pott W. Bristol
Powis T. Borough
Polsford M. Berkeley street
Price J. Rathbone Place
Price R. and co. Bristol
Prosser W. W. and co. Fenchurch street
Pyer and co. Bristol
Reeve W. Clapham, Suffex
Reed J. South Weald
Reid W. Bristol
Reedhead R. Amble Newhall, Warkworth, Northumberland
Richardson J. Sloane street
Reddish R. St. James's street
Rigden R. Hatton street
Robinson T. Rumford
Robinson W. and co. King street, Seven Dials
Rusell W. G. Fleet Market
Rugely H. St. Ives, Huntingdon
Rushby J. Skinner street
Ruth J. and co. Austin Friars
Ryley E. Cambridge
Sadler E. West Bromwich
Sanders J. Hinckley Leicester
Self G. Fenchurch street
Sharrock T. Preston, Lancashire
Shepherd H. Cambridge
Short J. St. Catherine's lane, East Smithfield
Shoel J. Houndsditch
Mills J. and co. Hamburg Wharf
Sidebotham D. Stockport
Simpson J. and co. Mark lane
Smith J. Bristol
Smith R. Hedon, Holderness, Yorkshire
Smith G. and co. Chesshow
Southy R. and co. London
Stevens J. and co. Bread street
Stone C. St. Mary Hill
Stone W. Villiers street, Strand
Stapley T. Tunbridge Wells
Tyne J. Vine street, Minories
Talemach P. Peterham
Taylor J. Chatham
Thompson J. Philpot lane
Thompson J. Manchester
Thomas J. St. James' Place, Westminster
Thorne P. Tavistock
Toledano P. P. Great Prescott street, Goodman's Fields
Trott D. London
Tripp J. Bristol
Treloar F. Penryn Cornwall
Underhill J. Birmingham
Valery I. Artillery Place
Walker J. Chester
Wallace R. Bath
Wall S. Salisbury
Walters B. Finch Lane
Waller C. Manchester
Weaver E. Kenton street, Brunswick square
Wenley J. Worcester
Westall E. Rungerford
Williams L. Nicholas Lane, Lombard street
Williams S. B. Austin Friars
Wiles J. Melton, Mowbray, Leicestershire
Willis J. and co. Salisbury square
Winter J. and G. Acre Lane, Brixton causeway
Wilkinson E. Charles street, St James's square
Wood J. Sunderland

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY,

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

THE important city of Valencia has been taken by the French butcher, who murdered the Tarragonians on the 9th of January; and, according to his accounts, 18,000 men, with some of the most celebrated commanders of the Spanish army, were made prisoners of war.

It appears, from the statement of Suchet, that this victory has placed in the hands of the French, 16,131 prisoners of the line; 1,950 sick in the hospitals of Valencia and Valdigna; 1,800 cavalry and artillery horses; 21 stand of colours, 893 officers, 22 generals, or brigadiers; 4 lieutenant-generals, 6 field-marshals, and a great number of colonels; the general in chief, O'Donnel; and captain general Blake; together with 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000lbs. of powder, and 3,000,000 of cartridges.

A change has taken place in the government of Spain, or rather a dissolution of the existing body, and the substitution of a new one. The president of the new regency, is the Duke del Infantado, now resident ambassador in England; the vice-president, the Count of Larisval (O'Donnel); the other members are, Admiral Villavicencio, governor of Cadiz, for Spain; and Rivas and Mosquera, for America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Gazette of the 1st and 5th, contained the following letters from Lord Wellington, advising of the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo:—

Gallegos, Jan. 15, 1812.

We opened our fire from 22 pieces of ordnance in three batteries in the first parallel yesterday afternoon; and we opened our approach to, and established ourselves in our second parallel, 150 yards from the place,

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last night. This measure has been facilitated by Lieutenant-General Graham having surprised the enemy's detachment in the Convent of Santa Cruz, close to the body of the place, on the night of the 13th. The right of our approaches was protected and secured by this operation. Major-General the Hon. C. Colville, who commands the 4th division in the absence of the Hon. Lieutenant-General Cole, likewise attacked the enemy's post in the Convent of San Francisco last night, and obtained possession of that post, and of the other fortified posts in the suburb, where our troops are now lodged. Our left is protected and secured by this operation. Two pieces of cannon were taken in the Convent of San Francisco. Preparations to a certain extent are making at Salamanca, for the movement of troops in this direction; and I have reports, that troops were to be collected at Salamanca on this day.

Return of the loss between the 10th and 14th of January, at Ciudad Rodrigo:—On the 10th, 1 captain, 7 rank and file, killed; and 1 serjeant, and 31 rank and file, wounded.—On the 11th, 3 privates, killed; 5 serjeants and 31 rank and file, wounded.—On the 12th, 1 serjeant, 3 privates, killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, and 33 rank and file, wounded.—On the 13th, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, and 19 privates, wounded.—On the 14th, 1 serjeant, and 6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, and 67 rank and file, wounded.—Total British loss, 1 captain, 2 serjeants, and 21 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 serjeants, and 179 rank and file, wounded.—Total Portuguese loss, 5 rank and file killed; and 1 lieutenant, and 55 rank and file, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.—Captain Ross, Royal Engineers, killed, on the 10th.—Wounded on the 12th, Major Grey, 2d batt. 5th foot; Lieutenant Mathews, 2d batt. 83d foot, severely; Lieutenant Bogue, 94th foot, slightly; Lieutenant Benicoe, 19th Portuguese, slightly.—Wounded on the 14th, Lieutenant Hunecken, 1st batt. line, King's German Legion, lost both legs; Ensign Whitte, slightly.—N. B. Lieutenant Hawkesley, 95th, wounded on the 8th, since dead.

Gallegos, Jan. 20, 1812.

My Lord,—We took the place by storm yesterday evening after dark. We continued from the 15th to the 19th to complete the second parallel and the communications with that work; and we had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. On the night of the 15th we likewise advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill, towards the Convent of St. Francisco, to a situation from which the walls of the Fausse Braye and of the town were seen, on which a battery of seven guns was constructed, and they commenced their fire on the morning of the 18th.

In the mean time, the batteries in the first parallel continued their fire; and yesterday evening their fire had not only considerably injured the defences of the place, but had made breaches in the Fausse Braye wall, and in the body of the place, which were considered practicable; while the battery on the slope of the hill, which had been commenced on the night of the 15th, and had opened on the 18th, had been equally efficient still further to the left, and opposite to the suburb of St. Francisco.

I therefore determined to storm the place, notwithstanding that the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was still entire. The attack was accordingly made yesterday evening in five separate columns, consisting of the troops of the 3d and light divisions, and of Brigadier-General Pack's brigade. The two right columns, conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole, of the 2d cacadores, and Major Ridge, of the 5th regiment, were destined to protect the advance of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade, forming the third, to the top of the breach in the Fausse Braye wall, and all these, being composed of troops of the 3d division, were under the direction of Lieutenant-General Picton.

The fourth column, consisting of the 43d and 52d regiments, and part of the 95th regiment, being of the light division under the direction of Major-General Craufurd, attacked the breaches on the left, in front of the suburb of St. Francisco, and covered the left of the attack of the principal breach by the troops of the 3d division; and Brigadier-General Pack was destined with his brigade, forming the 5th column, to make a false attack upon the southern face of the fort. Besides these five columns, the 94th regiment, belonging to the 3d division, descended into the ditch in two columns on the right of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade, with a view to protect the descent of that body into the ditch, and its attack of the breach in the Fausse Braye, against the obstacles which it was supposed the enemy would construct to oppose their progress.

All these attacks succeeded; and Brigadier-General Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them.

Major Ridge, of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, having escaladed the Fausse Braye wall, stormed the principal breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, which had moved along the ditch at the same time, and had stormed the breach in the Fausse Braye, both in front of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade. Thus these regiments not only effectually covered the advance

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vance from the trenches of Major General Mac Kinnon's brigade by their first movements and operations, but they preceded them in the attack.

Major-General Craufurd and Major-General Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and, in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, our troops were in possession of, and formed on the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The enemy then submitted, having sustained a considerable loss in the contest.

Our loss was also, I am concerned to add, severe, particularly in officers of high rank and estimation in this army. Major-General Mac Kinnon was unfortunately blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the enemy's expence magazines, close to the breach, after he had gallantly and successfully led the troops under his command to the attack. Major-General Craufurd likewise received a severe wound while he was leading on the light division to the storm, and I am apprehensive that I shall be deprived for some time of his assistance. Major-General Vandeleur was likewise wounded in the same manner, but not so severely, and he was able to continue in the field. I have to add to this list Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, of the 52d regiment, and Major George Napier, who led the storming party of the light division, and was wounded on the top of the breach.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your lordship the uniform good conduct, spirit of enterprise, and patience and perseverance, in the performance of great labour, by which the general officers, officers, and troops of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and light divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, by whom the siege was carried on, have been distinguished during the late operations. Lieutenant-General Graham assisted me in superintending the conduct of the details of the siege, besides performing the duties of the general officer commanding the first division.

The Marshal del Campo, Don Carlos d'Espana, and Don Julian Sanchez, observed the enemy's movements beyond the Tormes, during the operations of the siege; and I am much obliged to them, and to the people of Castile in general, for the assistance I received from them. The latter have invariably shewn their detestation of the French tyranny, and their desire to contribute by every means in their power to remove it.

I will hereafter transmit to your lordship a detailed account of what we have found in the place; but I believe there are 153 pieces of ordnance, including the heavy train belonging to the French army, and great quantities of ammunition and stores. We have the Governor, General Banier, about 78 officers, and 1700 men, prisoners.

WELLINGTON.

Return of killed and wounded between the 15th and 19th of January.

British loss—1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 138 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded between the 15th and 19th of January.

January 15th.

Royal Engineers — Captain Mulcaster, slightly; Lieutenant Skelton, severely, since dead.

Portuguese Artillery—Second Lieutenant Roberts, slightly.

January 16th.

Royal Engineers—Captain M'Cullock, severely; Lieutenant Marshall, slightly.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Ensign Ashford, severely.

74th Regiment — Lieutenant Ramage, slightly.

1st Batt. 88th—Lieutenant Armstrong, slightly; Lieutenant Flack, dangerously.

January 18th.

Portuguese Artillery—Lieutenant A. De Corta Silva, slightly.

January 19th.

Royal Artillery—Captain Dynely, slightly; Captain Power, ditto.

Names of Officers killed and wounded on the night of the 19th of January, according to the best information that can be obtained, the Returns not yet received.

KILLED.

Major-General Mac Kinnon.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Captain M'Dougall.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Captain Hardyman.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—Captain J. Dobbs.

94th Foot—Captain Williamson.

WOUNDED.

Major-General Craufurd, severely, and since dead; Major-General Vandeleur, slightly.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Thomson, severely.

43d Foot—Captain Fergusson, slightly.

52d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, severely; Major George Napier, lost an arm; Lieutenant Gurwood, slightly.

77th Foot—Captain M'Lean, severely (lost a leg).

88th Foot—Lieutenant Beresford, slightly.

95th Foot—Captain Uniacke, severely.

1st Portuguese Artillery—Captain Queerle.

3d Division—50 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, killed; 70 ditto, wounded.

Light Division—14 non commissioned officers and rank and file, killed; 60 ditto wounded.

General Pack's Brigade—9 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, wounded.

It is understood the French garrison consisted of 5000 men, of whom 1300 fell in resisting the assault.

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On

On the 18th of March the restrictions on the Regent ceased; and till then the afflicted and patient people of this empire waited anxiously for those Changes in the Administration, and in the Policy of the last fifty years, which alone afforded a Chance of saving the constitution and the country. Our readers remember the letter of the Regent of the 4th of February last, and posterity will thence judge that the people confidently relied ON THE WORD OF A PRINCE, that they should now see an end of their sufferings in the expulsion of that ministry who for some time past have governed the greatest people of ancient or modern times. No language, therefore, can pourtray the public chagrin on being put into possession of the following letter from the Regent to the Duke of York, who was by him appointed to become the organ of a negociation with that tried band of politicians, whose independent votes had occasioned but three years ago so awkward a revolution in the office of Commander-in-chief! The answer of Lords Grenville and Grey does them the greatest honor, and will raise them in our annals among the highest ranks of patriots. For our parts, we deplore—we anxiously deplore—the probable consequences of this very extraordinary letter, as much as we have always deplored that never-to-be-forgotten message to Parliament, in March 1808, which led to the present fatal war.

Letter from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

"My Dearest Brother—As the restrictions on the exercise of the royal authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate those sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an early period of the session, by my warmest desire, that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

"I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the executive government. My sense of duty to our royal father solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trusted I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the august person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honorable feelings I entertain the highest respect in various instances, as you well know. When the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our royal father's recovery. A new era is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction, on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire. The national faith has been preserved inviolable towards our allies; and if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will shew to the nations of the Continent, how much they may achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honorably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge,—no resentments to gratify,—no objects to attain, but such as are common to the whole empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct,—and I can appeal to the past as evidence of what the future will be,—I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation. Having made the communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged. You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

"I am always, my dearest Frederick, your ever affectionate brother,

(Signed) George P. R."

"*Carlton House, Feb.* 13, 1812.

"P. S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval."

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From Earls Grey and Grenville to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

"*February* 15, 1812.

"SIR,—We beg leave most humbly to express to your royal highness our dutiful acknowledgments for the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs; and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission, to address to your royal highness in this form what has occurred to us in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your royal highness in that letter his sentiments on various public matters, has, in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish that some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed, would strengthen his royal highness's hands, and constitute a part of his government: and his royal highness is pleased to add, that with such support, aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain has ever been engaged. On the other parts of his royal highness's letter we do not presume to offer any observations; but in the concluding paragraph, in so far as we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it, in obedience and duty to his royal highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his royal highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honor and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and uniting both its government and its people. All personal exclusion we entirely disclaim: we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone that we most express, without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such an union. His royal highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember, that we have twice already acted on this impression; in 1809, on the proposition then made to us under his majesty's authority; and last year, when his royal highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new government. The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there, down to this moment, appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis for the honorable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the detail of those differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the empire. But his royal highness has, himself, been pleased to advert to the late deliberations of parliament on the affairs of Ireland: this is a subject, above all others, important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his majesty's ministers have, on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite: we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of that country, and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his majesty's subjects still labor on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to parliament this repeal, is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to his royal highness, could we, even for the shortest time, make ourselves responsible for any farther delay in the prospect of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to his royal highness, or to the country. We have only further to beg your royal highness to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the expression of our humble duty, and the sincere and respectful assurance of our earnest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honor, and advantage of his royal highness's government, and the success of his endeavours for the public welfare. We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "GREY.
"GRENVILLE."

To his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The despondency into which the publication of this correspondence threw every independent and intelligent person in the nation, has since been happily relieved by the noble stand of the House of Commons, against a flagrant violation of its resolutions. A useless sinecure, the abolition of which had been formally recommended by the House, was bestowed by the minister on the Regent's favourite; but on voting the supplies for that service, on the motion of Mr. Bankes, the amount of the salary of the sinecure (2700l.) was specifically deducted from the sum voted, by a division of 115 against 112, and of course the Regent's ministry left in a minority of THREE.

British naval force at present in commission: 206 ships of the line; 36 from 50 to 44 guns

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44 guns; frigates, 234; sloops, &c. 171; fire ships, 12; brigs, 162; cutters, 36; luggers, &c. 78. Total, 955.

The Army Estimates for the present year, laid before the House of Commons, are for 370,434 men, and deducting the 28,161 for the regiments in the territories of the East India Company, there remain 342,273 to be provided for by parliament. The expences for this force, and other disbursements of the military department, amount to 15,893.092l. 3s. 9d. The number of embodied militia is 93,213. The expence for the local militia is 720,978l.

The effective strength of the regular and militia forces, on the 25th of December, 1811, laid before the House of Commons on the 11th instant:

Cavalry at home	12,050	Abroad	11,719
Foreign and Colonial	1,865	Abroad	2,136
Foot Guards at home	3,748	Abroad	3,130
Infantry at home	45,501	Abroad	99,735
Foreign and Colonial	2,745	Abroad	30,320
Militia	77,159		
General Total	143,068	Do. Ab.	153,040
Total	296,108		

The total amount of the national debt redeemed on the 1st of February, 1812, was 225,254,617l. The sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is 2,962,955l. 5s. 8¼d.

An Account, shewing the Amount of the Actual Charges upon his Majesty's Civil List Revenues, from the 5th of July, 1810, to the 5th of July, 1811. (From the Returns laid before Parliament.)

Class.		£	s.	d.
1.	Royal Family	215,500	0	0
2.	Lord Chancellor, Speaker of the House of Commons, Judges, et al.	92,955	0	0
3.	Ministers at Foreign Courts	77,064	14	1¾
4.	Bills of Tradesmen and Artificers	249,357	18	8¼
5.	Lord Chamberlain's Salary 3000l. Vice-Chamberlain's 600l,	1,539	13	1
	Salaries in Lord Chamberlain's Department	27,451	14	4
	Lord Steward's Salary 1540l. Groom of the Stoles 2000l.	3,540	0	0
	Salaries in Lord Steward's Department	33,773	16	1
	Ditto....Master of the Horse	14,608	18	4
	Ditto....Master of the Rolls	1,080	0	0
	Apothecaries to his Majesty, &c.	115	0	0
	Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Grooms of ditto	18,500	0	0
6.	Pensions	87,427	2	2¾
	Ditto to Foreign Ministers	57,854	14	9¾
	Compensations	9,611	12	10
7.	Small Fees and Salaries payable out of the Civil List Revenues	51,375	0	3¾
8.	Commissioners of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer	12,022	0	0
Occasional Payments.	Home Secret Service	10,000	0	0
	Special Service and Royal Bounty	19,496	17	11¼
	Extraordinary Disbursements, Foreign Ministers	53,832	9	7
	Presents to ditto	33,750	2	0
	Equipage to ditto	3,800	0	0
	Contingent Expenses of the Treasury	4,230	7	0
	Treasury Deficiency of Fees	21,182	6	7
	Three Secretaries of State, Contingencies, Messengers, and Deficiency of Fees	36,969	10	6
	Other Charges	12,015	1	10
		1,029,053	15	3¼

The following were the total Charges for the Seven Years previous.

	£.	s.	d.
Year 1804	979,043	10	9
1805	1,099,421	14	10½
1806	1,142,680	6	11¼
1807	1,117,450	7	5
1808	1,068,282	8	6½
1809	1,082,186	1	7½
1810	1,122,937	16	6½

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An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon, the Consolidated Fund, in the Years ending the 5th of January, 1811 and 1812; together with an Account of the War Taxes for the same Periods:—

INCOME.	Per Ann. 1811. £	s.	d.	Per Ann. 1812. £	s.	d.
Customs	4,869,366	5	5½	3,974,732	1	10½
Do. Isle of Man	—	—	—	8,358	4	9½
Excise	15,867,564	15	0	15,768,167	12	4
Stamps	5,332,509	0	10	5,068,782	11	8
Incidents	7,578,578	11	7	7,684,777	10	1
Surplus Annual Duties on Sugar, &c	1,600,702	15	9½	1,181 329	7	0
Do. Land Tax on Offices, &c.	148,111	13	1½	129,497	9	7½
Land Taxes	1,091,917	9	1½	996,336	0	5½
Revenue, Isle of Man	8,254	7	9	1,695	0	8
Interest, &c. on account of Ireland	2,448,470	10	9	2,752,796	11	10
Do. Portugal	57,170	3	0	57,170	3	0
Surplus Exchequer Fees	49,622	1	11	57,811	16	3
Imprest Monies, &c.	312,735	14	11½	111,786	19	11
Arrears of Income Duties	5,506	5	9	14,214	15	0½
Do. Assessed Taxes, 1798	6,157	19	0½	10	5	5
Do. Annual Malt Duties	357,545	0	0	553,923	0	0
Rent of Crown Lands	11,123	0	4½	24,165	14	4½
Fines of Leases	15,627	0	0	8,099	0	0½
Militia Fines	28,106	10	0	25,503	12	2
Tontine Money reserved	24,016	10	7½	23,911	8	5
Brought from War Taxes, per Account 47 Geo. III.	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000	0	0
Do. Do. 49 Do.	1,272,865	4	10	1,040,000	0	0
Do. Do. 51 Do.	—	—	—	216,089	14	1
Sixpence per Lib. on Pensions, 1808	—	—	—	800	0	0
	42,286,152	18	11½	40,917,839	18	4½
Charge	35,296,313	10	9½	36,801,998	18	9½
Surplus	6,989,839	8	2½	4,115,841	19	6½

WAR TAXES.						
British Spirits, 1803	698,264	0	0	820,741	0	0
Ditto, 1806	94,175	0	0	169,000	0	0
Foreign Ditto, 1803	1,029,113	0	0	787,445	0	0
Malt, Cap. 81	2,436,675	0	0	2,761,466	0	0
Sweets	4,447	0	0	3,850	0	0
Tea	1,820,507	15	0	1,415,356	17	8
Tobacco, 1806	358,371	0	0	363,661	0	0
Brandy, 1807	268,453	0	0	88,620	0	0
Temporary or War Duty	3,100,594	16	10	3,041,758	9	11½
Property, 1803	4,212	9	11	2,087	2	0½
Do. 1804	13,644	4	2½	8,970	9	0½
Do. 1805	37,973	7	5½	29,783	17	1½
Do. 1806	196,144	15	8½	46,830	0	11½
Do. 1807	628,037	2	10½	146,796	1	11½
Do. 1808	2,262,077	11	8½	533,106	8	7½
Do. 1809	8,601,021	1	7	1,804,387	19	1
Do. 1810	1,473,753	4	4	9,379,687	8	4½
Do. 1811	—	—	—	1,471,505	18	8
	23,027,444	9	7½	22,393,053	13	5½

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INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A PUBLIC Meeting lately took place for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other relatives of the unfortunate men who were drowned by the wreck of the ships of war in the North Sea, and off the Texel. Lord Gambier and Sir James Saumarez headed the list, and a considerable sum has since been subscribed.—The inhabitants of Portsmouth and Oxford have also held meetings for the same benevolent purpose.—The crews of several vessels at the different ports have subscribed a day's pay to this fund.—But although the humane intention of the subscribers merits every praise, yet with how much greater exultation should we hail a national subscription, for supplying every brave tar with any one of the simple instruments for preserving his life in cases of shipwreck, which are described at p. 23 of the present volume.

It has been remarked as a novel circumstance, that the two houses of parliament omitted going to church on the 30th of January (the anniversary of king Charles's martyrdom), contrary to the invariable custom on that occasion.

EXTRACT *from the* BOMBAY COURIER.

Tuesday, August 6, 1811.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 8, 1811.

The Honourable the Governor in Council announces with regret the death of Jonathan Thorp, esq. President of the Medical Board on this establishment, who died on Monday evening, the 5th instant. In the numerous and respectable train, civil and military, which followed his remains to the grave, his surviving friends and connections beheld a sad but grateful proof of the general regard and esteem which he had enjoyed while living.

The export of sugar from Jamaica increased last year 19,048 hogsheads, 10,500 tierces more than it was the preceding; and the export of coffee decreased in the same time 3,425,217lbs.

At a Court of Common Council held on the 11th, the propriety of granting 500*l.* to the National Institution for the Instruction of the Children of the Poor, according to the principles of the Established Church, was discussed. Messrs. Quin, Waithman, Favel, Davies, Griffiths, and Aldermen Wood and Goodbehere, opposed the motion, on the ground that the institution was not national, as not more than half the population of the empire would be instructed—that Dr. Bell's system was greatly inferior to that of Mr. Lancaster, who taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, besides instruction in the Bible, to 1000 children, for 142*l.*, while Dr. Bell expended for the same purpose no less than 900*l.*—that the latter had done nothing, while the former, by indefatigable exertions, had established his system, and instructed 70,000 children of all persuasions.—Messrs Dixon, Jacks, with Aldermen Smith, Scholey, and Birch, spoke in favour of the motion, which was ultimately negatived by 53 to 47.

It is determined to proceed with the erection of Vauxhall Bridge, but to make it of iron instead of stone, which may be done at an expence of about 90,000*l.* The subscribers have agreed to this resolution.

The twelve unfortunate seamen who were taken in arms at the capture of the Isle of France, were tried under a special commission on the 11th, and seven of them found guilty. They were deeply affected at the shocking sentence passed on them as traitors; and they fell on their knees, imploring mercy, which it is hoped they will obtain, as several of them were strongly recommended by the Jury. The other five were acquitted.

On the 25th of January, the *Fox Club* had a grand dinner, in commemoration of the birth-day of that immortal patriot and truly excellent man, the late Mr. Fox.—Lord St. John was in the chair, and he was supported by Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdown, Sir Arthur Piggott, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Whitbread, General Fitzpatrick, Mr. Adam, Mr. Adair, Mr. Horner, Mr. Martin, Mr. David Erskine, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Barnett, and a number of other gentlemen. The Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, and Devonshire, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Holland, Sir John Aubyn, Messrs. Sheridan, Ponsonby, Alderman Combe, Mr. Byng, and other distinguished persons, were prevented only by previous engagements or illness from being present, to testify their affectionate respect for the memory of this exalted patriot, and their cordial approbation of his principles.—The anniversary was also observed in Edinburgh, where Lord Kinnaird presided.—Meetings were also held in Dublin, Bristol, and other parts, for the same gratifying purpose.

MARRIED.

By special licence, at Burnham, Bucks, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ilchester, to Caroline, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord George Murray.

At Gretna Green, the Hon. Mr. Lambton, to Miss Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire. The gentleman has

60,000*l.*

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60,000*l.* a year, and the lady a fortune of 20,000*l.*

At Mary-le-bonne church, the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, to Miss Sophia Dubochet.

J. King, esq. of Billiter-square, to Miss Manning, only daughter of the late S. M. esq.

Lieut.-Col. Gibson, of the Company's service, to Miss H. Faulkner, of Buckingham-street, Adelphi.

At St. George's, J. Parkinson, esq. to the daughter of the late J. T. Foster, esq.

E. P. Medows, esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss H. M. Norrie.

Mr. W. Reid, of Pentonville, to the eldest daughter of Mr. E. Barnard, of Paternoster-row.

Mr. J. Johnstone, of Lancaster-court, Strand, to Miss A. Morrill, of Richmond.

J. Watson, of Carlisle-street, to the second daughter of W. Symons, esq. of Soho-square.

At Hampstead, the Rev. W. Robbins, B. A. of Hickling, Norfolk, to Miss Phillips, daughter of Mr. W. P. of Holborn.

Robert Roscow, esq. merchant, of Old street, London, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Guy, of Bath.

Mr. Wm. Brown, of Pellam Hall, Twinsted, Essex, to Miss White, of Castle Hedingham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. Radcliffe, vicar of Littlebourn, Kent, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral, Canterbury, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the late General Simpson.

Hannibal M'Arthur, esq. settler in New South Wales, to Lucretia King, daughter of Governor King. The bridegroom is the gentleman who has lately been mentioned as having acquired vast property in that settlement. He is said to possess 60,000 sheep, 5,000 neat cattle, 1000 horses, and some thousands of acres of land

Edw. Thornycroft, esq. of Thornycroft, Cheshire, to Ann Dowager Viscountess Barrington.

At St. George's, James Webber, esq. of Bellmour-house, Hants, to Marianne, third daughter of John Maclean, esq. of Galway.

T. D. Blonder. esq. of Kippax-park, Yorkshire, to Apollonea, daughter of Lord Stourton.

J. Fisher, esq. of Bury-street, St. James, to Mary-Ann, daughter and heiress of the late E. Lamley, esq. of Broxham, Oxfordshire.

Mr. W. H. Hemmans, of Mitcham, to Miss Fielder, of Dover-place, Surrey.

The Rev. W. Radcliff, of Warleigh-house, Devonshire, to Miss A. E. Franco, niece of Sir M. Lopes, bart.

Charles Whitaker, esq. of Rose-field, Lancashire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Samuel Horrocks, esq. M. P.

C. T. Wood, esq. of Thoresby, Lincolnshire, to Jane, only daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart. of Syston Park.

E. Peel, esq. third son of Sir R. P. bart. M. P. to Emily, second daughter of J. Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen-house, Stafford.

Henry Fynes, esq. M. P. for Aldborough, to Katharine, third daughter of the Bishop of Bangor.

Capt. Cochrane, R. N. eldest son of Vice-adm. Sir Alex. C. to Miss Ross Wishart, eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. Sir C. Ross, bart.

Mr. P. Ogilvie, esq. to Eleanor, second daughter of the late C. Splidt, esq. of St. George's East.

T. Harral, esq. late of Park-street, Islington, to Frances, only surviving daughter of the late W. L. Williams, esq. of Greenwich.

R. G. Macdonald, esq. of Clanronald, to the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Edgecumbe, second daughter of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.

William Marshall, esq. of Beer-lane, to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. J. Cracklow, of the River Fencibles.

DIED.

In Bolton-street, aged 79, *Lady Scarsdale.*

In Grafton-street, in consequence of a cold which brought on a brain fever, *Lady C. Stewart*, wife of Gen. S. now serving in Portugal.

At Clapton-house, aged 79, *Mrs. Christiana Hutchins.*

Aged 67, *J. Holbrook, esq.* of Wellclose-square.

The lady of J. Martin Lloyd, esq. M. P.

In Newington-place, aged 78, *J. Pilleau, esq.*

Aged 22, the daughter of Col. Cockburn, R. Artillery.

While giving orders to his bricklayer, on the top of his house, in Somers Town, *Mr. C. Cook*, of the Legacy Duty Office,

J. Attersol, esq. Portland-place.

Aged 63, *Mrs. C. Wyatt*, of Bedford-row, after a few hours illness.

At his lordship's house, in Portman-square, the Countess of *Beverley.*

In London, —— *Arcedeckne, esq.* second son of the late C. A. esq. of Clevering-hall, Suffolk.

At her brother's house, in the Tower, *Miss Ann Slater*, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. of Keymsham.

At Enfield, *Bicknell Coney, esq.* a director of the Bank of England, and more than fifty years an eminent merchant in Leadenhall-street.

Mrs. Woods, mother of Admirals Sir R. Pellew, bart. and Israel Pellew, aged 84.

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At Sutton, Surrey, aged 77, *Mrs. Hall*, wife of A. H. esq. of the Hermitage, Walton-heath, and of Albion-street, Blackfriars. She was seized with a paralytic stroke the latter end of the year 1808; from which, through medical attentions, seconded by those of her anxious family and friends, she so far recovered, as to be able to entertain them with her interesting fund of anecdotes and shrewd observations, which the gift of a retentive memory and superior understanding so well enabled her to do. These intellectual advantages were, however, only secondary to qualities which she possessed of a much more lasting nature: she was a warm friend, and her feeling heart led her constantly to the performance of acts of charity and benevolence towards the poor the sick, and the friendless.

At Highgate, *Mr. Isherwood*, sen. of Ludgate-hill, aged 74.

At Islington, *Mr. F. Kent*, son of Mr. S. K. of Mark-lane.

Mrs. Gaselee, wife of Mr. G. surgeon, in the Borough.

At Brompton, in her 87th year, *Mrs. A. Johnson*, relict of the late Sir Wm. J. bart. of Caskieben.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, wife of Mr. Samuel B. of Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, aged 68 (after a marriage of 48 years.)—She lived in the same house nearly 68 years, being but three months old at the time she first became an inmate thereof.

At Richmond, Surrey, *W. Alder, esq.* aged 88.

Suddenly, *Jacob Boak, esq.* of Leadenhall-street, deputy of the ward of Lime-street. His death occurred in the following manner: standing near his premises, he heard the parish-bell tolling, and enquired of the beadle, casually passing at the time, who was dead? when, before he obtained an answer, he fell down, and expired.

At Shirley, near Croydon, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Hardy, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

In Wimpole-street, *Ann Jessi*, widow of the late Nathanial Cholmley, esq. of Howsham.

Suddenly, *Mr. Brodie*, one of the police magistrates belonging to Marlborough-street Office.

The lady of Major Scott Waring. She was found dead at the bottom of the staircase, in her house in Hammersmith. She staid up some time after her husband went to bed, and is supposed to have fallen backwards going up stairs.

At Monmouth, *Mr. Andrew Cherry*, comedian, well known as the author of the *Soldier's Daughter*, the *Travellers*, and other esteemed dramatic pieces. An estimable conduct in private life, and superior professional talents, justly rendered him an object of universal regard and admiration. By his departure for "another and a better world," the English stage has suffered the loss of one of its brightest ornaments; as an author, he will very long survive in public recollection; and as a husband and father, he will ever be remembered in the hearts of his family and connections with affectionate sorrow.

[*We shall present some interesting and authentic particulars of this Gentleman's life in our next number.*]

At Dulwich, aged 73, *Mrs. Willes*. Her remains were interred in Westminster abbey, in the private vault of her deceased venerable uncle, Dr. Jos. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, (whose good son also, the author of "Sacred Exercises," and other pious and learned works, was buried in the same grave.) Mrs. W. was the only surviving branch of this most truly benevolent and worthy family; like them, distinguished by every social and christian virtue that can adorn the human heart.

Miss Milnes, eldest daughter of the late R. P. M. esq. M. P. for York, and sister to the present member for Pontefract.

At Essex-house, Essex-street, aged 72, *Mrs. Lindsey*, relict of the late Rev. Theophilus L.

At her father's, Dr. John Sims, Upper Guildford-street, *Anna-Maria*, wife of Edward Trant Bontein, esq.

In consequence of her cloaths catching fire, on the 17th inst. aged 72, the wife of Josiah Holford, esq. of Hampstead.

At Grantham, the *Dowager Lady Whichcote*, relict of Sir C. W. bart.

After a short illness, the *Right Hon. Lady Charles Spencer*, aged 68. Her ladyship was sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Duke of St. Alban's.

At her house in Harley-street, London, the *Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Portsmouth*, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Earl of Portsmouth, and of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, M. P. for Andover.

At the Admiralty, the lady of Admiral Sir Jos. Sydney Yorke, bart.

At his seat at Liscombe, *Sir Jonathan Lovett*, bart. the father and grand pillar of the Independent Interest of the county of Bucks, whose loss will ever be sincerely lamented.

In Manchester-square, *Sir J. Knightley*, bart. of Pawsley-park, Northamptonshire.

At his Chambers, in the Temple, *J. Cristdale, esq.* of Lincoln's-Inn, late of Christ's College, Cambridge.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, *George Green, esq.* deeply lamented by all who knew him.

At Gredington, Flintshire, the infant son of the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon.

Harriet,

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Harriet, the fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Burner, of Walworth.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, *Major-General Charles-William Este*, lieutenant-governor of Carlisle, aged 74.

In Cavendish-square, *J. Langston, esq.* of Sarsden-house, Oxon.

In her 8th year, *Ellen*, the youngest daughter of Thomas Willimot, esq. of Clapham Rise.

Sir R. Hughes, bart. admiral of the white.

At Walworth, aged 70, *Mrs. Elizabeth Ashforth.*

In Montague-street, in his 40th year, *John Offley, esq.*; without ostentation, steady in his religious duties; as a parent and husband, kind and affectionate; conciliating in his manners, with a most friendly disposition.

In Gray's-Inn-road, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. Charles Warren, engraver.

The wife of Mr. W. Shadbolt, Peckham.

At Hanwell-heath, aged 88, *Mrs. Anne Græme*, relict of the late Henry G. esq. and mother of the lady of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart.

Aged 85, *Mrs. Miller*, of Petersham, Surrey.

Blancke Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Redhead Yorke, esq. barrister.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 65, *R. Smart, esq.* many years one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex.

At Kilmore, *Mrs. Usher*, relict of the late E. U, esq. and sister of Lord Ventry.

John Hilton, esq. Ironmonger-lane.

At Sir W. Curtis's, aged 62, *Mrs. Sarah Roberts.*

In Bruce-grove, Tottenham, *John Smith, esq.* late of Newgate-street, formerly one of the common-council of Farringdon Ward Within.

Mr. David Taylor, of the firm of Sangster, Atkinson, and Taylor, Milk-street.

At Pentonville, in her 88th year, *Sarah*, relict of John Joshua Pim, esq.

At Peckham, aged 39, *Elizabeth*, wife of Joseph Delafons.

At Kensington, aged 32, *Mr. J. Hollins Hearding*, of the Globe Insurance Office, Pall-Mall; a young man of great talents.

Henry Rosser, esq. solicitor, Bartlett's-buildings; eminently distinguished for his professional abilities and integrity, in the exercise of which he had been actively engaged for nearly half a century.

At his brother's, Stepney, *T. King, esq.* of the Ordnance Office.

At Rotherhithe, aged 75, *Richard Addams, esq.*

At Kensington, in her 77th year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Wicks*, late of Herton, Middlesex.

In Grosvenor-place, *Mrs. Robert Ogilby*, of Dungivee, Londonderry.

At Pimlico, *Mr. G. Elsworth*, 18 years one of the king's messengers.

At Knightsbridge-green, after a lingering illness, *Mrs. Hansard.*

In the New-road, aged 69, *Mr. John Schweitzer*, a native of Germany, and for many years of Cork-street, Burlington-gardens. His life was distinguished by exemplary piety and uniform benevolence.

In his 73d year, *Mr. Tho. Watson*, of Islington, nurseryman.

At Paddington-green, in his 67th year, *John Chamberlayne, esq.*

At Epping, aged 77, *Sir Thomas Cox-head*, formerly M. P. for Bramber.

Aged 80, Mrs. Jones, relict of Morris J. esq. of Lower Belgrave-place.

At her father's (Henry Pigeon, esq.) in her 28th year, *Susan*, wife of John Allen Shuter, esq. of Gainsford-street.

In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, of a paralytic stroke, in his 60th year, *Thomas Owen, esq.* This gentleman appropriated a tenth part of his considerable property to public and private charity. It was his peculiar delight to soothe and alleviate the distresses of his fellow-creatures. He evinced his firm friendship to the established religion of his country by an uniform attention to its ordinances. From a natural diffidence of temper he led a retired life; but his hospitable table was ever open to a few clerical friends, who esteemed him when living, and will feel his loss with peculiar regret. The worthy poor, who frequently partook of his unostentatious bounty, will shed the tear of sympathy at the death of a man whose heart was susceptible of the finest feelings of benevolence.

At Islington, in his 59th year, *Mr. Steventon Pepys*, who was for a considerable time a clerk in the Bank; and for the last three years has been churchwarden of Islington, where he was much esteemed for his probity and philanthropy.

In Portman-square, *Isabella Susanna*, Countess of Beverley, second daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham, in Kent, sister to the Duchess of Northumberland and the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton, now Marchioness of Exeter, and Peter Lord Gwydir. Her ladyship was married June 8, 1775, to Lord Algernon Percy, second son of the late Duke of Northumberland, afterwards Lord Lovaine, in 1786, and in 1790 Earl of Beverley; and has left a numerous issue.

In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, aged 75, *Henry Penton, esq.* Mr. Penton was a native of the city of Winchester, which place he represented in several successive parliaments, until his increasing infirmities rendered him incapable of discharging his senatorial duties. He was one of the lords of the admiralty during part

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part of Lord North's administration. Mr. Penton received the early part of his education at Winchester College, from which he was removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge.

At Melford-hall, Suffolk, *Sir Harry Parker*, bart.

The wife of Mr. Depcke, of High-street, Borough, in her 35th year.

Mr. J. B. Kent, surgeon, of Southwark.

Harriet, 4th daughter of Mr. T. Burne, of Walworth.

At Waddon, Surrey, *Mrs. Warington*, aged 68.

In Clarges-street, *Mr. Jacob Frederick Knoche*; and two days afterwards, his wife, *Mrs. Avis Knoche*, each aged 96 years;—they had been married upwards of 68 years, and in that state experienced the utmost felicity.

In Little Britain, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with exemplary fortitude, *Sarah*, the wife of Mr. G. Owen. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and sincere friend.

At Islington, *Mrs. Ann Bettesworth*, aged 79, relict of the Rev. Edmund Bettesworth, M. A. formerly vicar of Highworth, in Wiltshire; son of the right worshipful Dr. Bettesworth, dean of the arches, and brother of Dr. Bettesworth, chancellor of London. She was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Harwood, M. A. of Streatley Farm, in Berks, and rector of Shepperton, in Middlesex; and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Harwood, D. D. also of Streatley Farm, and rector of Littleton, in Middlesex.

[*Particulars of the late Dr.* Reynolds. Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds, physician to the King, whose death was noticed in our last volume, was born in the county of Nottingham, on the 26th of September, 1745; and his father having died about a month before, the care of him devolved, even from his birth, on his maternal great-uncle and god-father, Mr. Henry Revell, of Gainsborough; by whom he was sent, at an early age, to a school at Beverley, in Yorkshire, then in great repute under the government of Mr. Ward. Having early shewn a disposition for his profession, his uncle placed him, at the age of eighteen, as a commoner at Lincoln College, Oxford. It was in the second year of his residence at this university that he had the misfortune to lose his uncle and benefactor, the memory of whom was ever cherished by him with a pious and grateful affection, and who left him a small landed property in Lincolnshire, by which he was enabled to prosecute the object that he had in view. He continued at Oxford till the early part of the year 1766, when, in order to the obtaining of his medical degrees sooner, he was admitted by a *bene decessit* from Oxford, *ad eundum* to Trinity College, Cambridge; and he kept a term at that university. Intent upon his professional pursuit, he went, in the summer of this year, to Edinburgh, and resided there two years, for the express purpose of going through a course of medical studies. In the autumn of the year 1768, he returned to Cambridge; when the degree of bachelor of physic being conferred upon him, he went to London, and attended as pupil at the Middlesex Hospital. His education may, at this period, be considered as concluded; and how usefully these years of youth were passed in the acquirement of knowledge, in the cultivation of amiable feelings, and in the formation of virtuous habits, his character in manhood sufficiently denotes. The following year saw him a resident physician at Guildford; and he married his present widow, then Miss Wilson, in the month of April, 1770. By the advice, however, of his friend, Dr. Huck, afterwards Dr. Huck Saunders, he resolved on adventuring his fortune in the metropolis, and he settled in London, in Lamb's-conduit-street, in the summer of 1772. The next year he took the degree of doctor of physic, at Cambridge; and was immediately afterwards elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital. In 1774, he was chosen a fellow, and at the same time a censor, of the College of Physicians. He soon became the object of particular notice and regard by the eminent physicians of that day, Doctors Huck, Fothergill, and Sir Richard Jebb: and the high opinion which the latter gentleman had formed of his professional abilities, and personal character and manners, and the consequent expression of that opinion, and recommendation of Dr. Reynolds, to his Majesty, were the original cause of his being called into attendance upon the King in the year 1788. In 1776, he was appointed to speak the Herveian oration; and, although his modesty would not suffer him to print it, it may, without disparagement of any of the like compositions which have appeared before the public, be compared with the most classical among them. In the course of this speech, he has so exactly described that mode, which he ever observed, of performing the various duties of his profession, and of dispensing its various benefits, that the following extract will be acceptable to the readers of this slight and imperfect sketch: having spoken of the just pretensions to high fame to which they who serve their country, as warriors, moralists, or statesmen, are entitled, he says—"*at si dignitatem utilitate metiamur, quibus laudibus efferenda est medicina, quantam sibi vindicabit gloriam? Hæc enim miseris*

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miseris opem, ægris salutem præbet, animamque jam jam fugacem non raro sistit, verum etiam ubi fractis naturæ viribus præsens et incluctabile fatum imminet, non tamen ejus irritus labor; consilio enim, benevolentia, pietate, morborum acerbissimos dolores lenit, adimitque quicquid est in ipsa morte reformidandum.—In the year 1777, Dr. Reynolds was elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital: and from this period his business gradually increased, till, in the progress of a few years, he attained to the highest fame and practice in his profession; and that he preserved both undiminished to the latest period of his life, is a proof that, even in this capricious world, a reputation founded on the basis of virtuous principle, professional ability, strict integrity, and good manners, is not to be shaken. In every successive illness with which our revered Sovereign has been afflicted since the year 1788, Dr. Reynolds's attendance on his Majesty has been required; and his public examinations before Parliament are recorded proofs of his high merits as a physician, a gentleman, and a scholar: while his appointments to the situations of physician-extraordinary to the King in the year 1797, and physician in ordinary in the year 1806, evince the estimation in which his Sovereign held his character and his services. We proceed to the sad detail of those circumstances which marked the latter months of his valuable life: When he was called into attendance at Windsor, he was suffering under a rheumatic affection, which had been oppressing him for some time. The anxiety attached to such an attendance as the illness of his Majesty requires, may be estimated, to a certain degree, by such as reflect on the subject, but can duly be appreciated by those only whose intimate acquaintance with the physicians enables them to see those gentlemen under the influence of those cares: certain it is, that on Dr. Reynolds they had a very powerful, if not a fatal, influence. The first day that he seriously felt the fatigues of mind and body was, after his examination before the House of Lords; the etiquette of this branch of Parliament not allowing a witness to sit down, Dr. Reynolds, who, by consequence of his having attended his Majesty in all his previous similar illnesses, was examined at greater length than his other brethren were, was kept standing for two hours; and the next day was reluctantly compelled to remain the whole of it in his bed. On the following, however, he returned to Windsor; but from this time his appetite began to fail, and his strength and flesh visibly to diminish. In the month of March, these symptoms had so much increased, that his friends besought him to retire from his anxious attendance at Windsor, to spare his mind and body entirely, and to devote himself solely to the re-establishment of his own health: unfortunately for his family, his friends, and the public, he would not be persuaded. How apposite is the exclamation of Cicero! "*Quis dubitat, quin ei vitam abstulerit ipsa legatio? secum enim ille mortem extulit; quam, si nobiscum remanisset, sua et medicorum cura, liberorum fidelissimæque conjugis diligentia vitare potuisset.* Never did man feel more reverence and regard for another than did Dr. Reynolds for his royal patient; and, while any powers were left to him, to his Majesty's service he resolved that they should be devoted: thus, with slowly, yet too surely, diminishing strength, he persevered till the 4th of May, when he returned to London extremely ill; and from that day his professional career was stopped, too soon to be arrested altogether. Having been confined to his room for nearly three weeks, he was prevailed upon by his excellent friends, Dr. Latham and Dr. Ainslie, to go to Brighton. He went, and remained there two months. Sometimes during this anxious period he would seem to rally; but the appearances were deceitful; they were the mere struggles of a naturally good constitution, unimpaired by any intemperances, against the inroads of a disease. At the end of the month of July, he returned to his house in Bedford-square, never, alas! to quit it again alive. From this time till the 22d of October last he lingered and lingered on without rest from pain, except when under the dominion of opiates, and without the smallest appetite, nay even with a distaste for food: his powers of body were debilitated to the greatest weakness, and his frame emaciated almost beyond what could be imagined capable of being united to a living being. The concluding scene of such a man, as we are now describing, should not be altogether passed by unnoticed; though piety may draw the sacred veil over the more minute particulars. Before his last return from Windsor, on the 4th of May, he had imparted to his trembling family his firm conviction that he should not recover; and for a considerable time before his death, those who had hoped the most changed that hope for despair; and the apprehension was entertained, that his intellectual powers might sink before the final end; happily (for there are degrees in wretchedness) for those around him, this affliction was spared to them; his bodily sufferings were much abated, and in his mind nothing failed till all failed. In the last twenty-four hours of his existence he exhibited the clearest indications of the soundness of his memory, ever a most extraordinary one;

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one; of his peculiar professional excellencies; of his delicate consideration of the feelings of others; of his benevolent anxiety for the interest of his friends; and of his not-to-be-exceeded love for his family. The hand of death was on him for many hours, and at last with the uplifted hands of devout, yet tranquil, prayer, he sighed out his last breath without a pang, and was taken to his great reward.

The public and private character of Dr. Reynolds is worthy of particular mention; not merely for the purpose of recording his many virtues, but also of presenting a useful study to others. Our attention will naturally be first directed to the consideration of those professional qualifications, by which he attained to, and preserved, the highest reputation, and most extensive practice, in the medical world. In the investigation of diseases, he was acute yet cautious; in the application of remedies, fertile in resource, yet not rash in experiment; decided, though gentle, gaining entire ascendancy over the minds of his patients by the rare fascination of his manners, and the confidence with which he inspired them in his skill, and in his zeal to relieve them. Among his peculiar excellencies may be mentioned a perhaps unequalled felicity of combination in his prescriptions: there was something introduced for every symptom or even inconvenience; yet the whole harmonized, and had immediate reference to the principal complaint: let those, who now are living in the bosom of their families, from his care, and have seen him approach their bed of sickness, bear witness, that a ministering angel seemed advancing towards them, in the benevolence of his countenance, the tenderness of his manner, the delicacy of his investigation, the soothing accents of his voice.—In his whole deportment as a physician, there was excellence: liberality in pecuniary matters is more observable in the medical profession than in any other; but in Dr. Reynolds it was carried to a very great extent. Having early in his career been a witness to the distress of the inferior clergy, of artists, and public performers of all descriptions, he made it a principle to attend them gratuitously. In other cases he regulated his acceptance of the proffered remuneration by the best estimate he could form of the means of the family, and the duration of the disease; he never repeated his visits on the wealthy beyond what the necessity of the case required, nor did he forbear from bestowing them on the less affluent when it did. Multitudes there have been, and are, who, having been the objects of his gratuitous professional assistance, became the objects of his pecuniary relief. Distress in body or in mind never applied to him in vain; there never lived the man who could with greater difficulty refuse than he. In the great body of his profession he was respected and beloved; and the times have been, when the influence of his character and temper, and the veneration for his opinion, have composed the risings of serious differences between his brethren; among the younger part, there was a kind of filial affection for him; great success, and high fame had engendered no pride within him; at his hospitable table they were frequent guests; in his professional intercourse with them, the deference to his judgment, which his superior intelligence demanded, was gladly yielded, when the utmost kindness and encouragement of manners invited the most unrestrained communication of opinion.

"For all were glad to follow, whom all lov'd."

In the selection of such of his brethren as he recommended to the notice of his friends, one single principle governed him; their fitness, from their professional knowledge and private worth; he never paused to inquire whether, or not, they might in time become his rivals; and when he saw them afterwards either actually so, or advancing to the point, his only feeling was, an honest pride in the merit of his choice, and in the proof of his discernment. By the pharmaceutical part of his profession he was ever greatly esteemed; both in his expressions, and in his practice, he marked the conviction that he entertained of their usefulness and value; and, as far as in him lay, resisted the growing habit of late in many families of employing a physician, and sending for the medicines from druggists; there were, he would say, a number of circumstances, which would escape the observation of the family of the invalid, and which the attendant apothecary would observe and report to the physician, of great importance in a case. It was a principle with him to forbear from criticism on his brethren—he would indeed praise them, and defend them when attacked; but no one ever heard him speak to the disparagement of another member of his profession. For the existing privileges of the College of Physicians, and for the extension of them, he was most zealous, from the persuasion, that the public interest was most essentially connected with their support; yet, as far as the rules of this society would permit, he was kind and liberal in his conduct to those practitioners who were not members of the college.]

PROVINCIALS.

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN consequence of the increase of that dreadful disease consumption, it has been found necessary to add two wards to the Infirmary of Durham, for the reception of consumptive patients. To forward this humane object, a sermon was lately preached at St. Mary-le-bone's church, in that city, when 55l. were collected.

At a meeting, at Newcastle, to consider on a petition to parliament for an act to effect the farther inclosure of the Town Moor, it was agreed, on the motion of Sir C. Heron, that no such application should be made.

Accounts from Berwick are filled with heavy complaints of the conduct of the property-tax assessors, who, it seems, have acted with much severity towards individuals. Two distraints in particular were levied on the goods of two persons for the amount of the taxes, the latter of which was attended with a very particular circumstance. Although the common crier proclaimed the sale throughout the town, the people's feelings were so repugnant to such distress, that not one individual attended to purchase, except a near relation of the person whose goods were seized, and who bought just as much as to pay the tax. Five as respectable persons as any in this place, (says a correspondent) have all been served with Exchequer writs relative to the taxes; and the death of one of them, which happened soon afterwards, is attributed to this fiscal severity!

The following valuable antiquities were lately discovered in the county of Northumberland, by a labourer, who has refused to give any information respecting the place where he found them: An oblong silver salver, about 18 inches in length, carved round the edge; when discovered it was quite entire. A silver cup, about 5 inches in diameter, with only a small damage on one side; another, about the same size, was so much corroded as to fall to pieces. A long flat handle, which appears to have belonged to one of the cups, most beautifully carved with flowers and the heads of birds, with the following inscription, inlaid with letters of gold,

MATR FAB
DVBIT.

Two pieces of silver, carved and gilt, which seem to have been the side-pieces of a bridle bit; and several gold and silver rings, some set with stones, and one with an inscription. The rings are in the shape of serpents, not unlike what are now in fashion. Along with the above was discovered a number of silver coins; and a massy gold chain, about 18 inches long.

The anniversary of Mr. Fox's birth-day was celebrated, in a distinguished manner, at Newcastle. Sir Ralph Milbank took the chair, and upwards of 130 tickets were issued on the occasion.

Married.] John Lyon, esq. of Hatton-house, Durham, to Ann, second daughter of B. Price, esq. of Sparsholt-house, Berks.

Mr. A. Carr, to Miss Jane Preston, both of Bishopwearmouth.

Mr. T. Wilson, engineer, of Wearmouth-Bridge, to Miss Copeland, of Wolfington.

At Bishopwearmouth, Wm. Hustler, esq. of Acklam-hall, Cleveland, to Mrs. Wylam, relict of the late Edward W. esq. of Bishopwearmouth.

At Gretna Green, Mr. R. Hodgson, of Bishop-Auckland, brandy-merchant, to Miss Terry, of Pinchingthorp, near Guisbrough.

Thomas Butler, esq. eldest son of Sir R. B. bart. to Miss Frances Clarke, daughter of J. G. C. esq. of Durham.

At Durham, John Wilson, esq. of Hill, Cumberland, to Ann, eldest daughter of F. Smales, esq. of Durham.

Mr. John Beckwith, to Miss Pace, both of Stockton.

At Hurworth-upon-Tees, Mr. R. Hodgshon, of Darlington, to Miss Rudd, of Neasham-hall.

Mr. George Cowan, of the Side, to Miss R. Selkirk, of Carville.

Mr. S. Clarke, to Annabella, eldest daughter of Mr. William Falla, of Gateshead.

Mr. H. Ross, of Berwick, to Miss Roberton.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Douglas, master-mariner, to Miss Mary Carr.—Mr. Metcalf, ship-builder, to Mrs. Hewrtley, widow of Mr. H. late partner in the Wear Bank.—Mr. Wm. Mushens, master-mariner, to Miss Elviston, both of Sunderland.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. John Kirkley, lieutenant in the royal navy, aged 25. His

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pleasing manners and amiable disposition secured him the esteem of every one who had the pleasure of knowing him, and rendered his death sincerely lamented.—Charles, son of Charles Stanley Constable, esq.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hopper, of Elvet Bridge, 38.—Sarah, daughter of Mr. Wm. Brown, drawing-master, 24.—Mrs. Rutter, widow, 74.—The wife of Mr. James Spark, 19.—Mrs. Ann Gray, of Pilgrim-street, in this town.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. T. A.—Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Dealon, aged 35.

At North Shields, of a consumption, aged 19, Mr. Wm. Wight, surgeon; a young man of the most promising talents.—In the flower of youth, and greatly respected, Mr. John Hutchinson, builder.

Mr. John Reed, of Monkwearmouth-shore, master-mariner, 77.

At Berwick, Mrs. Ann Robertson, of Berwick, 74.—Mrs Catherine Smith, 75.—Mr. J. Mills, 55, much respected.—Mrs. Logan, wife of Mr. J. L. 73.—Miss M. Turner, 23.

At Bishop Field, Mr. J. Glenright, aged 58.

At Broadwood-hall, Mr. J. Little, 72.

At Allenheads, Mr. T. Heslop, 65.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Cousins, wife of Mr. J. C. She had been in a sickly state for a few days, and, anticipating the approach of her final exit, desired her daughter to have her death dress in readiness, as it would be wanted at a certain period, which proved according to her prediction.

Miss Ann Burton, late of Darlington, aged 22.

Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. F. of Dockwray-square, ship-owner.

At the Shield Hill, near Morpeth, Mrs. Wardall, 52.

At Newton Park, near Morpeth, Mrs. Paris.

In Gateshead, Mrs. Jane Atkinson, 77, much respected.

In Carlisle, Mrs. Ann Taylor, 65.—Mrs. Jane Gash, 74.—Mr. Henry Catrine, 66.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Munro, 29.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Joseph Wilson, 23.—Ann, wife of Mr. John Miller, 25.

Aged 74, Mr. J Dent, of Castle-Bolton, Wensleydale, mining agent.

Aged 70, Mrs. Hawkes, of Byker-buildings.

Mr. H. Colling, of Hurworth-upon-Tees.

At Bishop-Auckland, Mrs. Bacon, wife of the Rev. J. B. and sister of the late Charles Wren, esq. of Durham.

Aged 68, Mr. Leaviss, of Willington.

Aged 80, Mr. George Green, many years agent to Messrs. Lamb and Co. at Willington copperas-works.

Mr. N. Forsyth, ship-owner.

Aged 78, John Shafto, sexton at Sunderland church; while in that office, it is supposed that he has buried at least 7000 bodies.

Mr. John Surtees, of Alston, aged 61; his death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is understood, that the building of the bridges over the Eden, near Carlisle, will be commenced immediately.

The magistrates at the quarter sessions throughout the kingdom appear to be acting in the spirit of the late decisions under the Toleration Act. At Cockermouth, seven gentlemen have been refused licences to preach.

A number of silver coins were lately found in a field belonging to Mr. Isaac Dixon, of Dissington, the greatest part of which were struck in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. They were found beneath an oak tree, which, it is supposed, had been planted as a guide to the concealed treasure.

Married] Mr. John Read, to Miss Maskew, both of Natland, near Kendal.

Mr. Thomas Blamire, of Old Hutton, to Miss Airey, of Shap.

The Rev. Wm. Walker, dissenting minister, in Preston, to Miss Patterson, of Walton-le-Dale.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Newby, to Miss Hannah Clemenson.

At Aldingham, Mr. Simpson, of Roosebeck, to Miss Atkinson, of Leece.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Neville, to Miss F. Nicholson, of Penrith.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Francis Short, to Miss Eleanor Nulltey.—Mr. Joseph Gawith, to Miss Ann Murley.

Mr. W. Brownrigg, to Miss Irvin, daughter of Mr. T. I. of Keswick.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Etherington, 95.—Mr. Dinah Collinson, 66, one of the Society of Friends.

In Carlisle, Mrs. Wilkinson, 76, relict of the late J. W. esq.—Mr. Thomas Hill, 83.—Mrs. Jane Anderson, 20.—Mrs. Embleton, 21.—Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. James Munro, 29.—Margaret, the wife of Mr. Joseph Wilson, 23.—Mr. Christopher Ivison, 82.—Mr. T. Hill, 83, father of Mr. H. organist.

At Dalston, Mr. C. Jackson, 78.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Agnes Stockdale, widow of Mr. H. S. 30.

At Ulverston, Mr. H. Fell, 20.

Mrs. Hodgson, of Oaks, 94.

At Kirkbythore, Mr. W. Crosby, 66.

At Stone Lands, near Marton Church, Mrs. Hewgill, 68.

William, the son of John Hill, esq. of Appleby, 16, a very amiable and promising youth.

The youngest daughter of Edward Heelis, esq. of Bongate.

At Lowca, near Whitehaven, after a long and painful indisposition, and greatly respected

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spected through life, Richard Bowes, esq. 79.

At Settle, Mrs. Slinger, relict of Mr. J. S.

At Anthorn, Mr. William Backhouse, aged 80.

In Broklewath, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, 46.

At Lowther, John Richardson, esq. clerk of the peace and receiver-general for Cumberland, principal agent to the Earl of Lonsdale, and an alderman of Carlisle.

Mr. John Taylor, of Drybeck, near Appleby, 89.

At Sedbergh, Mrs. Dawson, the wife of Mr. J. D. well known as an eminent mathematician. Her gentle endearing manners, and general good character, caused her to be much respected.

At Brough Sowerby, Mrs. Gregson, 86.

At Penrith, suddenly, at the age of 72, Mrs. Agnes Robinson, mother of the Revt John R. of Ravenstonedale.—Mr. John Stagg, 84.

YORKSHIRE.

The magistrates of Leeds have discovered a dangerous conspiracy which had been formed there, for the purpose, as it appears, of commencing the same riotous system which has so long disgraced the county of Nottingham. Some commitments have been in consequence made.

The foundation-stone of a school intended to be conducted on Mr. Lancaster's plan, was lately laid at Leeds, by W. Hey, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough, who delivered the following short but impressive address to the company present: "May God bless our endeavors to instruct the ignorant."

The consequences of the late failures in Yorkshire have been felt much more severely at Thirsk than at Leeds, or in any other part of that country. The inhabitants of the town as well as the neighbouring farmers, had made the Thirsk Bank the depository of their whole property, and such of the labouring classes as possessed a guinea had it in Thirsk notes. To add to the calamity, the general rent-day was at hand; and the ninth was the day appointed for the payment of the property-tax; but, as the money for both these purposes had been principally provided in Thirsk Bank paper, the landlords found it necessary to defer the day of payment, and the inflexible hand of taxation itself was for once obliged to relax its grasp. It now appears that the amount of notes issued by the Commercial Bank, both at Leeds and Thirsk, is much less than has been stated, not exceeding in all 60,000l.

Notwithstanding the present times of general calamity, it is asserted as a fact, that at a sale of common land at Pudsey, under the Inclosure Act, it sold at three shillings per yard!

A petition for the removal of all restraints on religious liberty, has been prepared at Hull, and sent up to Mr. Whitbread for presentation to Parliament. Upwards of 600 names were procured in three days; amongst them are those of several clergymen of the church.

An Auxiliary Bible Society is about to be established at York.

At the Beverley Sessions two most respectable gentlemen were refused licences to preach, having no separate congregations. Seven persons were also refused licences at the New Malton Sessions.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. R. Walsham, to Miss Cooper, youngest daughter of Mr. R. C. of Fotherby.—Mr. George Noble, to Miss Sarah Clarke, of Cottingham.—Mr. C. Briggs, merchant, to Mrs. Overend.—Mr. William Kitchingman, to Miss Eliz. Newm, daughter of the late Mr. N. formerly captain of the Molly, Greenland ship, of Hull.—Mr. W. Andrews, to Miss Eastwood.

At Beverley, Mr. John Collinson, to Miss Margaret Collinson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. C. of Lincoln.

At Leeds, William Lee, esq. to Maria Susannah Greenwood, eldest daughter of William G. esq. banker.—Mr. J. Adams, to Miss Maria Bates.—Lieutenant James Le Vescont, of the Royal Marines, to Susanna, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Hill, of North Town-End.—Mr. William Huigh, school-master, to Miss Mary Speight.

At Halifax, Mr. John Stead, to Miss Sarah Lochhead.—Mr. Charles Walsh, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Emmett, esq.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Matthew Ellis, of Woolley, to Miss Ellis Silverwood, of Sculcoates.—Mr. John Whitaker, mariner, to Miss Elizabeth Burley.

At Guiseley, Mr. John Kitching, of Horsforth, to Miss Sarah Holmes, daughter of Mr. J. H.

At Kildwick, Mr. William Baldwin, to Miss Sarah Horne, both of Silsden.

At Otley, Mr. R. Hargrave, to Miss Langwith, daughter of the late Mr. B. L. of Burley.

Mr. James Nuttall, to Mrs. Tordoff, relict of the late Mr. William T. of Wibsey.

At Skipton, Mr. John Inman, to Miss F. Bradley, both of Embsay.

Mr. John Ball, to Miss Eliza Haigh, both of Kexbro'.

Mr. R. Fisher, of York, sculptor, to Ann, third daughter of Mr. R. Barker, of Dunnington.

Mr. T. Fieldhouse, to Miss Mary Henson, both of Otley.

Rev. W. Walker, pastor to a dissenting congregation in Preston, to Miss Paterson, of Walton-le-Dale.

Mr. William Thornton, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, both of Eccleshill.

At Kirk-Ella, Mr. T. Appleton, of Anlaby, to Miss Hill, daughter of Mr. William H. of Spring Head.

On Thursday, at Keyingham, the Rev. Mr. Carter, of Patrington, to Miss Suddaby, daughter of Mr. M. S. of Sunk Island.

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At Pocklington, Mr. T. Abbey, to Miss H. Nicholson, both of that place.

At Prestbury, William Rawlins, esq. surgeon in the North Lincoln regiment, to Miss Broadbert, daughter of Mr. B. of Macclesfield.

Mr. Milner, surgeon, to Miss Halliley, daughter of the late Mr. H. of Wakefield.

At Wrawby, Mr. T. Batson, aged 24, to Miss Bullock, of Kirton-Lindsey, aged 70!

Mr. T. Hardaker, of Rothwell, to Miss Ann Brook, of Water Fryston.

Mr. J. Bean, of York, and youngest son of Mr. W. B. of Hury, farmer, to Miss Ann Mosey, daughter of Captain M. of the Royal Navy.

At Linton, Mr. T. Gill, of Bradley, to Miss Fanny Hindley, of Grassington.—Mr. W. Edderton, of Grassington, to Miss Mary Hindley.

Mr. William Prince, of Hunslet Mills, to Miss Addiman, only daughter of Mr. John A. of Hunslet.

At Burnsall, Mr. W. Dewhurst, of Hawkswich, to Miss Ann Downes, of Conistone, near Kettlewell.

At Sheriff-Hutton, Mr. Thomas Hoggitt, of that place, to Miss Barr, of Sittenham.

Mr. George Nowell, of Cleckheaton, to Miss Brooke, of Upper-house, High-town.

Mr. John Richardson, to Miss Sarah Binns.

At Hemsworth, Mr. Sykes, preacher in the late Mr. Wesley's connection, to Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. of York.

Mr. R. Hodgson, of Bishop Auckland, to Miss Terry, of Pinchinthorpe.

William Hustler, esq. of Aclam Hall, Cleveland, to Mrs. Wylam, relict of the late E. W. of Bishopwearmouth.

Mr. John Ibbetson, of Spring Head, near Bradford, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Green, of Draughton.

Died.] Martha Morris, of the Isle of Cinder, Leeds, 104.

At Pontefract, Mr. B. Oxley, 30; Miss O. 28; and Mr. Samuel O. 42; the sons and daughter of the late Mr. O. of Pontefract, surgeon.—Mrs. Lucas, 93, relict of the late Mr. L. alderman.

At Drax Hall, near Snaith, Mr. T. Pullein, 60.

At Leeds, Mrs. Jaques, of East Parade, a maiden lady, sister to Colonel J.—Mr. John Hepworth, of this town, ironmonger.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. J. A.—Mr. S. Good.—Mr. S. Thornton, of the firm of Thornton and Moxon; a man sincerely respected.—Mr. R. Cowell.—Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. Thomas W. printer of the Leeds Intelligencer, and mother to Mr. G. W. the present printer.—Mr. T. H. Mason, formerly a linen-draper, leaving a widow and eight children, the eldest under fourteen years of age.

At Hull, in his 82d year, Henry Maister, esq. chairman of the Dock Company, and formerly colonel of the East York militia and vice-lieutenant of the East Riding. His virtues endeared him to all who knew him, and his loss will be sincerely lamented.—Mrs. Metcalf, wife of Mr. D. M. ship-builder, of Wincolmlee.—Mrs. Jameson, 80.—Mrs. Jane Anderson, mother of Mr. John A. solicitor.—Mr. Thomas Osbourne, son of W. O. esq. of Leeds. He was returning on board the ship Sarah, in Yarmouth Roads, and being hoisted up in the boat along with two boys, who had been left in it to fix the tackles, when nearly up, the stem-ring of the boat drew out, in consequence of which, Mr. O. was precipitated into the sea, and drowned.

Mr. Henry Rudston, of Hull. He was master of the Rosina transport, lately wrecked on the coast of Holland, and was one among the many who were drowned on that melancholy occasion.

John Milnes, esq. 70, of Flockton, near Wakefield.

At Fryston, Martha, eldest daughter of the late R. S. Milnes, esq.

Mr. E. White, of Great Driffield, 57.

The relict of the Rev. T. Lindsey, formerly vicar of Catterick.

At York, 77, Mr. Hewson, formerly of Hull, and father to Mr. G. H. of Liverpool.

At Hedon, aged 27, Miss Martha Ellis; on the 12th, aged 14, Mr. John E.; on the 15th, aged 16, Miss Sarah E.; on the 31st, aged 25, five days after the death of her infant child, Mrs. Ann Dearing, wife of Mr. John D. sister to the above, and daughter of Mr. Matthew Ellis; and on the 3d instant, the said Mr. Ellis himself, being six persons out of one family in less than one month. So affecting an instance of mortality has scarcely ever come to our knowledge.

Mr. Ebenezer Parker, of Highfield, merchant, 57.

In Wakefield, Thomas Fenton, jun. esq. son of T. F. esq. of Rothwell-Haigh, near Leeds.

At Outwood, George Waugh, esq. 62, formerly a captain in the India Company's service.

In Bridlington, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Greame, relict of John G. esq. of Sewerby-house, and aunt to W. S. Stanhope, esq. of Cannon Hall.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Wetherill, of Gildersome.

John Bairstow, of Netherton-mills, near Halifax.

At Carlton Husthwaite, Miss Margaret Welbank, sister to Mr. W. of York.

At Bridlington Quay, Thomas Chatterton, esq. 68.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. of Spittle-Croft, near Naresbro'.

Thomas, the third son of the late Mr. John Scofield, of Skipton, solicitor.

Mr. Samuel Wise, of Morcar-hill, near Kirkby Overblow.

Miss

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Miss Hannah Wood, second daughter of Mr. James W. of Dewsbury.

At Hemsworth, William Stables, esq. after a lingering illness of twelve months.

Mary Snowden, aged 14, the daughter of William S. of Burley, was standing near the fire, her clothes caught fire, and in the fright she ran out of doors! she was so miserably burnt, that, after lingering till the following Sunday, she died. If females when their clothes take fire, would immediately throw themselves on the ground, as they have been so frequently advised to do in this Magazine, the fatal effects produced by these casualties would in general be prevented.

LANCASHIRE.

A destructive fire broke out on Sunday morning, the 9th, in the extensive warehouse of Messrs. Haigh, Marshall, and Tidswell, Manchester, which destroyed the building. By great exertions a quantity of manufactured goods, chiefly prints and nankeens, were removed to the area of Marsden square and Bridgwater place, and the space in front of the Bridgwater inn. The stock of fustians and about 1000 pieces of dimities were entirely consumed The damage is estimated at 30,000l. The fire began in the upper story. On Tuesday morning, a part of the mass of goods lying in Marsden square was discovered to be on fire, having burned undiscovered from the preceding day. There is much reason to suppose that the premises were wilfully set on fire, as anonymous letters had been sent to the owners, threatening destruction to their's and similar warehouses. The property was well insured.

The Lords of the Admiralty, in consequence of a petition from Liverpool, have determined to send some experienced persons to survey the coast and harbours in the vicinity of that port.

It appears, that nearly one-sixth part of the whole inhabitants of Liverpool, and nearly one-fifth of most of the other large towns in Lancashire, are now in a condition to require the aid of charitable relief.—Had it not been for the uncommon mildness of the season, it is believed the number would have been much greater. 13,256 of the unemployed poor, have received temporary relief at Liverpool, from a subscription of 4,300l.—Between 2 and 3,000l. subscribed there for a statue of his majesty, it is said, will be devoted to the same good purpose. We lament to add that this state of pauperism and misery is on the increase, as the number of poor who were relieved at Liverpool at the beginning of February is officially stated at 15,350.

A part of the Rochdale canal, in Manchester, having been let off, for the purpose of cleansing it of the mud, various sorts of property have been found, thrown in by nocturnal depredators, such as apparel, furniture, &c. and also a bundle, containing the halves of two-pound Bank of England notes, to the amount of some thousands; they were the property of a banking house in that town.

Married.] Mr. John Bateson, of Clitheroe, to Miss Priscilla Dawson.

At Bolton-le-Moors, Mr. James Haslam, to Miss Hindle, daughter of Mr. H. of Lancaster, port-surveyor.

Mr. John Ray, of Mewith, to Miss Wilkinson, of Wrayton, daughter of Mr. J. W. of Bentham.

At Manchester, Mr. Sam. Leech, of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Miss Lee, of the former place.—Mr. C. Butchard, to Ellen, fourth daughter of Mr. Rd. Gore, Carr house, near Prescot.

Mr. Robert Ainscow, to Miss Mary Cooper, both of Manchester.

Hugh Gaskell, esq. of Wigan, to Beatrice, fourth daughter of the late Josiah Marsh, esq. of Hulton.

Mr. Richard Jepson, solicitor, of Manchester, to Miss Sophia Hall, of Clitherto.

At Liverpool, Mr. Francis Roy, to Miss Ann Marshall.—Mr. Thos. Strovan, merchant, to Miss Jane Sykes.—Mr. J Simons, druggist, to Miss Mary Blease.—Mr. T. H. Thomas, printer, to Miss Birkinhead, daughter of Mr. T. B.

Mr. John Lyon, to Miss Eliz. Serjeant, of Everton.

Mr. W. Brown, to Miss C. Moore.

Mr. Joseph Mundell, of Lord-street, to Miss Leece, of Aintree.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, to Miss E. Carruthers, both of Maryport.—Mr. James Stewart, to Miss Gilead, both of Maryport.

Rev. M. D. Taylor, to Diana, daughter of John Houghton, esq. of Wavertree, near Liverpool.

At Preston, Thomas Lawe, esq. to Miss Clarke, of Caddely.

At Alderbury, Lieut. Broughall, of the centre regiment of Shropshire local militia, to Miss Vaughan, of Yenton, near Baschurch.

Died.] Mrs. Manby, mother of the vicar of Lancaster.

At Kirk Patrick, Isle of Man, the Rev. Vicar General Christian, 40.

Mrs. Simpson, relict of J. S. esq. of Hart hill, near Manchester.

Mrs. Mary Davie, mother of Mr. Read, Gay-street Academy, Scotland-road, 79.

After an illness of four years, Mrs. Elis. Hartnell, mother to Mrs. Day, Dale-street, and the Rev. Samuel Hartnell, Nuneston, 71.

At Manchester, Martin Marshall, esq. 70.

Mrs. Dorothy Walker, Carpenter's-row, 86.

Richard Birley, esq. of Blackburn.

At Paddington, near Warrington, Mr. R. Rowlinson, attorney at law, 57.

At Cape Henry, Mr. Hamer Gaskell, late commander of the rifle corps of Liverpool.

At Southam, W. Turner, 79. He had been blind 27 years, and has received from the society club, in that place, 420l. 14s. 6d. and 5l. more for his burial.

At

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At Great Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Rushton.

Mrs. Watson, 81, relict of Alderman J. W. of Lancaster.

Mr. Richard Anderson, jun. of Preston.—Mr. John Lawson.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Ellen Evans, 77.—Mr. John Mumford, silversmith, and founder and proprietor of the Liverpool royal museum, 61. A widow and twelve children are left to bemoan his loss.—Mrs. Mary Rigby, Pitt street, universally regretted, 80.—Mary M. Wraith, eldest daughter of B. W. Clayton-square.

Mr. Peter Longton, of Cronton hall.

The Rev. John Atkinson, A. M. minister of St. John's chapel, Lancaster. His truly amiable manners and exalted worth, gained him the esteem of all his acquaintance, by whom his loss will be deeply felt, and unfeignedly lamented:

"*Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*"

At Bolton-le-Sands, Mr. Richard Sperling, 78.

CHESHIRE.

Some misunderstanding has arisen respecting the establishment of another central school at Chester, for the education of the poor. Lord Grosvenor refuses to place his school under the control of another committee, and the prevalent opinion appears to be, that no new school is necessary.

Married.] The Rev. M. D. Taylor, of Chester, to Diana, daughter of John Houghton, esq. of Wavertree.

At Walton, Mr. Rayner, of the bottle-glass manufactory, to Miss Ashcroft.

The Rev. Robert Jackson, of Harthill, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Leche, esq. of Carden.

Mr. P. Hall, to Miss Ann Ledsom, of Woolton.

At Chester, the Rev. J. Lyons, to Mrs. Connor, both of that place.

At Stockport, Mr. Thomas Claye, of that place, stationer, to Miss Baker, of Tideswell.—Mr. Jones, of Shaw Heath, near Knutsford, to Miss Band, of the same place.

At Berton, C. T. Nelson, esq. 28th regiment, to Caroline Eliz. Lawton, the only daughter of T. L. esq. of Manley.

Died.] At Caer, Mr. Wm. Williamson, 77.

Mrs. Seamen, relict of J. S. esq. of Middlewich, 89.

At an advanced age, W. Harrison, esq. one of the aldermen of Chester.

Major Egerton, of the 29th regiment, fifth son of the late Philip E. esq. of Egerton, and Oulton, and brother to John E. esq. M. P. for Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr. Mycock, a respectable farmer of Slate House, near Ashborne, was assassinated by some villain on the 10th of February, as early as seven in the evening. He was sitting by the fire with his wife, when the wretch fired a gun at him through the window: two balls lodged in his side, and caused instant death.

H. M. Compton, esq. has been unanimously returned for this borough, in the room of his late brother, W. Cavendish, esq.

Married.] At Hartshorn, Samuel Webster, esq. attorney-at-law, Ashby-de la-Zouch, to Miss Adams, daughter of Mr. J. A. of the latter place.

Mr. Goulson, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Shepheard, of Great Ponton.

Mr. Killinder, of Harringworth, to Miss Forter, of Stamford.

Mr. Parker, to Miss Brown, both of Derby.

Died.] At Allestree Hall, C. A. Dashwood, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Horse Guards, blue, and son of Col. V. D. esq. of Stamford Hall.

At Bolsover, 56, Mr. Thomas Nixon, of that place.—He had just eaten a very hearty dinner, and was going to his usual occupation, when he dropped down, and expired immediately.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. Lydia Jepson, wife of Mr. J. J. of Henge. Her husband found her dead by his side in the morning when he awoke.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Since the arrival of strong bodies of the military at Nottingham, the deluded rioters have been less daring. A late letter from that town says, "The outrageous proceedings of the frame-breakers, or *Luddites*, in this town and neighbourhood, have in a great measure, for the present, subsided; but whether for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition of the hosiers, or for deceiving the civil and military powers, by causing them to relax in their laborious duties of patroling the streets of this place, and the neighbouring villages, in order that they may, with more safety, accomplish some wicked design which they may have in view, appears to be a matter of general conversation."—The police magistrates of London, who visited Nottingham, took much pains to ascertain whether the late outrages owed their origin and progress to any political feeling: they were fully satisfied that nothing was more remote.—The following remarkable statement and comment have appeared in some of the papers of that neighbourhood: "At a public meeting held lately at Nottingham, a large subscription was entered into, to which the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and chairman of the meeting, contributed five hundred pounds, to raise a fund for the protection of property, and for the indemnification of the losses of those who chose to accept it, with the exception of stocking and lace-frames. If the leading men in Nottinghamshire have acted on this principle of excluding one description of property from their protection, can we wonder at the consequences that have ensued? The union and co-operation

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operation of all classes of society, for the protection of property, would effectually deter the attempts of the turbulent and designing. Their power arises solely from their acting in a body, and from their organisation, which enables them frequently to elude the ordinary precautions of justice."

Mr. Thompson, of Redhill Lodge, near Nottingham, had, at the early period of January, almost a hundred lambs, of the Merino breed. This gentleman purposely contrives his yeaning time to take place about New Year's Day, and the following fortnight, and adduces several reasons for his deviation from the general practice.

Married.] At Retford, J. Livesey, esq. of Great Lever Hall, near Bolton, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Martin Bower, esq. of the former place.

At Nottingham, Mr. James Reynolds, late of London, to Miss Eliza W. White, of that town.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Moss, son of the late Mr. M. of that place.—Mr. R. Wood, 68, father of Mr. W. of Doncaster.—Mrs. Smalley, relict of the late Mr. S. Timberhill, 84.—Mrs. Need, wife of Mr. G. N. of Long row.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the sessions at Spilsby, the magistrates refused to administer the oaths to the Rev. Abraham Crabtree, a minister in the methodist connection, appointed by their annual conference, and recommended as a fit person for the office: the magistrates refused the application on the same principles with other decisions, in different parts of the kingdom. Two young men were also refused at the Lincoln sessions.—Considerable discussion took place at Lincoln, lately, at a meeting for the adoption of the system of national education, on an amendment moved by Sir R. Heron, "That the plan of education adopted by the meeting, should be such as not to exclude the children of Christian dissenters from the advantage of the education proposed; and that those children should be permitted to attend divine service at the respective places of their religious worship." A debate arose on the principle, that it militated against the fundamental object of the society. The amendment was negatived, and the original resolutions carried.

There has been considerable agitation at Grantham and the neighbourhood, on the subject of the banks: and Sir William Manners has advertised that "in consequence of the failure of so many country banks, he will take nothing but Bank of England notes in payment for rent in future."

Married.] At Boston, Mr. Harvey, to Miss Leary.

At Louth, Mr. Buffon, to Mrs. Wilson. The bridegroom has three children, and the bride seven.—Mr. Turner, to Miss Ann Pawson.—Mr. Ward, to Mrs. Eird, all of that town.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. J. Field, 84.

At Boston, Mr. Winter, 64.

At Wrangle, Mrs. Lidget, 85.

At Marsh-Chappell, Mrs. Sergeant, 80.

At Louth, Mrs. Grant, of Cuxwold.—Miss Wiggleworth, eldest daughter of the late C. W. esq.

Mr. Reed, of Whittlesea, aged 74. He was returning from Wisbech, after drinking freely, and falling from his horse he fell asleep on the ground.

At Tofford, Mrs. Clarke, 84.

At Stamford, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr Francis H. 80.—Mr. George Robinson, printer, 23.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

We mentioned at page 82 of this volume, an extraordinary effort of industry, in the making of 204 horse-shoes in twelve hours, by a smith and his journeyman. This fact, however, (according to a statement in that respectable paper the Leicester Chronicle,) bears no comparison to what was once performed in Nottinghamshire, for Mr. John Underwood, truss-maker, formerly of Sutton Bonington, now resident at Hathern, Leicestershire, did, with the assistance of W. Hallam, at that time a youth under 17 years of age, completely turn and make 292 common sized horse-shoes in one day; making no more than fifteen hours to the day.

On the evening of the Fast day a sermon was preached, at St. Mary's church, by the Rev. T. Robinson, vicar, for the benefit of the Naval and Military Bible Society. The collection amounted to 42l.

Married] At Leicester, Mr. Brewin, gent. of Sion-hill, to Miss Goode, of Leicester.

At Tamworth, the Rev. I. Lloyd, head master of Ashby-de-la-Zouch school, to Miss Blick, daughter of the Rev. C. B. of the former place.

Mr. Charles Rice, son of Mr. J. Rice, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Hopkins, of Boston.

At Claybrook, Mr. R. Barnes, of Hampton Lucy, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. George Bent, master of the academy at the former place.

Mr. John Parsons, of Leicester, to Miss Henderson, of London.

Mr. John Chamberlayne, of Whetstone, to Miss Bull, of Leicester.

At Quorndon, Mr. Sarson, of Loughborough, to Miss Sculthorpe, of Quorndon.

At Luddington, after the banns had been published eight times, (the bride having twice refused to complete the ceremony) James Munby, to Miss Brammer, both of that place.

At Bannoden, Mr. Buckworth, aged 65, to Miss Milley, aged 30.

Died.] Mr. Samuel Clarke.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Joseph Hallam, engraver, and many years clerk at the church of that place, 62.—Miss Susanna

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Thorneley, the last surviving daughter of the late Mr. T. 36.

Mr. Jenkinson, of Kettering.

At Branston, Rutland, Mr. Bates.

Mr. Adam Corrie, sen. of Wellingborough.

Mr. Wykes, of Loughborough.

At Ibstock Grange, Mr. G. Thirlby.

Thomas Grace Smith, esq. of Bitteswell, 42.

At Pickworth, Mr. Charles Wright of Tinwell Lodge, Rutland.

At Leicester, Mr. John White, malster.—Mrs. Vesseire, Silver-street.—Mr. William Norfott, son of Mr. N. of Mountsorrel.—Mr. W. Fenton.

Mrs. Clifford, of Kegworth.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

R. Benson, esq. has made an active canvas for the representation of the borough of Stafford, and has been very successful.—The Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, also declares his fixed determination to become a candidate for the borough of Stafford, at the next election.

The Dean of Litchfield took the chair in the cathedral of that city, on the 7th, at a meeting for promoting the education of the poor in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.

Married.] At Litchfield, C. Wodehouse, esq. only son of the Dean of Litchfield, to the youngest daughter of Sir C. Oakley, bart.

At Stone, the Rev. J. Smith, to Miss Boreham, of Field-place.

Rev. P. Williams, of Conway, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. T. Hughes, of Tyisea.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Besides the petition lately prepared at Birmingham for presentation to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the high price of corn, praying the prevention of distillation from grain, another has been drawn up, petitioning parliament to throw open the East India trade.

A petition from Sheffield has also been prepared, on the subject of the orders in council, and the East India monopoly.

Married] At Aston, Mr. Peter Harris, of Oxford, to Miss Mary Shelley, of Spark Brook, near Birmingham.—Mr. William Roach, of Solihull, to Miss Sarah Wood, only daughter of Mr. W. of Worcester.

At Handsworth, Mr. W. Rawlinson, of Macclesfield, to Miss F. Nicholls, of the former place.

Mr. Joseph Davies, of Highgate, to Miss Mary Spicer, of Cherry-street, Birmingham.

Mr. John Enoch, jun. of Warwick, to Miss M. A. Wright, of High Wycomb.

At Edgbaston, Mr. W. Greensall, of Birmingham, to Miss H. Brentnall, of Sutton Coldfield.

Died.] In his 79th year, Mr. Josephus Parkin, of Sheffield.

Mr. Thomas South, of Sheffield. This person, upwards of twenty years ago, climbed the steeple of the parish church without any assistance than by taking hold of the stones which ornament the spire, and turned the vane at the top. He descended without the least injury.

At Ladywood, Mr. G. F. Harris, of Birmingham, eldest son of J. H. M.B. The highly-cultivated mind, and the kind and benevolent heart of this truly good man, render his premature death an object of more than ordinary regret.

At Kidderminster, Miss Ann Benyon, formerly of Shrewsbury, 76.

At Stourbridge, in his 82d year, Samuel Manner, esq.

Mr. Richard Carter, of Coventry.

At Bath Row, near Birmingham, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Edward Armfield, late of Green Bank, in the parish of Yardley. He lost the sight of one eye by a gutta serena at an early period of his life; and, about 40 years since, by suddenly stooping down, struck the other eye on the pointed corner of a chair-back, and burst it, so that from that time he has been totally blind. Though under that, as well as the severe affliction of an extremely nervous habit, such was his patience and resignation to the will of heaven, he was never heard to utter the least murmur of complaint, but placidly submitted to his singularly distressing situation, with all that fortitude which so eminently distinguishes the true Christian.

SHROPSHIRE.

A patent chain foot-bridge has been erected at Messrs. Marshal and Co.'s factory, at Shrewsbury; width of the bridge is five feet, heighth thirty feet, span in the clear thirty-seven feet. The chains are of wrought-iron, and five in number, on these are laid nineteen cast-iron plates, forming the path-way. The balustrades are wrought-iron; three feet three inches high. The materials having been prepared and brought to the spot, the bridge was erected by two men in 14 days; the total expence was 80l. 8s.

A shocking murder has been perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Wellington. The body of W. Bailey, a farmer, was found at a distance from his own house, with his skull fractured and his throat cut. His house was ransacked, and all the drawers, &c. opened, every thing of value taken, and the keys were put in his pocket. John Griffiths, of Red Lake, has been committed to Shrewsbury gaol, charged with the murder.

Married.] H. P. Stackhouse, esq. of Acton Scott, to Frances, eldest daughter of T. A. Knight, esq. of Downton Castle, Herefordshire.

At Shrewsbury, E. Forrest, esq. of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late R. Jeffreys, esq. of the former place.

At Market Drayton, Wm. Harding, esq. of Brock House, Everton, to Elizabeth, eldest

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eldest daughter of J. B. Harding, esq. Old Springs House, near Market Drayton.

Died.] At Whitchurch, aged 102, Mr. Wood, who for the last 50 years drank no other beverage than water.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting, for regulating the Worcester school on Dr. Bell's plan, is fixed at that town for March 13.

R. Ellis, esq. of Marchomley Wood, has been convicted in a penalty of 20l. for shooting a pheasant without a certificate. It has been determined that a huntsman going out with his master's hounds without a certificate, is liable to the same penalty.

Married.] John Piggot, esq. eldest son of J. P. esq. of Bevere, to Miss Eleanor Walsh Porter.

At Dudley, Mr. A. Knight, to Miss F. Cleft.

At Wathfield, W. Richardson, esq. of Calcutta, to the eldest daughter of the late P. F. Muntz, esq. of Selly-wick.

G. Phillips, esq of Devon, to Miss Laughton, daughter of Mr. T. L. of Cleeve Prior.

Died.] R. Parker, esq. iron-master, of Dudley.—Mr. T. Boughey.

Mr. S. Sylvester, of Tything, 78.

At Hanley Castle, Mrs. Lloyd, 25.

Mr. W. Tippon, of Lower Mitton, 53. He fell into the canal at Stourport, and was drowned, leaving a wife and ten children.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The exhibition of bulls, before the Hereford Agricultural Society, on the 10th, was more numerous than on any former occasion: the successful candidates were Mr. B. Wainwright, of that city; Mr. Watkins, of Brinsop; Mr. Gailliers, of Fyon; and Mrs. Berrow, of Dewchurch. Mr. Broad's proposal for making public his mode of destroying rats, was further discussed; and he has undertaken to commence a series of experiments before the president and a committee of the society, who will afterwards report their opinion of his merits, and forward attestations to the Lords of the Admiralty (by their desire), for the purpose of introducing his method in the English navy.

The curates of the diocese of Hereford, it is said, have it in contemplation to present a humble petition to their worthy diocesan, praying his lordship to put into execution the laws which the humanity of the Legislature has enacted in their favour and for their relief. Thus it would seem, that the money voted nearly two years ago, for the aid of this learned body of men, throughout the Kingdom, has not yet (in some parts at least) been applied to its destined purpose.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. R. Apperley, of Townhope, youngest son of J. H. A. esq to Mary, second daughter of the late N. Edwards, esq. of Broadhart.

Died.] At Holmer House, near Hereford, Mrs. H. Lacock, 68.

At Leominster, aged 66, T. Prossor, gent.—Mrs. E. Brown, 64.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

By the population returns lately made, it appears that the number of females exceeds that of males in every county, except those of Monmouth and Stafford, in which there is a majority of the latter.

An Auxiliary Bible Society is about to be established in the county of Monmouth.

Married.] Mr. John Holmes, of Llwyn-y-Gaer, to Miss Daniel, daughter of Mr. Thos. Daniel, of the Castle Farm, Ragland, Monmouthshire.

In Abergavenny, the Rev. Wm. Woodall, to Miss Hannah Lewis, daughter of Mr. Thos. L. Surgeon.

Died.] Mr. George, of Ragland.—Mr. Benjamin Thomas, the twin-brother of Mr. J. T.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An Institution of the most interesting and benevolent nature, has just been formed at Gloucester; but its object is by no means local. It owes its origin to Mr. Peter Hervé, of that city; it is entitled "The National Benevolent Institution;" and its object is stated to be "the relief of distressed persons in the middle classes of life, of whatsoever country or persuasion." This charity is supported by annual subscriptions of Five Shillings, or upwards, by donations and bequests, and is promoted by a general committee throughout the kingdom. The Subscription-money raised for the support of this Establishment in each district, will be dedicated to the objects of the charity found therein. This Institution is permanently established in the Bath district, and there contributes (by pension) to the comfort of several worthy aged individuals in a respectable (but hitherto neglected) class of society. Earl Camden is the president of the general committee, which is formed of various nobleman and gentlemen of the first rank and character.

Amongst the numerous proofs of the pecuniary difficulties which at present affect all classes of society, there is not one more striking than the eagerness shown by all who have property of value, to sell it for whatever it may produce! Timber, in particular, which was formerly considered as a fixed or hereditary property, and as such, transmitted with the land, from father to son, for many generations, and seldom felled till it had attained full maturity, is now continually brought to the hammer under the title of *maiden trees* (i. e. not full grown). The estates in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Monmouthshire, have of late become particularly remarkable for these kind of sales. In that respectable paper, the Gloucester Journal, of the 17th of February, we observe no less than twelve advertisements of auctioneers, for the immediate sale of timber in the above-mentioned parts. We have taken the trouble to count the oak trees thus condemned to

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to the axe, and find them to be on four of the estates only, 1934, chiefly of the maiden kind, besides a proportionate number of ash, elm, and other forest trees! The necessity which requires this premature havoc of naval timber is truly to be deplored.

A ewe, the property of Mr. John Cryer, in the parish of Wick, lately produced four remarkably fine lambs; the preceding year she same number; and the year before that, she had three; which were all supported by the bountiful mother.

The tunnel under the Severn, at Newnham, is proceeding with as much rapidity as the nature of the work will admit: 120 yards are completed, and the progress is seven yards per week, at which rate fifteen months will be required to finish the undertaking.

On the night of the 11th, an attempt was made to destroy by fire the paper-manufactory of Messrs. Lloyd, at Postlip. A piece of timber, lying close to the mills, was set on fire, but discovered in time to prevent its communicating with the buildings. A reward of 50l. has been offered for the conviction of the offenders.

Married.] At Weston, William Dobles, esq. of Ashe, to Hester, eldest daughter of the late J. S. Collins, esq. of Whittal.

Mr. Beard, jun. of Tormarton, to Miss Pincott, of Little Sodbury.

Died.] The Rev. J. A. Curtis, rector of Bitton. An afflicted widow and eight young children, unite with his parishioners and numerous friends, in lamenting the loss of this highly respected and most benevolent character.

At Oakley Lodge, near Cirencester, universally esteemed and regretted, Mr. Arnold Merrick, aged 68; many years wood-steward to the late and present Earl Bathurst, and formerly of the Vulletts, in the county of Hereford.

At Gloucester, Mr. William Clifford, 68.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of Newnham.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J. of Hill, near Berkeley.

Mr. Richard Jenkins, 75, of Tewkesbury, an old and much respected member of the corporation of that borough.

Mrs. Wright, 75, relict of Mr. John W. of Tewkesbury.

Mrs. Cowles, wife of Mr. C. of Gloucester.

Mr. John Crump, 78, of Sudely, near Winchcomb.

At Great, E. Jeffs, widow, at the great age of 105.—Mr. James Tizzard, of Almondsbury.

In his 72d year, John Adey, esq. of St. Aldate's-square. He has left 50l. to the Gloucester Infirmary.

Mr. William Wilson, 88, of Chedworth, in this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

That ancient edifice, the tower of Christ Church, Oxford, which contains *Great Tom*, was lately in imminent danger of being destroyed by fire. A room adjoining this venerable structure, the hearth stone of which was laid on a large oak beam, had taken fire, and been secretly burning for two or three days before it was discovered.

It appears that the Woodstock Gate let last year for 775l. and Burgess's Gate for 600l.

Diocesan Committees of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge being about to be established, the Rev. T. L. Cooke, and John Parsons, esq. have accepted the offices of secretary and treasurer, to the committee for the diocese of Oxford. For our parts we heartily approve of these new means for giving effect to the designs of that excellent society.

The intelligent Editor of the Oxford Herald has judged it proper to caution the public against an imposter who collects subscriptions for a pretended account of Botany-Bay.

Married.] Mr. W. Baxter, printer, of Oxford, to Miss Hanwell, daughter of Mr. Hanwell, of Kiddlington.

Died.] At Southcot Lodge, Wm. Mabbott, of Cassington, esq. whose loss as husband, parent, friend, and landlord, will be long and deeply lamented.

In Long Wall, Oxford, Mr. Smith.—Mrs. Beck, of New Chapel.

At Deddington, aged 58, sincerely regretted, Mr. U. Fidkin.

Mr. Joseph Ashby, one of the society of friends, of Shillingford.

Mrs. Munday, wife of Mr. M. of Tetsworth.

Ann and Rebecca, daughters of Mr. Dewsnap, of Old Woodstock-house.

At an advanced age, Mrs May, a maiden lady of Thame. She will long be remembered and regretted by a large portion of the poor inhabitants, who partook of her bounty.

Aged 73, Mrs. Hardaway, Blue-boar-lane, Oxford.

Aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Sutton, of Pembroke-street.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At High Wycombe, J. King, esq. of Billiter-square, to Miss Manning, only daughter of the late S. M. esq.

At Langley, the Rev. William George Freeman, M. A. rector of Milton, Cambridgeshire, one of the domestic chaplains to the Right Hon. Lord Lisle, to Catharine, eldest daughter of Morice Swabey, esq. L. L.D.

Died.] At Romsham, Ann, the eldest daughter of Joseph Lucas, esq.

At Amersham, Mr. R. Judd, brother to W. J. esq. of Banbury.

At Steeple Claydon, Henry Chandler, a labouring man, at the advanced age of 103 years.

HERTFORD-

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HERTFORDSHIRE.

An interesting exposition took place at Hertford, on the 24th ult. relative to the proceedings of the Bible Societies, at a meeting convened for establishing an auxiliary Bible Society. Mr. Steinkopff, gave an interesting account of an attempt to distribute bibles amongst the poor peasantry in Russian Finland, which led to the liberal donation of 5000 rubles by the Emperor Alexander.

Married.] At St. Albans, the Rev. William Stockdale, M.A. F.L.S. to Miss Wolley, neice of Rear-Admiral W. of St. Albans.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A meeting for an auxiliary Bible Society, was held at Northampton on the 6th. The Hon. and Rev. L. Powys, presided. His Grace the Duke of Grafton has accepted the office of president, and Earls Spencer and Compton, that of vice-presidents.

Married.] At Brackley, Mr. Stear, surgeon, of Wisbeach, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of M. Russell, esq. of the former place.

At Courteen Hall, near Northampton, Mr. William Hambly, to Miss Bayley, of that place.

At Oundle, Mr. Selby, to Miss Durham.

Died.] At Harpole, Mr. Mumford, 55.

At Daventry, Mr. T. Cheakley, 72.

At Overthorpe, Mrs. Banett, wife of Mr. B.

At Newbold, Mr. J. Evans.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Stilton, Mr. C. Lumley, of Godmanchester, to Miss E. Gibbs, of the former place.

Mr. John Mansfield, to Miss Lucy Thorp, both of Swavesey.

Mr. John Ronsom, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Saunders, both of Wisbech.

Died] Aged 32, Mr. Melton, of Gainshall, near Buckden. On his death-bed he is said to have expressed a wish that a favorite daughter, about seven years of age, should enter eternity with him. Although then apparently well, the day after her father's decease she breathed her last. They were both interred at the same time in one grave.

H. P. Standly, esq. of Little Paxton. He was possessed of very considerable landed property in Hants, and served the office of sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, in 1784.

At Willingham, Mr. J. Ingle, 68.

At Chesterton, Mr. W. Francis.

At Wisbech, Mr. S. Draycott, 60.

At Fulborn, Mrs. E. Fromant, mother of Mr. F of Cambridge, 93.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Biggs, wife of Mr. F. B.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Isaac Meers, gent. of Wisbech, to Miss Dorcas Gay, third daughter of W. G. esq. of Bale.

Mr. T. White, attorney-at-law, of New Buckenham, to Miss Thirkettle, daughter of Mr. J. T. of Hempnall.

Mr. Drage, of Rudham, to Miss Brereton, of Creake.

Mr. Sendall, of Hethell, to Miss Tye, of Ashwelthorpe.

Mr. Green, of Thetford, to Miss Snare, daughter of Mr. T. S. of the same place.

Died.] At Diss, the Rev. Nathaniel Scott, A.M. rector of Thorpe Abbots and Thelveton, both in Norfolk, 81.

Mr. Henry Abbott, son of Mr. W. A. of Kirby Cane.

At Shotesham, Mrs. Chamber, relict of the late B. C. esq.

Mr. Thomas Stoughton, attorney-at-law, of Norwich.

Mr. William De Caux, many years an eminent cabinet-maker, of Norwich, 76.

Mrs. Martha Freeguard, relict of the late Mr. F. architect, of Swaffham, 73.

Mrs. Mary Lincolne, of Norwich, relict of Mr. R. L. of Yelverton, 76.

At Norwich, Mrs. Ann Shipman, relict of the late Mr. J. S. formerly of Bury, 70.

Mr. Hawes, of Lynn.

Mr. John Brown, of Wymondham, 104. He retained his faculties till the last, and, till within a week or two of his death, frequently walked twenty miles in a day.

SUFFOLK.

The rule which had been obtained to show cause why the Justices of Suffolk should not administer the oaths to Leonard Ellington, under the Toleration Act, as minister of a distinct congregation at Wildenhall, has been discharged by the Court of King's Bench. This case is different as to the grounds of refusing the licence, from the others which have occurred in various counties. It appears that the justices had entered into a general rule to require from every applicant under the Toleration Act, a certificate from one of his congregation that he had the title of such congregation; and the present applicant had refused to procure such certificate, although he had offered to swear that he was duly qualified under the Act. The magistrates had no personal objection to Mr. E. but did not wish to break through a general rule, which they conceived to be a just one.

At the Quarter Sessions, at Bury, the chairman of the Grand Jury adverted to the necessity of providing accommodations for the increased population of the country, by adding to the present cottages of the poor, or building new ones. He thought the subject well worthy the attention of the legislature.

Married.] At Woodbridge, Mr. W. M'Cluer, surveyor, to Miss Amy Powell, youngest daughter of Mr. P. merchant, late of Peterborough.

Mr. Jarmain, of Sproughton, to Miss Rebecca Roper, second daughter of Mr. R. R. of Lackford.

At Market-Deeping, Mr. Hitchcock, of Lavenham, to Miss Patrick, of Peterborough.

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Mr. J. Briggs, of Dunwich, to Miss Mary Ann Hotson, of Southwold.

Mr. Roger Codlin, to Miss D. Pratt, both of Melford.

At Bury, the Rev. T. E. Rogers, M. A. rector of Lackford, to Miss M. A. youngest daughter of the late M. Wm. Leheup, esq.

Died.] Mrs. L. Pepipre, relict of the Rev. P. P. rector of Apsley, 81.

Mr. T. Steele, of Scuttlethorpe; he was returning home from Castle Bytham with some friends, when his horse reared up, and fell backwards upon him, which hurt him so severely as to occasion his death next day.

Suddenly, the Rev. W. Neale, of Bayton; he had retired to bed in apparent good health, and was found dead therein the next morning.

At Eye, aged 95, Mrs. Flegg.

Aged 64, after a long affliction, Sarah, the wife of S. Hunt, gent. of Needham.

Mr. Luke Rice, of Woodbridge.

Mrs. Mary Tomson, of Bury, relict of Mr. E. T. late of Exning, 84.

Mrs. Bullen, relict of the late Mr. H. B. upholder, one of the burgesses of the Corporation of Bury, 61.

Mrs. Lydia Rackham, of Aldborough, 60.

Mr. Wm. Goddard, of Woodbridge, 74.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. H. formerly of Dallingho.

Aged 62, Mrs. Butter, wife of Mr. T. B. of Brandon.

Mr. Dyhall, of Stoke by Nayland.

In his 80th year, on his way from Ipswich, Mr. John Wolton, of Newbourn.

ESSEX.

Mr. Joseph Tilney, of Writtle, lately had in his possession a sow of the Chinese breed, which produced in thirteen times farrowing, 301 pigs, 177 of which she brought up.

Married.] At Bobbing, Mr. Cheeseman, to Miss Mary Gouge.—Mr. Robert Gouge, to Miss Sarah Roper, both of that place.

At Great Waltham, the Rev. J. Bass, of Halsted, to Miss Mary Watkinson, of the former place.

Died.] Aged 87, Mr. Laver, of Ingatestone.

At Great Hallingbury, aged 89, the Rev. Jonathan Lipyeatt, many years rector of Great Hallingbury and Bobbingworth.

Aged 58, the Rev. A. Longmore, vicar of Great Baddow and Rainham.

At Bungay, Rev. John Ives, rector of Great Holland, Essex, vicar of St. Margaret's, Suffolk, and chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk.

At Dunmow, on Tuesday the 28th day of January, 1812, in the 92d year of his age, Dr. Robert Courthorpe Sims, deservedly held in high estimation for superior skill and judgment in his profession, and for the strict principles of integrity and benevolence by which his life was governed, joined with manners the most mild and inoffensive. He had received a liberal education in his youth, had read much, and possessed a philosophical mind. He took the degree of Doctor of Physic, in the University of Edinburgh, in the year 1744, and wrote on the occasion an inaugural dissertation, *De vomica pulmonis*; but, void of ambition, and more desirous of being really useful than of acquiring riches or fame, the doctor was content to practise as a surgeon and apothecary in the small country town in which he died. He was of the Quaker persuasion, and universally respected and beloved by his brethren; and was indeed a sincere believer in, and faithful follower of the tenets of, that respectable sect, though perfectly free from the narrow-minded spirit, so frequently observable in seceders from the established church of almost every denomination. His hours of relaxation were chiefly spent in his garden, in the cultivation of which he took the greatest delight, particularly in varying the arrangement of the walks, the grass and the plantations, so as to change the general form of the whole, with a view of producing a more picturesque effect. It ever happened that one design was hardly finished, before he discovered, as he imagined, some new capability of further improvement. Thus the face of his garden was so frequently changing, that a person, thoroughly acquainted with it at one period, after an absence of seven years, might scarcely be able to recognise it for the same. In these alterations he was generally allowed to show much taste; and Dr. Sims's garden, though limited in extent to about an acre, was admired beyond any other in the neighbourhood, and not unfrequently excited the curiosity of strangers: to himself it afforded a perpetual source of innocent and healthful amusement for upwards of sixty years. He retained the perfect use of his intellects, very nearly to the end of his long and active life; and, in the year 1807, published a small tract, entitled "An Essay on the Constitution of Man, Natural, Moral, and Religious." The design of this work was more especially "to attempt to impede the torrent of that irreligious philosophy, the pernicious doctrine of which had been spread over Europe, to the unspeakable injury of the religion, morals, and interests, of the inhabitants." For having retired from the fatigues of his profession, of which the decay of his hearing rendered him in great measure incapable, he was still anxious to devote a large share of his time to some useful employment. The improvement and republication of the above mentioned Essay, was his chief mortal concern, till the lamp of life was extinguished.

KENT.

It appears that the Wrotham Heath Turnpike Gate, produced at the letting last year 558l. and the Farmingham Gate 570l.

The inn-keepers and publicans of Kent, are about to petition parliament for an augmentation of allowance for the subsistence of soldiers, on their march, which, under the present regulation, presses very hard upon them. Their loss on halting days, taken on a fair

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a fair calculation, is estimated at one shilling per man, which, at houses of inferior note, is equal to all the profit of their taps.

Leave has been given in the Commons, for a bill, for more effectually paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching, the town of Deal.—Leave has also been given to bring in a bill to repair and amend the road, between Canterbury and Chatham; the great object of the proposed bill, is the projected improvement of Boughton-hill.

A Committee on a petition for amending the Acts, for the support of the pier and harbour, and paving and lighting the town of Margate, have reported, that the standing orders of the House, relative to bills for the above purposes, had not been complied with.

The total amount of the duty on Game Certificates obtained for this county, for the year 1811, is 6836l.

The following is a correct account of the Hop Duty for 1811:—

Whole Duty	£273,192 19 6
Old Duty	157,078 15 0
New Duty	116,114 4 0

A large sow was lately killed by Mr. Schoons, of Strood, which, on being opened, contained 28 fine pigs.—She was purchased of Mr. Cheeseman, of Ludsdown, by whom she was fatted.

Married.] At Upper Deal, Mr. R. Miller, jun. to Miss Turner.—Mr. D. Cunningham, to Miss Eliz. Barrett.

At Bethersden, Mr. John Barling, to Miss Phœbe Bright.

At Margate, Mr. T. Sawyer, to Miss Sarah Laming, eldest daughter of Captain James L. of that place.

At Folkestone, Mr. Charles Golder, to Miss Mary Rolfe.

At Dover, Captain M'Dermott, of the Royal Buckinghamshire Militia, to Miss Hammond, of Dover.—Mr. John Euston, to Miss Frances Norwood, both of Dover.—Mr. Isaac Paterson, to Miss Cleveland.—Mr. Thos. White to Mrs. Worthington.

At Waltham, Mr. John Coppin, to Miss Charlotte Ballard.

At Goudhurst, Mr. Edward Winser, of Rolvenden, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Johnson, of the former place.

At Frittenden, Mr. George Daynes, to Miss Hayter.

At Boughton-blean, Mr. Joseph Rogers, of Faversham, to Miss Reader, of Boughton.

At Ospringe, Mr. Henry Fox, to Miss Smead, of Faversham.

At Doddington, Mr. Thomas Benstead, to Miss Elizabeth Clement.

Died.] At Ashford, Mrs. Margaret Blechynden, aged 90.

At Dover, Mr. Thomas Gorely, sen.—Mrs. Mary Baker, aged 78.

At Canterbury, Mr Epps.—Mr. H. Horne.—Mrs. Cullen, 77.—Mr. B. Mutton.

Mr. Wm. Cockell, of Milton.

At Lydd, Mr. Rich. Marshall, of Selinge, aged 65.—Mrs. Cock, 69.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Underdown, widow of Mr. U. surgeon.

At Cranbrook, Mr. S. Reader, sen. 74.

Mr. Storey, pilot, of Sheerness. He was taking out a man of war from that harbour, when she ran foul of a vessel, by which her main-topsail-yard was carried away, a part of which, in falling, struck Mr. S. on the head, and killed him on the spot.

Mrs. Hallum, wife of Mr. H. of Upnor.

At Langley, aged 63, Mr. Grant, a wealthy farmer of that place.

At Dartford, Mr. Richardson, surgeon, many years practitioner of that place.

Mr. Weavers, formerly of Sheerness, in an advanced age.

At Hastings, much regretted, Mrs. Norton, wife of Mr. J. N.

At Bennenden, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. T. B. 66.

At Maidstone, Mr. E. Palmer, aged 20.

At Deal, aged 58, Mr. Nathaniel Pembrooke.—Aged 31, Mr. John Marks.

At Willesborough, Mr. D. Ladd, aged 78.

At Margate, in his 70th year, Roger Taddy, esq.

At New Romney, aged 52, Mrs. Drowley, wife of Mr. D.

SUSSEX.

One of the powder mills at Seddlescomb lately blew up, and destroyed the building, but no person was in the place at the time.

An adroit robbery of the Brighton coach lately took place by a gang of thieves who had taken all the inside places for the purpose; they stole a box of notes from the coach seat, to the amount of 4000l. These notes belonged to the Brighton Union Bank; and several of them, it is said have been circulated.

There was lately killed by Mr. T. Griffiths, of Soudley, that noted handsome fat ox which was bred and fed by W. Pinches, esq. of Ticklerton, Shropshire. This animal, which had never eaten cake, weighed 21 score and 10lbs. per quarter, upon an average, had 225lbs. of rough fat, and sold for 67l. 10s.

Married.] At Lewes, the Reverend P. G. Crofts, rector of St. John's, to Miss Campion, daughter of W. C. esq. of Lewes.

Died.] At Bognor, after a lingering illness, occasioned by a wound received in the battle of Vimiera, in Portugal, Thomas Egerton, esq. major in the 29th regiment of foot, fifth son of the late P. E. esq. of Oulton Park, and brother of J. E. esq. M.P. for Chester.

HAMPSHIRE.

Two schools on the national system for the education of the poor, will be opened in a few days, at Southampton.

Five resident rectors and vicars have called a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Winchester, to take into consideration the best

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best means of opposing with effect the bill for altering the mode of entering and keeping parish registers.

Married.] James Wapshare, esq. of Salisbury, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Leigh Symes, esq. of Jamaica.

Died.] At Southampton, sincerely regretted, Mary, widow of the late Colonel George Lewis, who so highly distinguished himself as Commandant of the Royal Artillery at the memorable siege of Gibraltar. Her conduct through life as a daughter, a wife, and a mother, was truly exemplary; and the patience, fortitude, and even cheerfulness, with which she labored, during the last three years, under a most painful, and (as she was well aware) incurable disorder, were such as none but a true christian could have exhibited. She survived her four sons, two of whom followed the profession of their father, and died in his majesty's service; and has left behind her two daughters, to lament the loss of the best and most affectionate of parents.

At Lymington, Mr. John Webb, son of Mr. W. surgeon, of Paragon-buildings. This young gentleman had just completed his medical studies in London, and, with all the glowing prospects arising from an emulative spirit, and the possession of abilities of a most superior character, had entered into the naval service of his country, when he fell an almost sudden victim of a typhus fever!

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Bayley, of Swindon, to Miss Ayrey, of Lyncombe.

Died.] At Corsham, much lamented, in his 80th year, Edward Hasted, F.R.S. and F.A.S. in whom were combined the classical attainments of a scholar, without pedantry; the refined and polished manners of a gentleman, without affectation; and the piety of a sincere Christian, without bigotry. His "History of Kent" will be a lasting record of his learning, and of his indefatigable researches into the history and antiquities of his native country.

At Stoke, much lamented, Mrs. Lucy Mayo, daughter of the late Rev. John M. 68.

John Tylee, esq. banker, of Devizes, 75.

At Sarum, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Moore, priest-vicar of that cathedral, and vicar of Idmiston, Wilts. He had acquired, in the fullest degree, the esteem and affection of all ranks of persons, by the most exemplary performance of domestic, social, and religious, duty.

BERKSHIRE.

Mr. G. Vansittart, having signified his intention of retiring from Parliament, for this shire, two candidates, Mr. Hallett and Mr. Congreve, have started to succeed him.

Mr. Wharton has obtained leave to bring in a bill for vesting in his Majesty and his heirs the park and manor of Sandon.

A rule moved for against the inhabitants of Berks, for not repairing the Folly Bridge, near Oxford, has been refused till the next term, that another application may be made to a Grand Jury; a late one having thrown out the bill.

Married.] Mr. William Wall, to Miss Eliza C. Field, second daughter of John F. esq. of Reading.

At Cricklade, Mr. Merrill, of Boxford, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. W. Morse, of Purton, Wilts.

At Sunninghill, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Nab, 91st regiment, to Miss Annabella Walker, of that place.

Died.] Suddenly, at Henley, Mr. Peter Pickman, formerly an eminent malster; he had been at the Quakers' meeting, where he sat a long time in the cold, and on reaching home he instantly expired.

W. Cadby, esq. of Old Bracknell, 67.

At Windsor, Lieut. George Edward Layton, of the 53d regiment.

At Clapton House, Mrs. Christiana Hutchins, 79.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Not fewer than thirteen children, dreadfully burnt, several of whom died soon after admission, have been taken to the Infirmary at Bristol, within these few weeks. We hope that this will be a caution to mothers, and to those who have the care of infants; to the carelessness of whom these accidents may generally be traced.

A numerous meeting was lately held of the freeholders of Bristol, at the Guildhall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent that city, in the room of Evan Baillie, esq. who retires from parliament. Edward Protheroe, esq. addressed the meeting at considerable length, and declared himself a candidate for the dignity of one of the representatives of Bristol; and that it was his determination, whenever an election should take place, to stand the poll with the firmest resolution.—Mr. M. Coates then proposed Sir Samuel Romily, and submitted a series of resolutions, replete with eulogium on the public merits of that gentleman, and his active and distinguished exertions in favour of the liberty of the press, the repeal of unequal and oppressive laws, and the excluding from the House of Commons the creatures of corruption.—The clamour and noise were so excessive, that C. A. Elton, esq. the chairman, found it impossible to ascertain which candidate was supported by the majority present, and the meeting dispersed without coming to any determination.

Betty, who astonished John Bull a few years ago, under the name of the young Roscius, has, we observe, been playing at the Bath theatre, in his old line of characters.

A meeting, distinguished by respectable and public-spirited characters, lately took place

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place at Bath; the Rev. W. B. Barter in the chair, for the purpose of organising a diocesan society, for educating the infant poor in the principles of the established church.

Married.] At Bath, Robert Roscow, esq. merchant of Old Broad-street, London, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Gye, of Bath.—John Pigott, esq. jun. eldest son of J. P. esq. of Bevere, near Worcester, to Eleanor Walsh, daughter of the late Walsh Porter, esq.—Mr. William Finglas, to Miss Ann Kemp, both of Bath.

At Bristol, the Rev. Josiah Allport, master of the grammar school, Newland, Gloucestershire, to Miss Judith Wreford, youngest daughter of the late John W. esq. Cleavangar, Devon.—Captain Alfred Richards, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss R. C. Howell, of Carmarthen.—Mr. William Chessell, to Miss Eliza Bullock, eldest daughter of the late Captain Edward B. both of Bristol.—Mr. William Cornybean, to Miss Sarah Price, both of Bristol.—Mr. Wellworthy, to Miss Fanny Wright, Temple-street.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, by the Rev. R. Carrow, Henry Skrine, esq. of Bathford, to Caroline Anne, fifth daughter of the late Rev. B. Spry, vicar of St. Mary, Radcliff, Bristol.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Thomas Ladlow, to Miss Ann Freeman, both of that place.

Died.] At Buth, Vice-Admiral Lumsdaine.—In his 90th year, Walter Delamote, esq. of Broad-street.—In the Upper Crescent, Miss Anna Maria Cockburn, daughter of the late Col. C. of the royal artillery, 22.—In Barton-buildings, Mrs. Martha Buckle, in her 91st year.—Mrs. Deering, wife of H. D. esq. of Gay-street.—In Caroline-buildings, Mr. Robert Falkner, formerly an eminent corn-factor of Bath.—In Brock-street, Mrs. Honeywood, relict of the Rev. John H. prebendary of Salisbury and son of Sir. J. H. bart. Mrs. H. was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wake, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of East Knoyle, Wilts.—At his house in Pulteney-street, the lady of T. Tarleton, esq. of Rouldsworth castle, Cheshire.—Mrs. Dawson, relict of W. D. esq. of Milsom-street.—Mr. Wallis, register of the Bath general hospital.—The wife of Mr. Mercie, of Bathwick-street.—Mr. Ralph Davis, of Walcot-street.

At West Pennard, Somerset, in his 77th year, Mr. Robert Townsend.

Mrs. Edgell, wife of Mr. J. E. of Foxcote, 63.

Rev. Mr. Davis, vicar of Pilton and of Ilchester.

At Freshford, the Rev. Dr. Baker, whose loss will be long felt in the neighbourhood.

At Wells, after a lingering illness of four years, the wife of the Rev. William Phelps.

At Chedzoy, Miss Stradling, only daughter of F. A. S. esq.

At Sidmouth, Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Marsh, of that place.

At Bristol, Francis Morgan, of Shepton-Mallet, esq. 78.—The Rev. Mr. Bayntun, rector of Road and Wolverton.

At Redland, the Rev. Thomas Jones, D.D. vicar of King's Teignton, Devon, and chaplain to his R.H. the Duke of Kent. He had conducted for several years, a classical seminary of high character, and in a manner greatly to his credit, as an able and accomplished scholar.

At Brislington House, aged 5, E. F. Fox, son of E. L. F. M.D. who was dreadfully burnt the preceding evening, by a spark, as it is supposed, having fallen from a candle upon the bed-clothes.

At Clifton, Charlotte, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Adm. George Montague.

At Wells, George Lax, esq. sen. an eminent solicitor and member of the corporation of that city.

At Stapleton, Mr. Henry Collins.

At Kingston, Lieut. Gen. Chapman, of the royal artillery, aged 69. This gentleman had been in his majesty's service upwards of 50 years, and was universally respected in his public as well as private character.

DORSETSHIRE.

An auxiliary Bible Society has lately been formed at Poole, of which B. L. Lester, esq. M.P. is president, and E. B. Portman, esq. M.P. and J. Dent, esq. M.P. are vice-presidents.

Married.] At Weymouth, Lieutenant Elry, of the royal navy, to Miss A. Swain, eldest daughter of Mrs. S. of Weymouth.

Died.] At Sherborne, Vernon Noake, esq. 71.

In his 67th year, the Rev. William Trevelyan Cox, rector of Chedington, and vicar of Stocland and Balwood.

At Fordington, Miss Palmer, sister of the Rev. Mr. P. vicar of that parish.

DEVONSHIRE.

Colonel Bloomfield, J. C. Langmead, esq. Sir C. M. Pole, and Lord Amelius Beauclerk, are rival candidates, in the event of a dissolution, for the borough of Plymouth.

A most horrible murder was committed on the 28th of January, on Margaret Huxtable, of Dodbrooke, near Knights-bridge, a child only nine years old, was sent on an errand by her mother to a neighbouring shoemaker's; but enticed, as it is supposed, by two men, with whom she had been seen on the Totness road: she was first brutally treated, and then murdered in the most inhuman manner. Her mangled corpse was found in a field the next day, perfectly divested of clothing. Her head smashed to pieces, apparently

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rently with stones, was literally driven into the earth; and her whole body bore incontestible evidence of the efforts of ruffian force. The monsters who perpetrated this crime are not yet taken; but a reward of 50l. is offered by the parish for their apprehension.

Married.] At Plymouth, R. Nicholson, esq. to Miss Ann Disting, both of that place.

At Whitcombe, Mr. Robert George, aged 80, to Mrs. Moon, of the former place, aged 52; they were attended to church by four young ladies, and the same number of young gentlemen, just entering their teens.

Died.] Aged 82, in Market-street, Mr. Budge, for upwards of 50 years he carried on the business of a hatter, in the town of Plympton.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Bell, wife of Captain S. P. of the Francis-Feeling packet.

Mrs. Hill, widow of the late Mr. H. of St. Thomas, Exeter, merchant.

At Quay-house, near Kingsbridge, Mrs. Ilbert, the widow and relict of W. I. of Bowringsleigh, esq. who had filled the offices of high-sheriff of the county of Devon, and chief magistrate of the city of Exeter.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Bryett, of the royal navy, son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Salcombe.

In his 77th year, Mr. John Cox, of Exeter, deacon of Castle-street meeting from its foundation.

At Lympton, the Hon. Mrs. Pennant, daughter of the late Viscount Hawarden, and wife of ——P. esq

At Exmouth, E. F. Bourke, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] R. Doidge, esq. of Callington, to Miss Batters, with a fortune of 30,000l.

Died.] At his seat, Trebartha-hall, Cornwall, Francis Rodd, esq late colonel of the royal Cornwall militia, 80.

Mr. Henry Warne, of Penzance, surgeon.

Mrs. J. Hainly, of Bodway.

At Probus, Mr D. Bone.

At Redneth, Captain B. Nichols, 87.

WALES.

Mr. Maddocks, of Tre Madoc, who, by almost unprecedented perseverance and immense expenditure, succeeded in recovering a very large tract of land from the sea, has now to boast of a most promising appearance of wheat crops on his newly-acquired dominion. He is about to try the important question, whether this land is tytheable.

We observe, with great pleasure, that each session of parliament produces an increased number of applications for bills to effect important and beneficial objects in Wales, by the conversion of wastes, improvement of old and forming new roads, making canals, rail-ways, &c. Petitions are now before the House of Commons, for bills of the following nature, viz.

Inclosures.—Cathinog, Llanelly, Llangennech, Llanelly, Llanedy, Kidwelly, St. Ishmael's, and Pembrey, in Carmarthenshire; Hamminiog and Ysputty Ystraed Meyrick, in Cardiganshire; Llanmihangel Nantmellan, Disserth, Llanelweth, and Pilleth, in Radnorshire; Eglwysfach, &c. in Denbighshire; Llaurwst, Penmorfa, &c. in Carnarvonshire. —*Roads.*—Haverfordwest, St. David's, Fishguard, Newport, &c in Pembrokeshire; Mothiey, Llandilo, Llandovery, Kiffig, &c. in Carmarthenshire; Llantressent, &c. in Glamorganshire; Flint, Holywell, &c. in North Wales.—*Navigation, &c.*—For improving the rivers Burry and Lloughor; making a canal from the dock at Llanelly, to join Mrs. Kymer's canal at Spudder's bridge; and a canal, or rail-way, from the east end of Mrs. Kymer's canal, to Coalbrook, with various collateral branches; altering the line of Hay and Brecon rail-way; extending the Llanvehangel railway to the twelfth mile stone, on the road from Abergavenny to Hereford; and for a new burial ground at Merthyr-Tydvil.

The churchwardens of twenty-seven parishes, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, have been cited to the Ecclesiastical Court, on account of the dilapidated and indecent state of their respective churches.

The long-expected junction of the Brecon and Abergavenny canal, with that of Monmouthshire, has been at length compleated, so that an uninterrupted communication by water from the town of Brecon to Newport, and the great estuary of the Severn, is now opened.

It appears, by the census lately taken, that 84,742 persons constitute the population of Glamorganshire. The difficulty, however, of ascertaining the actual numbers in a mining country, where there is what may be termed an immense under-ground population, is very great, and the suspicions entertained by the lower classes, that the measure is preliminary to taxation in some shape or other, induce them to make returns very short of the real state of their families. It is supposed there are several thousands not enumerated in this flourishing and interesting county, the actual population of which is believed to fall little short of 100,000 souls.

A notorious depredator who lately escaped from London, has been taken by the activity of the magistrates of Swansea, and his associates have been dispersed. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, considered this capture of such social importance, that they held a public meeting on the 10th of February, and voted thanks to the magistrates, including the chief constable, Mr. Jenkins; who is, we believe, the intelligent proprietor of "the Cambrian" paper. They also opened a subscription to reward the other constables for their diligence.

Married.] Captain Beer, of the Daddon,

to

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to Miss White, daughter of Mr. W. of Swansea.

At Llansiantfraid Glan Conway, the Rev. Peter Williams, of Conway, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hughes, B. LL. of Tyisse.

Mr. Gee, printer, of Denbigh, to Miss Foulkes, of Hendrerwydd, Llanganhafal, Denbighshire.

At Llandrillo, Mr. Peter Wynne, of Crogen, to Miss Catharine Green, of the former place.

At Beaumaris, the Rev. E. Jones, second son of the late J. H. J. esq. of Henllys, Anglesea, to Susannah Dorothea, second daughter of J. Williams, esq. of Trosyrafa, Anglesea.

Mr. T. Blaney, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. C. J. of Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

Mr. Morris, of Glanbafren, to Miss Goodwin, daughter of Mr. G. of the Pant, near Newtown.

Died.] At Llanbedr Hall, Denbighshire, Mrs. Bury, relict of Mr. W. B. of Salford.

At Rhayader, Radnorshire, in her 100th year, Mrs. Price, mother of John P. esq. of Weymouth-House, Bath.

Mrs. Ann Lloyd, of the College, near Bangor.

Mr. Jonathan, of Bangor.

Mr. John Vaughan, of Bronington, 87.

At Welshpool, Mr. Glover, of Trewern Cottage, Montgomeryshire.

At Penpound-House, Abergavenny, the residence of her grandmother, the Dowager Lady Harington, Miss Williams, only daughter of Mrs. Cave, Exmouth, and granddaughter of the late Sir James Harington, bart.

At Brecon, T. Jones, esq. registerer of the archdeaconry of Brecon, and deputy compounder on the Brecon Circuit. He was the author of several literary productions, the chief of which, "The History of Brecknockshire," will remain a lasting monument of his persevering industry, faithfulness of manners, and solidity of judgment.—Wm. Williams, esq. of the same town, prothonotary and clerk of the peace; a gentleman of the most liberal mind and charitable disposition.

At Tyllwyd, in Cardiganshire, in his 6th year, Watkin, third son of John Vaughan, esq.

Aged 83, John Davies, esq. of Celn Cida Hall, Radnorshire.

At Dolgelly, Mr. T. Pugh, merchant.

Richard Jones, esq. of Llanrwst, Denbigh.

Mrs. T. Mantfield, father of J. W. M. esq. of Swansea.

Mrs. Eaton, of Parke, Carmarthenshire.

Mr. James Maund, of Gwenffrewd, near Brecon.

Miss Jane Price, third daughter of Mr. J. P. of Wrexham.

Mr. Leedsham, of the Manor, near Hawarden.

Mr. David Williams, of Mount Pleasant, Swansea.

Aged 80, Mrs. Hughes, mother of E. H. esq. of Swansea.

In Swansea, Captain Thomas Webb.

At Haverfordwest, John Parry, esq. of Portclue, 84.

At an advanced age, Lady Kyffin, relict of the late Sir Thomas K. of Maynan, Carnarvonshire.

Mrs. Hunter, sister of the late Rev. T. Hughes, of Tyissa, Carnarvonshire.

At Bangor, the widow of the Rev. Francis Law, of Attana, Kilkenny, Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

On the 11th, at a meeting of ship-owners of Aberdeen, it was resolved, in concurrence with the ship-owners of Newcastle, Shields, and other ports to the southward, to present a memorial to the Board of Trade, on the subject of granting licences to foreign vessels to import cargoes (particularly wood) into this country; "a practice both unnecessary and impolitic, and which, if persisted in, must ultimately prove ruinous to the interests of the British ship-owners."

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, a committee was appointed to consider what steps ought to be taken upon the approaching expiration of the East India Company's charter, that the immense field of commerce might be opened to the individual enterprize and capital of the merchants of this country, in the same way that it has, for so long a time, been to traders from America.

At a late meeting of the tenantry at Ardrossan, to celebrate the birth-day of the son of the Earl of Eglinton, it was proposed to establish a "Farmer Club," on a large scale.—The object of it was stated to be, 1st. A social compact for the purpose of communicating information on the subject of agriculture, and for getting more intimately acquainted with each other. 2d. An association to promote improvements, and excite emulation, by giving premiums, or honorary marks of approbation, for the most correct modes of cropping, or the best specimens of stock. 3d. An association for protecting each others property from the depredations of rogues and vagabonds. Lastly, To institute a society for raising a fund for the relief of widows, orphans, or decayed members of the society. A committee is appointed to digest a plan for all these purposes, to be afterwards communicated to the country at large, in order that this society or club may be founded on a broad basis, and become extensively useful. The proposal meets with the decided approbation of the Earl of Eglinton.

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IRELAND.

Died.] At Ely Place, Dublin, Margaret, widow of the late Richard Tunnadine, esq. of Manchester, and youngest daughter of the late Peter Ormerod, esq. near Burnley, Lancashire. This amiable and interesting lady, in early life, was distinguished for a considerable portion of beauty and accomplishments, and at a maturer period, the meridian of which she had scarcely more than attained, by her highly-cultivated mind, strength of understanding, and exemplary conduct under severe domestic afflictions; her death will be long and deeply deplored by her disconsolate family and friends: she has left an only daughter to lament the loss of a most tender and affectionate parent.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Elvas, Lieutenant Henry Iresom Jones, of the 5th Fuzileers, of the wounds he received at the battle of Albuera. His long and severe sufferings, which he bore with heroic fortitude, added to his high principles of honor and generosity, made him universally beloved, and have occasioned his premature death to be sincerely regretted.

Of the wound he received, when leading on the light division of Earl Wellington's army, in the most gallant and able manner, to the storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, Major-general Robert Craufurd. At the time he was wounded, he was considerably advanced before his division, animating them to storm the breach. There cannot be a stronger proof of the regard the light division bore him, than the following circumstance:—Upon his return to Portugal last spring, he joined his division, when the army was drawn up to receive Massena's attack at Fuente d'Honore, and as soon as he appeared at their head, the whole division gave him three cheers in presence of the enemy.—He served under all the first characters in our army, and they had all the highest sense of his great merits. In private life, he was one of the best and most estimable of men. The loss that the country sustains in him is very great; and to his wife and four children, it is irreparable.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1812.

Catarrhus	11	Cephalalgia	4
Cynanche Tonsillaris	3	Vertigo	2
Rheumatismus Acutus	3	Rheumatismus Chronicus	6
Peripneumonia	1	Lumbago	3
Typhus	1	Dyspepsia	6
Morbi Infantiles	5	Vomitus	3
Pertussis	2	Diarrhœa	2
Tussis et Dyspnœa	24	Dysenteria	2
Pleurodyne	4	Gastrodynia	7
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6	Enterodynia	7
Hæmoptysis	3	Ascites	2
Hæmatemesis	1	Anasarca	2
Hæmorrhagia	1	Hysteria	1
Asthenia	4	Amenorrhœa	5
Paralysis	2	Dysmenorrhœa	2
Paraplegia	1	Menorrhagia	1
Hemiplegia	1	Leucorrhœa	1

Acute complaints, though more prevalent than they were last month, are still unfrequent for the season, which continues open and mild. Catarrh is increasing, but the symptoms, hitherto, have been slight, as have those of most of the inflammatory affections recorded in the present list.

A solitary case of typhus fever has occurred. The rareness of this complaint of late years is remarkable. At the beginning of February 1800, it spread rapidly among the poor, with the most malignant symptoms, and considerable mortality. To what are we to attribute our present happy exemption from one of the most fatal maladies which ever visits us? It may be alledged, that since the period alluded to, a fever-house has been established, into which every person may be removed, as soon as it is ascertained that he is seized with fever; that the source of contagion is thus immediately destroyed by enforcing certain effectual regulations; whilst the patient experiences treatment more suitable to his peculiar complaint than he could obtain elsewhere, even if in affluent circumstances. It may be urged, too, that the general practice in typhus is now more simple, rational, and efficacious than formerly; that greater attention is paid to cleanliness, to white-wash, and preserve the habitations of the poor in a wholesome condition; and that the streets, in general, are wider and better ventilated. Doubtless all these causes operate beneficially, though they can hardly be deemed adequate to account for the exemption which has continued several years, whilst the improvements alluded to have been only gradual and progressive. At the period, also, when the complaint was seldom seen in London, it prevailed in an alarming degree at Dublin; yet in that city a fever-house is established upon an admirable and most liberal plan, and the physicians have exerted their utmost efforts and

It seems, then, most rational to look for the cause in the nature of the contagion itself, which appears to vary in malignancy, and in its power of passing from one individual to another. Thus, there are cases of typhus fever in which the contagion is so difficult of diffusion, that neither the attendants, nor friends of the patient, become affected with it; and there are cases in which the contagion is so extremely diffusible, that hardly any person exposed to it escapes.

To illustrate this position, may be cited the well-known *black assizes* at Oxford, when about three hundred individuals were infected, merely from the effluvia arising from the prisoners at the bar.—At the Old Bailey too, in 1750, the prisoners who were themselves well enough to attend their trial, came into court, so strongly impregnated with the matter of contagion, that one judge, one magistrate, one undersheriff, and about eighteen persons in court, were infected with the fever, and died within less than a fortnight from the time.—At Edinburgh, a city, in general, remarkably exempt from this fever, a few years ago a number of medical students were affected with it, and its origin amongst them was clearly traced to a patient in the infirmary, in the first instance; and afterwards spread from their visiting each other. In Sweden, not long ago, the fever was so infectious, and of such malignant character, amongst the troops, several thousands being laid down with it at one time, that the officers and attendants merely passing through the wards of the hospitals to enforce the necessary regulations, were seized with the complaint. The pestilential fever which committed such ravages in Gibraltar, in 1804, was distinctly traced to one individual. Dr. Haygarth, in a letter to the College of Physicians at Philadelphia, dated 16th of October, 1806, remarks, "I think proper to acquaint you, that in consequence of earnest exhortations, I have prevailed upon Dr. Fellowes, Physician to the forces at Gibraltar, to undertake a diligent inquiry in what manner the pestilential fever was brought into that garrison. He is returned to England, and has read his papers to me. After much patient and judicious investigation, he discovered, beyond all doubt, that one *Sancho* had been an inmate of a family at Cadiz, when they were ill of this pestilence; that he left Cadiz on the 25th of August, 1804, and was attacked with this distemper in Gibraltar, whither he had returned, on the 27th. Sancho kept a retail grocer's shop. Near it was a canteen, or liquor-shop, whither the fever soon spread. From these two houses, with which numerous visitors had undoubtedly hourly intercourse, who had not the least suspicion that they contained any infectious patients, many families in the near neighbourhood speedily received this mortal distemper. Dr. Fellowes shewed me a ground plan which he had taken of the streets first infected, that illustrated in an excellent manner the progress of the epidemic. In consequence of the fatal error and positive assurances that this pestilential fever was not infectious, you know that it rapidly spread, attacked about 12,000, and became mortal to between 5 and 6000 patients."

The benefit to be derived from our knowledge of these facts, is to persevere in urging and applying those means of prevention which our art commands, as steadily as though the enemy were at hand, and not to relax in our vigilance and exertions, because present appearances are favourable.

"Principiis obsta, sero medicina paratur
Cum mala per longas convaluere moras."

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M. D.

Leicester Square, Feb. 25, 1812.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

NOTHING can exceed the misery, the distress, and the horrors of the manufacturing districts, from the blindness of Ministers to the genuine policy of the country in its foreign relations and its public morality.

Gold fell two shillings an ounce on the 14th instant, and the prices now charged by the London refiners are—

Fine gold, *i. e.* pure virgin £. 5 8 0 per ounce
Ditto silver..... 7 0 ditto

Deducting the price of one pennyweight sixteen grains from an ounce of fine gold, and one pennyweight twelve grains from fine silver; the remainder is the price of standard.

Statement of goods, wares, and merchandize, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1811, and amounting to 61,316,833 dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandize of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at - - - -	D. 45,294,043
And those of foreign growth or manufacture, at - - - - -	16,322,790
	D. 61,316,833

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The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz.

Produce of the Sea	1,413,000
Forests	5,286,600
Agriculture	35,556,000
Manufactures	2,376,000
Uncertain	663,000
	D. 45,294,000

And they were exported to the following countries, viz.—

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark	3,055,883
Do. to Great Britain	20,308,211
Do. Spain and Portugal	18,266,466
Do. France and Italy	1,194,275
To all other countries, or not distinguished	D. 2,469,258

The goods, wares, and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the following countries, viz.

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark	5,340,117
Do. Great Britain	1,573,344
Do. Spain and Portugal	5,773,572
Do. France and Italy	1,712,527
To all other countries, or not distinguished	1,624,220
	D. 16,022,780

It appears from an account laid before the House of Commons, that the total quantity of corn, grain, meal, and flour of all sorts, imported into Great Britain during the twelve years from 1775 to 1786 inclusive, was 6,772,954 quarters; annual average, 564,413 quarters. In the twelve years, from 1787 to 1798, both inclusive, total, 18,633,212 quarters; annual average, 1,136,101 quarters: and in the twelve years from 1799 to 1810, both inclusive, total, 17,004,031 quarters; annual average, 1,417,003 quarters. The actual importation in 1809, was 1,653,168 quarters; and in 1810, 2,221,951 quarters.

The Austrian Governors in the Bannat and in Sclavonia have been making experiments to plant cotton in those provinces. The experiments were attended with such success, that extensive plantations are ordered to be made there in the present spring.

On the 'Change of Belfast, there were lately offered for sale 34,000 guineas in gold, the property of a gentleman lately deceased.

M. Westl, of Penzing, in Austria, has discovered a method of expressing oil from grape kernels—mild, of a good taste, and without the least smell, and even said not to be inferior in quality to oil of olives.

Buonaparte has given another proof of his anxiety to perfect the cultivation of sugar from beet-root. By a decree, dated the 15th Jan. the manufacturers of beet-root sugar at Douay, Strasburgh, and several other towns in France, are established as special chemical schools, for instruction in the manufacture of that article. One hundred scholars selected from students in medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry, are to be distributed among these schools; each student, when he shall have studied three months, and obtained a certificate of his ability to conduct a manufactory, to receive a remuneration of 1000 francs.

The total quantity of wines entered at the Oporto custom-house in 1811, for foreign countries, was 18,536 pipes and a half; of this quantity there were sent to England 18,379 pipes and a half; America 64 and a half; Gibraltar 89; Galicia three and a half.—In 1809, there were shipped for exportation 53,458 pipes, of which 42,968 pipes were for England; and in 1810, 41,356 pipes were shipped, of which 40,765 was on English account.

A negociation has been carrying on between his Majesty's Ministers and the Directors of the East India Company, on the subject of the renewal of their charter. At present there exists in India two distinct armies, one called the Company's forces, and the other composed of his Majesty's regular troops. In consequence of the late important conquests in the Indian seas, which puts that Government in possession of all India to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the vast importance of that country to Great Britain, Ministers propose that there shall no longer be two distinct armies in India, but that all the Company's forces shall be made over to his Majesty. This is stated to be at present the principal object of negotiation; but there are some others, of which one is, that the subjects of this country shall be allowed to trade with our settlements in India upon the same terms as Americans, Swedes, and Danes.

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At

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch 220*l.* per share.—Kennet and Avon 29*l.* 10*s.*—Leeds and Liverpool 195*l.* ditto.—London Dock Stock 118¼. per cent.—East India ditto 122*l.* ditto.—West India ditto 157*l.* ditto.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report, we have received another number of the BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY, the contents of which we shall briefly notice.

PROTEA *radiata*. A very shewy species, which flowered at Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Little Chelsea. It seems to be nearly allied to the protea *coronata* of the same work, which is the *formosa* of Salisbury and Brown. Mr. Andrews describes the leaves as "standing sideways in a horizontal direction." Linnæus has defined a horizontal leaf as a position that forms a right angle with the stem, and a vertical one as standing quite upright, or forming a right angle with the horizon; at least, this is Willdenow's explanation in his Principles of Botany. But, in practice, he seems to have used these words differently, meaning by the first a leaf in the most natural position, having the upper surface looking towards the sky, the under one towards the earth; by the latter, or a vertical leaf, one that has its base so twisted as to bring one of its margins upwards, the other downwards, and the two surfaces to the horizon. It is in this sense that these words are applied in his distinguishing characters of the species of Lactuca, where he describes one species as having *folia verticalia*, another *folia horizontalia*. Dr. Smith's definition of *vertical* corresponds with the latter sense.

ANDROSACE *coronopifolia*. Seeing that the *caryophylleæ* are so subject to vary in respect to size, we should be inclined to think that this might be a mere variety of Androsace *lactea*, under which name Mr. Bell received it from Siberia; but the serrature and depressed growth of the leaves, as represented in this figure, certainly lead to a different conclusion.

CROTALARIA *saltiana*. Supposed to be a new species, with yellow flowers, from Abyssinia, whence the seeds were brought by Mr. Salt, and raised in Mr. Lambert's stove at Boyton.

ALTHÆMERIA *edulis*. Said to be hardly distinguishable from A. *Salsilla*, except by the roots, which in the latter are woody and long; whereas, in this plant, they are round and succulent, the size of young potatoes, and contain a farinaceous substance, from which is prepared a wholesome and agreeable mucilage, called here cream; but jellies, or more properly mucilages, made of starch or flour, are not usually so termed in English. The Negroes are said to seek eagerly after this plant, not for the sake of its beautiful flowers, but of its roots, which not only serve them for food, but as an article of commerce; selling them under the name of white Jerusalem artichokes, at Cape Francois, as must be meant; but from a most ridiculous blunder, it is here said that for the above purpose "they take them with them when they travel to the Cape of Good Hope." But with our author distance is nought; and time past and present are as one, for he adds, that "all the species which compose this fine genus *are* to be found in the superb gardens of the Incas of Peru, where it is indigenous" !!!

XERANTHEMUM *fasciculatum*; a red-flowered variety. We suspect, however, this may be a distinct species, but the other varieties published in the Botanist's Repository belong to Xeranthemum *sesamoides* of Linnæus, as has been long ago observed in the Botanical Magazine. Willdenow has nevertheless made them distinct, having both Elichrysum *sessamoides*, purple and white varieties, and the same of Elichrysum *fasciculatum*, in which he undoubtedly errs.

The Baron Jos. Francis Jacquin, son of the celebrated botanist, has published a decade of rare plants, with coloured figures, in folio, much in the stile of his father's Hortus Vindobonensis. The plants figured in this fasciculus are:

1. VALLISNERIA *spiralis*.
2. SCHOLLIA *crassifolia*. Asclepias *carnosa* of Wildenow, Botan. Magazine, Exotic Botany, and other authors. Mr. Brown has been beforehand with him in assigning the name of HOYEA to this genus.
3. SALVIA *scabiosæfolia*. S. *hablitziana* of the Botanical Magazine and Willdenow.
4. ACHILLEA *tenuifolia*. Willd.
5. CARLOWIZIA *salicifolia*. *Carthamus salicifolius*. Willd.
6. SOLANUM *fastigiatum*. Willd. Hort. Berol.
7. ——— *brancæfolium*. S. *decurrens*. Balbis stirp. Hort. acad. Taurin.
8. OXALIS *tetraphylla*. Willd.
9. ÆSCULUS *macrostachya*. Michaux, Willd.
10. CENTAUREA *Balsamita*. Willd.

In

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In the Botanical Report, which occasionally indulges in criticism, it may not be thought altogether impertinent to take some notice of a letter which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for last month, signed James Hall, in which the writer observes, that, not long ago, he saw some people at Walthamstow gathering mandrakes. These, he says, are an innocent species of night-shade, called Atropa by the botanists, and that it is often called briny (briony) by the common people. It is difficult to conceive so many errors to be accumulated in so short a space as occur in these few words; which, however, would not be worth noticing, except that some of them are of a nature that might lead to hazardous experiments. In the first place we must observe, that the mandrake (Atropa *Mandragora*) is not indigenous to Great Britain, and that it is by no means an innocent species of night-shade, being a drastic purgative. There is not, however, much reason to believe that the mandrakes found by Leah's son had any thing to do with this plant, which probably got its name, and supposed aphrodisiacal virtues, from the circumstance of its root being sometimes divided into two straight tap roots, assuming thus some likeness to the form of a man, a resemblance which has been frequently aided by art, in order to deceive the curious. The briony is quite a different plant, and common enough in our hedges, and its roots often grow to an immense size, and are variously shaped. Formerly mountebanks and other deceptive persons used to cut these roots into various monstrous similitudes, and drying them a few days in sand, to conceal the want of the outer skin, which might betray the fraud, sold them for mandrakes, and before the cheat became too stale to go down, few virtuoso collections wanted one or more of these marvellous roots. At present, the knowledge of this charlatanery may begin to wear out, and the people whom Mr. Hall saw gathering mandrakes, as they probably called them to him, may have intended to renew an old trick; or a demand may have arisen in the market for these roots, in their natural unsophisticated form, for the purpose of preparing some quack medicine, perhaps a spurious, or, for aught we know, the genuine preparation of the celebrated remedy for the gout, the Eau Medicinale d'Huson; the briony root possessing qualities not dissimilar to this active medicine, being a powerful narcotic and drastic purgative, highly offensive to the stomach when given in too large doses, and has been formerly particularly recommended in the gout.

Should any of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, trusting to Mr. Hall's account of its being an innocent nightshade, feel inclined to follow the example of the Emperor Julian, and drink the juice of the briony root, Mr. Hall's mandrakes, we beg leave to forewarn him that he will infallibly excite propensities very different from those intended.

What the Dudaim of the Hebrews really were is now totally unknown. Our translation calls them mandrakes, but neither can we now arrive at any certainty respecting the Mandragora of the ancients. The most probable conjecture appears to us that the Dudaim was some kind of eatable fruit.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JANUARY.

REVIVING WINTER MONTH.

Now joyless rains obscure,
Drive through the mingling skies with vapour foul;
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods.

FROM the 1st to the 4th of this month the wind was either westerly or south-west; on the 5th and 6th, variable; from the 7th to the 10th, north-east; on the 11th, northerly; on the 12th, east; from the 13th to the 16th, northerly; on the 17th, east; on the 18th, variable; from the 19th to the 22d, north-west; on the 23d and 24th, east and north-north-east; and from the 25th to the end of the month, westerly and south-west.

There were fresh gales on the 4th, 7th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th, and 30th; strong gales on the 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th, 23d, 28th, and 31st; and hard gales on the 29th.

The rainy days were the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 29th, and 30th, and 31st.

January 1st. The red-breast sings. The weather still continues extremely mild. Moles throw up hillocks; and several species of beetles are to be seen flying and crawling about.

January 5th. We had some snow, but it dissolved almost immediately after it fell upon the ground.

January 7th. The large green woodpecker (*picus viridis*) is heard.

January 8th. The mail coach was detained for a considerable length of time upon the road, by the snow that had fallen; and the higher parts of the New Forest, as well

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well as the hills of Dorsetshire, appear covered with snow; but here, in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea, we have had none since Sunday the 5th instant.

January 9th. The flowers of the spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*) are formed, and the petals appear nearly ready to expand. This is the first real indication of returning spring that I have hitherto seen.

In the evening of this day there was a considerable fall of snow; but it only continued on the ground till the following morning.

January 12th. Small birds, and particularly the titmice, tear off moss from the trees, in pursuit of insects which lie concealed beneath. Their agility in this operation is very pleasing.

January 16th. Slugs and worms come out of their holes in the night. The skylark and blackbird are heard.

January 17th. Beans and peas that were planted in the beginning of November are now three or four inches above the ground.

January 18th. Sea-gulls frequent the interior parts of the country.

January 19th. The first leaves of navel-wort (*Cotyledon umbilicus*), and wake-robin or cuckoo-pint (*Arum maculatum*), appear.

January 21st. There was a sharp frost in the night; and we also had frosty weather on the 23d and 24th, with the easterly winds which prevailed on those days.

January 26th. The winter aconite (*Helleborus hyemalis*) is in flower. The flowers of the snow-drop and the leaves of the crocus appear above the ground.

The chaffinch and hedge-sparrow sing.

January 28th. A dormouse was this day brought to me. It had been found, in a torpid state, in its winter's nest, but had revived from its torpidity before I received it.

January 30th. The beautiful crimson styles of the female flowers of the hazel, are now fully expanded; and the catkins begin to open.

January 31. The mezereon and hepatica are in flower.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

BEAN planting is generally finished, and that of potatoes commenced, and of sowing oats, the lands of all good farmers being in an excellent state of preparation for the usual spring crops.

The wheats look well, and not too rank in the grass, the mildness and moisture of the season considered: all the winter cattle crops appear promising, and considerable quantities of turnips yet remain unconsumed, the Swedish particularly in a good and sound state. Many of the cleared turnip-grounds are seeding with wheat upon light soils, instead of the usual crop, barley, on the supposition that barley will decline in price from the stoppage of the distilleries. Autumnal wheat chiefly is sown. Some of the Herts farmers are using linseed cake, as a top dressing for their lands, at the expence of 14*l.* 14*s.* per thousand.

The delivery of corn from Norfolk, particularly of barley, is said to have been so free, that fewer stacks are there to be seen at this time than in former years have been counted in the last week of April. The general stock in the country is yet by no means so short as was at first apprehended. There are large stacks of wheat, and of all grain, on hand; indeed, the very extensive breed of pigs is in itself a confirmation of the existence of a considerable quantity of corn in the country. It is averred, there was more wheat on a late market at Romford in Essex, than ever before known at this season of the year. Prices however, and the fact that a fine sample of old white wheat is now worth six pounds ten shillings per quarter in Mark-lane, and that consumption is yet in its infancy, are most powerful arguments for radical measures with respect to our waste lands, *the trifling with which* may be attended with perilous and unlooked-for effects.

Fat cattle are dearer, lean remain as before. Pigs in great plenty, and larger quantities of hogs than have been known for some years; in carcases all sorts cheaper. A general rot in sheep, from the mildness and humidity of the autumn and winter, and the lambing attended with but indifferent success. Good horses excessive dear, which consideration, and that of their expensive keep, have induced some of the Norfolk farmers to substitute oxen for the plough, a circumstance probable to operate materially in favour of ox-labour, since Norfolk is one of the last counties in which such a change might be supposed likely to prevail.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 7s. to 9s.—Lamb 15s. to 20s.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 6s. 4d.—Irish 2s. 5d.—Fat 4s. 8d.—Skins 25s. to 60s.—Oil cake 17*l.* 17*s.*—Potatoes 3*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

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Corn

Corn Exchange: Wheat 64s. to 125s.—The quartern loaf 16½d.—Barley 46s. to 57s.—Oats 30s. to 43s.—Hay 3l. 12s. to 6l. 8s.—Clover 3l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 2l. 8s. to 3l. 3s.

Middlesex, Feb. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, 1812, to the 24th of March, 1812, inclusive, Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.75. Feb. 19. Wind West.
Lowest, 28.80. Jan. 29, —— West.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 59 hundredths of an inch. { Between the mornings of the 29th and 30th of Jan. the mercury fell from 29.47 to 28.88.

Thermometer.

Highest, 50° several days.
Lowest, 26° Jan. 25, Wind East.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 14 { This variation occurred between the 25th and 26th of Jan. in the morning of the former day the mercury was at 26° only, whereas at the same hour on the latter it was as high as 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it is equal to more than 5½ inches in depth. This quantity corresponds with the average height of the barometer, which for the whole month is equal to 29.35 only. The number of wet days, or days on which there has been rain or snow, is 18, while the brilliant days are only seven or eight. The heavy snow which fell in the night between the 23d and 24th instant, dissolved so rapidly, as to cause considerable floods in all the low grounds near the metropolis. The average heat of the month is 41.98, more than 8° higher than it was for the preceding month.

There have been several dark, gloomy, and foggy days. On the 22d, there was some very vivid flashes of lightning, and tremendous thunder. The winds have come chiefly from the west, and have in some instances blown hurricanes, and done much mischief at sea. The mildness of the month has brought into full blow the early spring flowers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Paper of J. C. and the communications of several inquiring Correspondents, are not rejected, but will be inserted as soon as possible. J. C. has not consulted some of our late Notices, or he would better understand the grounds of our preference, and he will cease to wonder at the delay of a Paper sent in the middle of January, when we inform him that we have before us several hundred prior claims of equal interest.

Several Correspondents have requested us to invite the communication of further particulars relative to the Burknott Apple-Tree.—*We wish B. of Cambridge, had favoured us privately with his name.*

The inquiries relating to forged Bank Notes, and some other Papers of temporary interest, came to hand too late in a short month.

We thank Mr. Dickenson *for his facts relative to the cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, by the external application of cabbage leaves, and are sorry it did not reach us in time for the present Number.*

We are desired by Common Sense to guard him against any misapprehension of his 16th Maxim. He expresses his conception, that there are a respectable proportion of patriotic Scotchmen, but at the same time he feels a persuasion that those gentlemen will candidly acknowledge that no part of the mercenaries of a Minister are better trained than the place-hunting portion of the Scotch members.

ERRATA.

In the Memoirs of Queen Anne, page 135, for 1675 read 1665, as the year of her birth.—In the Sonnet *on* Carthage, in the second line read *erst the*, &c. and in the seventh line for *trails* read *tracts*.

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 225.] APRIL 1, 1812. [3 of Vol. 3

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximur Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Smithfield Club, instituted in the year 1798, for the purpose of ascertaining, by an annual exhibition, what breed of oxen, sheep, and pigs, will improve the most in weight of meat for the market, in a given time and with a given consumption of food, distributed their annual prizes in December last, on the award of Mr. Thomas Dalby, Grub-street, London; Mr. Rob Hughes, of Salthorp, Wiltshire; a Mr. Thomas Stone, Barrow, Leicest shire: the three judges, appointed examining the many fine animals ex bited, and of weighing the several par culars in certificates of their breeds, ag food, &c. Below is a return of the p ticulars.*

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Hide & Horns. lbs.	Head. lbs.	Fat. lbs.	Blo lb
Mr. John Ellman, jun. 4-year old Sussex Ox, worked 4 years, and fed on grass, hay, and 100lbs. of oil cakes - - -	1206	180	112	51	82	7
Mr. Henry King, jun. 3-year old Durham Ox, fed on 7½ hundred of hay, and 320lbs. oil cakes - - - - - - -	1245	136	116	56	80	—
Mr. John Warmington's 4-year old Hereford Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1239	126	141	52	89	5
Mr. Michael Buckley's 3-year old Devon Ox, fed on grass, hay, cabbages, and turnips - - - - - -	842	107	76	21	18	5
† His Grace the Duke of Bedford's 4-year old West Highland Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips - - - - - - -	538	74	56	28½	14	4
Mr. Robert Master's 4-year old Scotch Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips - -	734¼	90½	64	38¾	17	4

PRIZE SHEEP.	No	Mutton & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Skins. lbs.	Blood. lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	W al lb
Mr. Thomas Plaskett's three 20-months old New Leicester Wethers, fed on grass and cole - - - - - -	1	119	11½	15	8½	17	1
	2	116	10	15¼	6	17½	1
	3	124	12½	16½	10½	17½	1
Mr. James Parsons' three 33-months old New Leicester Wethers, fed on grass and turnips - - - - - - -	1	159½	16½	19	6½	17½	2
	2	149	15½	18	6½	16	2
	3	137	12	16	5	19	1
Mr. John Boys' three 33-months old Wether Sheep, fed on hay and green vegetable food - - - - - -	1	96	14	12	8	14	1
	2	105½	16	19	4	15½	1
	3	116	19	14	1	18	1
Mr. John Warmington's three 19-months old Southdown Wethers, fed on grass only - - - - - - - -	1	92	15	12	3	13	1
	2	90	12	11	5½	14½	1
	3	87	10	13	3	15	1

* See a similar account last year, in vol. 31.

† This premium His Grace was pleased to relinquish to Mr. Master, whose ox was ne merit in this class.

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PRIZE PIG.	Pork & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Feet. lbs.	Blood. lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Wt. alive. lbs.
Mr. William Hayward's 50-weeks old Pig, fed on barley-meal, mixed with the water from the spirit-grains from his brewhouse - - - - - -	258	8	8½	4	30½	304

It having been represented to the club, at their late meetings, that the reason why so few oxen were shewn this year in the three first classes, arose from the Hereford, Sussex, Kent, and Devonshire, breeds of oxen being required to be shewn in pairs, to be worked, and that the breeder was then to share the premium with the grazier, while the long and short-horned breeds of oxen were exempt from any such restrictions; the club therefore agreed to put all these five classes on exactly the same footing next year, with some minor alterations, that will appear in the printed bill of conditions, and forms of certificates for the next shew; which may be had of Mr. Mitchell, draper, No. 7, Cloth-fair, near Smithfield-market.

Westminster, J. FAREY, Sec.
Feb. 14, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS, considering the time when it happened, few have observed the *total lunar eclipse.* As I had determined to observe it if possible, I send you minutes of my observations as underwritten.

I observed it with a watch and clock not corrected to solar time. The clock, one of Quare's, and adjusted by Graham, a minute slower than the watch. But this day, by a good dial, my watch was 17′ before the sun; I will allow 16′.

With these corrections, and bringing up the clocks to the time of the watch: On Feb. 26th. 15h. 51′ solar time, or 27th. 3h. 51′ civil time, Eclipse not begun.

At 15h. 52′ 45″ solar time, or 3h. 52′ 45″ civil time, the Eclipse commenced.

This answers nearly to the difference of our latitude from Greenwich, being 45′ east, nearly.

At 3h. 55′¾ civil time; eclipse sensibly advanced on the N. E. direction towards the vertex.—At 3h. 59′, 1 deg. eclipsed.

At 16h. 8′ 30″, solar time; or 4h. 8′¼ civil time; about 2 degrees eclipsed.

At 4h. 19′, civil time, about 3 degrees obscured.

At 4h. 30′½, and 4h. 31′½, civil time, ☾ beautifully falcated to the extremity of the cusps.

At 4h. 42′½, the unobscured part of the disc resembled the moon in the fourth day of her last quarter.

At 4h. 54′, a narrow-lined edge, continually shortening and narrowing till, in 2½′, the whole became obscured.

At 4h. 58′¾, civil time; or 16h. 58′, 45″ astronomical time (apparent or solar); the obscuration of the ☾ total.

Duration of the eclipse, as observed from its commencement till it became total, 1h. 5′ 15″.

The computed time of duration, for Greenwich, from the commencement to total obscuration, is 1h. 6′; differing only 45′.

Immediately as it became total, a ray of light appeared to run round the edge of the ☾; and, for some time, the whole disc appeared less darkened. Both these phenomena were probably the effect of contrast.

I observed the beginning with my night-glass; the rest chiefly with Gilbert's improved achromatic, lent me by Mr. Lothbury; a very good refractor, by Dollond, of my own; and an excellent very small reflector, repaired by Watson. All these have rather low powers, much light, and a considerable field of view.

As the twilight was advancing and the moon near setting, I did not wait for the emersion. But, in consequence of not doing so, I lost another rare and beautiful phenomenon, described to me by Thomas Wright, our servant, who first saw it, and which was also seen by Mr. Blake, of this village, carpenter.

This was a vast arch, double the inner of a strong red light, the outer broader and fainter, which extended from a little N. of the E. to S. of the W. down to the horizon both ways, and somewhat declining

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declining to the eastward from the zenith.

It was not quite so uniform and even as a rainbow, which it so greatly in form resembled, and so vastly exceeded in its span.

I hardly ever remember so serene and clear a night, wholly cloudless, except for some few minutes at first towards sunrise, the moist vapours prenulated, and there was a haze. Thermometer: from 38 to 40, in a room with the window open.

The moon, when obscured totally, did not appear copper-colored, the eastern sides at 5h. 18′. When I first observed, it appeared of a greyish black, the other side of the total obscuration thinner and fainter.

A NEW POEM.

I cannot help noticing to you, *The Orphan*, a poem, by Mr. C. Turner. It has a modest and delicate, yet manly, dedication to the public. It has incorrectnesses, which more leisure and freedom from anxiety would have removed; but there is a meekness, dignity, and pathos, in the numbers, diction, imagery, and sentiment, highly interesting. I should wish to see, in your Magazine, extracts either from his Remarks on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, or his Descriptive Character of the Author of the Farmer's Boy.

ANNE MOORE.

I find, in the *Journal Encyclopedique* for 1781,* an instance of life supported without sleep, food, or even drink, which exceeds that lately noticed in Staffordshire.

Nov. 1, 1780.

"There is living, in the village of Derningen, in the territory of the town of Rothweil, a woman named Mary Mutschler, of the age of 50, married, and a Catholic, who, for more than seven years, has neither drank, nor eaten, nor slept. She lies in bed; her body doubled; she has her reason entire; and employs herself, night and day, in the reading of books of piety; and continues often for hours together in contemplation or meditation on what she has read.

COINCIDENCE *between* MILTON *and* SHAKESPEARE.

"Omittance is no quittance."
As you Like it.

This proverbial expression raised to the Epic pitch, by a slight alteration, is th in our other glory of English poetry,

"————but soon shall find Forbearance no acquittance." P. L.

As you Like it, is one of those pla which was probably a favorite with M ton; as the "wood-notes wild of swe est Shakespeare" very characteristica distinguish it. In few of his plays he more evidently or so pleasing "Fancy's Child."

CELESTIAL COINCIDENCE.

The occultation of a fixed star, at t time of an eclipse of the earth by t moon's shadow commencing, will deser observation on the 2d of Septemb 9h. 22′ 22″, being 1′ 10″ before the co mencement of the eclipse at Greenwic The emersion will be more strikin being, at the height of the eclipse, nea at 10h. 4′. Both take place at 12′ sou of the moon's centre. The star is t 11th of Aquarius. The commenc ment of the two phenomena being ra I have extracted it from Frend.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazi

SIR,

I HAVE for a great number of ye been in a disinterested correspo dence with your voluminous Magazi signing my name to my productions, fr a principle that I have long held, whi is, that no man ought ever to write an nymously, and that the freedom of t press* is best upheld by those who si their names to all they print.

You will therefore not be surprised, an author of my way of thinking, shou be unwilling to have his original comp sitio

* Page 513.

* Mr. Cumberland might have explain that the *freedom* of the press depends on *morality*, and that this is best secured by t public having the *personal guarantee* writers for their opinions. The want of t personal responsibility is a chief cause of t dishonesty of reviewers, and is the only j ridical pretence for curbing the liberty of t press. The chief objection is the liability the writer to anonymous animadversion, which malignity and impertinence lie und no restraint; and known writers, so attacke have no security but in the discrimination sensible readers, who ought seldom to read, credit anonymous attacks, on known p sonages. Our correspondents have this sec rity in our pages, as we never allow any our anonymous correspondents to assail wi rudeness those who honor us with their s signatures. EDITOR.

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sitions attributed to others, particularly when of the same family, while his Christian name, *George*, stands conspicuous on all his title-pages, except one, and that was always sold by the publisher as his.

You will not, therefore, I am sure, refuse me the justice of correcting the London Catalogue, printed by Mr. Bent, in August last, but which chance only brought before me this day, where I find two of my works, viz. My "*Thoughts on Outline Sculpture, &c.*" a quarto, with twenty-five plates; and my "*Life of Julio Bonasoni,*" the engraver, contemporary with Mark-Antonio Raimondi; are both attributed to the pen of a very distant relation of the same name, the late Mr. Richard Cumberland, a man with whom I had little acquaintance, and no approximation, I hope, with his hollow character; who chose, in our rare interviews, to daub me with that nauseous flattery, that he thought it his interest to bestow indiscriminately on all authors; while behind their backs, he loaded them with invectives, and who ended with laying claim to as his own, even the trifles I sent to your publication; and among others, the Life of *Charles Grignion;* of which I received a disgusting proof when only last in town.

What I have published, all *with my name*, are several letters and essays in your Magazine; several others in Mr. Nicholson's Philosophical Journal.—A Poem, on the Landscapes of Great Britain.—Lewina, a poem.—The Life of Julio Bonasoni.—An Attempt to describe *Hafod*, the seat of Colonel Johnes, M. P.—A Sketch of Bromley, in Kent, the seat of the Right Honourable Charles Long, M. P.—Two volumes of Original Tales, in prose.—And a Sermon without my signature.

Bristol, GEORGE CUMBERLAND.
Jan. 10, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LONG time ago I forwarded to you, a plan for the abolition of poor's-rates, by means of an extension of the principle of Benefit Clubs. I could not have supposed that an idea, manifestly benevolent, and expressed with plainness and temper, could have met with personal attacks, of the most virulent kind. Such however was the event, and when the authors know that I have been intimately acquainted with all the numerous assailants of this same gentlemanly character, upon my illustrious friend, Dr. Jenner, they may be assured, that I esteem them matters of course. The numerous and learned works which I have had the honour to publish, give me, I presume, a just title to decline noticing anonymous writers.

In the Gloucester Journal of Monday, February 3, 1812, a writer (unknown to me, and anonymous,) has the following passage, "The writer of this paper learnt, from the proprietor of a great work, carried on in different parts of the kingdom, in which they constantly employed near three thousand hands, that they regularly deducted, I think, sixpence per week from the wages of all their people, which amply supported them, when it became necessary, and none ever applied to the parish to which they belonged for parochial relief." The same writer adds, that he suggested something of the same kind years ago, to Mr. Colquhoun, who approved of the plan. All I can say upon this latter head is, that the ideas suggested are the same as my own, viz. Benefit Clubs, aided by subscriptions, and the support of the great. The approbation of such an experienced man as Mr. Colquhoun, is more than sufficient to bias a thinking man, let anonymous writers deal in hypothesis as much as they may.

I have attended parish-meetings, and lived in parishes where every thing prudent has been done. I solemnly think, that the system of poor's-rates, as it now stands, is a disgrace to the policy of a civilized nation. I also believe, that relief, in another form, would be more efficient, and have the best effect upon the morals of the poor: and that it will be found in a few years, impossible to unite the payment of such a rate with our taxes. I am told, however, that to compel the poor to belong to a benefit club, is an infringement of the liberty of the subject. It is needless to notice such absolute nonsense, farther than to say, that it is the principle of all legislation for all parties to contribute to the necessities of the state. No poor man buys sugar or tea, but pays a part of the duty imposed upon the articles; but if he was taxed to aid the support of himself and family, instead of government, it is a grievous infringement of the liberty of the subject! The fact is, that parents find it necessary to controul this liberty of the subject in their children; the rich in their dependants, and so forth. If the doctrines of Mr. Malthus

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are properly considered, and duly weighed with the times, it will be found, that the liberty of the subject, to increase and multiply families, *ad libitum*, is not accompanied with an obligation from nature to support them. The laws of Providence do not sanction such a liberty of the subject; on the contrary, they peremptorily controul it.

Feb. 4, 1812. T. D. FOSBROOKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE object of your correspondent L. may perhaps be attained by the following statement.

For all experiments on imperfect conductors, such as water, acid solutions, saline compounds, &c. the power of a voltaic battery is proportioned to the number of plates employed; one hundred plates of two inches square appear equally efficacious in such decompositions, with a similar number of four times their dimensions. The ignition of wire, the deflagration of metals, and solution of heat and light, are the circumstances which require large plates for their production; but the igniting power does not appear to increase by any means in proportion to the extension of surface. Fifty plates of eight inches square have been found less efficacious than two hundred of four inches square, though the surface exposed was the same in each experiment.

Ritter has made the most accurate experiments on the comparative influence of different combinations. He found that no advantage resulted from an increase of numbers beyond a certain limit, and that this limit was different for different processes. The maximum of effect was soonest obtained in the deflagration of metals; next, in the decomposition of fluids; and last, in the action of the battery on the animal organs. From long experience I can state, that a battery of two hundred plates of three or four inches square is fully adequate to the performance of every interesting experiment; and that a much lower power is sufficient to ensure complete success in most experiments of decomposition. GEORGE SINGER.

Prince's street, Feb. 17th, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS somewhat surprised when informed that a Mr. Grenville had, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, claimed any merit in the invention of my patent piano-forte. I certainly, at the time he alludes to, shewed him, with other professors, my instrument, nor had I at that period one completed, though many in hand, with six pedals. But he is quite mistaken in supposing I could derive any new and useful information from him. It was, Sir, from repeated interviews with an *Honorable Gentleman* and Dr. Kemp that I was induced and enabled to perfect my invention.

As all the *scientific* knowledge necessary thereto is contained both in *Kircher's* and *Dr. Smith's Harmonics*, it is difficult to imagine how Mr. G. can give himself credit for what has been published these fifty years and more. For what, as I am creditably informed by esteemed professors, *is* or *ought to be known to all musicians.*

It is in the *mechanical part* alone that *my* instrument differs from Dr. Smith's.—*Mine* being a *piano-forte*, *his* a *harpsichord*. That *mine* has *two strings* to each note, *his* but *one*; but chiefly in *mine* having pedals to correct the *false consonances*, whilst *his* had only *stops* to be moved by the *hand*, and necessarily interrupting the performer on every sudden change of the key.

Having said this, as to the variations from other inventions, without digression, I avail myself of the opportunity which offers itself of observing that the very first professional gentlemen, as well as amateurs of great musical knowledge, have approved of it, and *publicly* expressed their sentiments, particularly Dr. Burney, and also Dr. Kemp, who in two courses of lectures, delivered at the Russell Institution, fully spoke on the subject, and exhibited my invention to his auditors in support of his arguments and opinions.

As to Mr. Grenville, he may with as much propriety tell your readers that *he* discovered the *New World*—that *he* taught Sir Isaac Newton the *planetary system*, as say that *he* added the thousandth part of a semitone to my enharmonic piano-forte, or a *shaving* to an *additional pedal*. D. LOESCHMAN.

82, *Newman street*,
February 20, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel obliged to any of your numerous readers who will give me the best method of preparing a *copal* varnish

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varnish for *oil paintings*. It may be matter of astonishment that I should require *copal* varnish for such a purpose, but I prefer it for two reasons: first, that it is the brightest varnish I know of, and secondly, because when the picture is once well cleaned, and this varnish laid on, it can never be taken off again. This last circumstance I know will put those out of conceit with it, who are continually rubbing one varnish off their pictures, and then smearing them with another, to their utter ruin, but it is among my desideranda.

I wish also to be informed of the safest method of taking bad varnish off an oil painting without hurting the painting itself.

I have to state that two ounces of Gum Mástic, powdered and boiled in a water bath, with five ounces of spirits of turpentine, makes a good varnish for oil paintings, but like all other varnishes, except *copal*, it is apt to chill. I am informed that if Canada Balsam be added it is an improvement.

I am told that Shaw, of Bath, makes use of copal varnish only.

Liverpool, WILLIAM LEWISHAM.
Oct. 16, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I cannot call to my recollection *where* I have very lately, in some periodical publication or other, met with an inquiry respecting a remedy for the rheumatism; *wherever* such inquiry may happen to have been made, a reply to it through your Magazine, I am persuaded, will answer every purpose, as I believe there are few readers of that kind of miscellaneous information who do not peruse it in preference to most others.

Not being a medical man, I do not pretend to draw a line of discrimination between the different kinds of rheumatism, so far, at least, as to distinguish them by appropriate appellations; but for that species which attacks the diseased limb as soon as the body becomes warm in bed, and generally continues through the night with symptoms, more or less, of fever, I believe I can, from no inconsiderable degree of experience, recommend a specific. It is no other than the application of cabbage leaves to the part affected. The mode of doing it is, to take such leaves as are of a tolerable size from any species of cabbage, only taking care to select such as are not eaten by caterpillars or grubs of any kind, but such as are smooth, whole, and entire. Lay them on a table and slice off the protuberant stalks at the backs of them, with a sharp, thin, knife. Having thus prepared a sufficient quantity entirely to cover the part affected, put them on at going to bed, and fasten a piece of flannel over the whole, so as to keep them tight and unruffled. Almost as soon as the body is warm, a profuse perspiration will take place in the part so covered, and two or three similar applications will generally effect a cure in the most inveterate cases. In the severest paroxysms of the gout I have very frequently known similar agreeable consequences result from the application of these leaves. To shew that these assertions are not made on light grounds, or in doubtful cases, I will select two instances, out of many scores, by way of illustration.

A clergyman of my acquaintance, more than sixty years of age, caught a severe cold in one of the autumnal months, which ended in a severe attack of rheumatism, of the kind above described. He had all the medical assistance which the neighbourhood afforded, and tried, without effect, all the usual remedies of bleeding, blistering, sudorifics, and embrocations. The month of March found him considerably reduced, and his disease no better. He was persuaded to apply the cabbage leaves as here recommended, and though the weather was particularly unfavourable for rheumatic complaints, in one week he was sufficiently recovered to perform the duties of his function at a distance of several miles; and though more than seven years since, has never had a repetition of the complaint.

The other instance is, that of a gouty person, at about fifty years of age, who had for many years a periodical paroxysm, which seldom set him at liberty till after a three months' confinement; and the inflammation used to be so extreme, as to make his feet, even during the intervals of the disease, tender to a very inconvenient degree. He applied the cabbage leaves at the height of a paroxysm, and found such benefit from the excessive perspiration, that he ever after had recourse to them, and by their means reduced the attacks to a continuance of about a fortnight each time. He enjoyed better health from an increased ability to take exercise, and died only the other day at near eighty years of age, having enjoyed the last twenty years of

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of life, more than any previous ones subsequent to his arrival at the age of puberty, in consequence, as I have frequently heard him declare, of this application.

It is beside my purpose to enter into an elaborate discussion of the *modus operandi*. I have no doubt but the benefit arises in some degree from the same principles as those on which the oil-skin bootikins are applied, viz. the entire exclusion of the external air, and the perspiration occasioned thereby; but I cannot help supposing that other causes concur with this, or in other words, that there is some specific virtue in the cabbage leaf itself, as I have known more than one case where this recipe has been used with good effect, after the bootikins have been abandoned as productive of no good. W. Dickinson.

Pimlico, Feb. 20, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your Monthly Magazine, I have for the last three years published an annual meteorological table, deduced from a Journal which I kept at Nottingham, but being obliged in consequence of serious indisposition to change my residence to this place, the chain of observation is unfortunately broken. I send you, however, a table which contains the result for the first six months complete, as taken at Nottingham, and for the last four months of the year at Sidmouth; two months are necessarily lost. As this place has been gradually and deservedly rising into favour as a retreat for consumptive and debilitated invalids, a regular and accurate account of the weather becomes a matter of much interest to the public. Impressed with this opinion, I waited only for the arrival of my barometer, &c. from Nottingham, to commence my observations upon the same plan that I had hitherto followed, and which my residence here, in the practice of my profession, will enable me to continue.

Sidmouth, as its name imports, is situated on the banks of the Sid, a very small river which here enters the sea; the town is built in a beautiful vale, bounded on both sides by long lofty hills, which form its eastern and western sides, and towards the north it is screened by Gittisham and Honiton Hills, but completely open to the south, where the sea forms a pretty little bay, bounded by Salcombe-hill on the east, and Peak-hill on the west; this is one of the small bays nearly in the middle of that large bay which is bounded on the east by the Isle of Portland, and on the west by the Start Point. Thus protected, it is not surprising that Sidmouth, among the places recommended on the southern coast, for their sheltered and salubrious situation, should hold pre-eminence. It is entirely free from fog, and stands unrivalled for the clearness of its atmospheric circumstances, certainly well worth the serious attention of the invalid. The hedges of Devonshire are large and rich, and Sidmouth is closely surrounded with them, the walks and rides in the vicinity are thus sheltered from the burning sun, or the cold wintry winds. "In the vernal and autumnal parts of the year, the numerous lanes which intersect and divide this rich valley are truly delightful; the country then seems an universal garden."*

The barometer of the portable kind, made by Jones of Holborn, is fixed to a standard wall: the observation is made daily about two o'clock, and at the same hour the height of the thermometer is taken; at this time the barometer is supposed to be at the mean for the twenty-four hours, and the thermometer at the maximum. As the temperature is considered to be at the lowest about an hour before sun-rise, it would be impossible to keep a correct account without the use of a register thermometer; the instrument employed for this purpose is of Six's construction. It is necessary to attend particularly to this circumstance, as observations made at eleven o'clock at night (a very common time) will not hold a just comparison with those by which you ascertain the lowest degree to which the thermometer has fallen since the last observation was made; without a little reflection on this subject, a very incorrect opinion might be formed of the temperature of this place.

Sidmouth, Devon. James Clarke.
January 13, 1812.

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* See the Beauties of Sidmouth, 12mo.

Dr.

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Dr. Clarke's Meteorological Table *for* Nottingham *and* Sidmouth.

	1811.	Thermometer.				Barometer.				Weather.			Winds.								Rain.
	Months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Greatest range in 24 hours	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Greatest range in 24 hours	Days. Fine.	Fair.	Wet.	N.	N. E.	S.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N.	In inches and decimals.
Nottingham.	January	51	13	30	12	30.52	29.06	29.81	69	8	15	8	1	3	9	1	3	8	12	3	.97
	February	52	22	37	11	30.08	28.85	29.40	68	8	8	12			2	6	8	8	3	5	1.21
	March	57	26	41	10	30.51	29.10	30.00	89	19	6	6	1	6	3	5	3	6	9	4	1.47
	April	70	22	46	11	30.10	29.06	29.66	46	14	6	10	2	3	8	9	6	6	3	7	1.04
	May	74	34	53	10	30.01	29.39	29.69	51	4	11	16	1	6	7	9	7	9	1	5	3.73
	June	76	37	55	9	30.18	29.44	29.83	31	11	6	13	3	6	1	4	3	4	7	4	1.11
	July																				
	August									11	7	13									
Sidmouth.	September	73	36	55	12	30.38	29.22	30 16	51	19	2	9	4	2	3	16	1	5	3	2	
	October	67	32	55	10	30.25	28.84	29 75	73	10	4	17	2		2	3	2	13	2	1 1	
	November	60	26	45	10	30.51	29.40	30.06	50	19	3	8	11	2				5	3	0	
	December	54	22	37	13	30.40	29.16	29.84	60	16	2	3	12	3				6	4	8	

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE speculations of your correspondent, Common Sense, are distinguished by such a variety of knowledge, both of science and of the world, and are enlivened with so much intellectual vivacity, as to attract particular attention.

That gentleman has lately animadverted on the mal-practices of lawyers with an asperity of censure which many people will not think exaggerated. In an early period of life, before I mixed much in the world, I considered the abuse of law and lawyers as commonplace declamation; but, at a subsequent period, I found reason, in some degree, to be of a different opinion. This change of sentiment has not arisen from any experience of my own, but from an observation of the calamities which others have suffered from an unfortunate connexion with law. Instead of viewing law as the region of peace and safety, (which would seem to be the import of the word,) I have been taught to start back from it with horror, as fraught with danger and destruction. Indeed I have often endured insults and loss, rather than approach it. I could never think of venturing my little bark on that dark and dangerous ocean, where, if it were not shattered by hidden rocks, or ingulphed in quicksands, it could not fail to be long and unpleasantly detained in numerous intricate and perplexing straits. I was a good deal touched with the late case of a widow, who appeared to have a claim to considerable property. After passing some of the best years of her life in a state of anxiety, tortured betwixt hope and despair, she lost her suit; but it was not before the whole of her fortune was dissipated, her mind crazed, and, by the weight of misfortune, she sunk at last into an untimely grave. Had it been possible to have given her an early and unexpensive refusal, without this additional sum, she might have spent her life in a state of moderate comfort.

The law's delay is an old grievance. Shakespeare enumerates it among the capital and prominent evils of human life; Montesquieu, on the contrary, thinks it is the inevitable price of liberty and security. But how a superstitious attention to antiquated forms, and often imaginary punctilios, solemnized with technical language, can be so nearly related to civil liberty, it is difficult to perceive. Naples, and some other worthless despotic governments, have been equally famous with ourselves in this respect. I believe Englishmen never more completely feel themselves in fetters, than when entangled in the labyrinth of law. That, in general, every civil process may be determined at one sitting, as criminal ones commonly are, where often life is at stake, may, I think, very safely be asserted. Learned lawyers may smile; but I never found it necessary, after reading an historical abstract of the most complicated case, to take two or three years to comprehend it. I do not exactly know upon what pretences this long protraction of justice generally rests; but I very well recollect, that a lawyer told a person that he could not otherwise be of service to him in resisting a lawful debt, than by urging a certain evasive quirk in law, by which the creditor could be kept at a distance for almost two years; and which, he informed him, might be done at a quarter of the expence of paying the whole debt. This, it was imagined, would so discourage the plaintiff, that he would give up the debt for lost.

Allowing the very worst, that mistakes may sometimes happen by hasty decisions, I contend, that the manifold evils of a contrary practice will a thousand times counterbalance them. It will often happen to be more advantageous to be deprived of our rights at once, than to endure the misery and accumulated expence of years, as in the following instance. A very worthy man, whom I well knew, lived many years respectably on a genteel business, which required but a small capital. Unfortunately, an estate of 1,200l. was left him, but which was disputed by a distant relation. After listening for some years to the jargon of lawyers, he obtained possession of the estate: but the expences amounted to 1,400l. by which he was wholly ruined, and he now spends his old age in the workhouse.

I have often thought that the present complicated, tedious, and expensive mode of conducting law-suits, is of use only to nourish a superfluous and noxious brood of lawyers. This is not a rash inconsiderate assertion, but may be demonstrated by experience. In those courts, where disputes about property under the value of five pounds, or two pounds, are decided, and where fifty are finally dispatched in a forenoon, with only a few shillings expence each, justice is in general as well administered as any where else. As the difficulty, or complexity

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plexity of a cause, can in no shape originate from the magnitude of the sum in dispute, why then are not all causes decided in the same summary manner? To this question a rational and satisfactory answer will not easily be given, for I cannot suppose any person so ridiculous a jurist as to argue, that about small sums it is needless to be over-scrupulous, whether exact justice be done or not.

I am here led to remark a circumstance which farther strengthens the opinion of Common Sense, of the necessity of a revisal and reformation of the common forms and practises of law. At Guildhall, on account of the difference in the value of money, the highest sum to be sued for was raised, about ten or twelve years ago, from two pounds to five pounds; while at Fulwood's Rents, it is still continued at two pounds, as if the value of money were not exactly the same in both places. A more obvious proof cannot be found of the great regardlessness of the persons who profess to have the charge of these matters.

Bedford-row, W. N.
Jan. 27, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON SHAKESPEARE.

OTHELLO.—*Act I. Sc. 3.*

——I do agnize
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness.

FOR the use of the term *agnize* Shakespeare had no less than parliamentary authority. In the act of recognition, passed at the accession of King James I. there is a clause to the following purport, "We *agnize* your majesty's undoubted title upon the knees of our hearts." The diligence of Mr. Steevens has also detected the same word in the old play of Cambyses.

"The tenor of your princely will from you
for to *agnize*."

——The ship is here put in
A Veronese—Michael Cassio,
Lieutenant of the warlike Moor Othello,
Is come on shore. *Act II. Sc. 1.*

It is strange that so much difficulty should have occurred in ascertaining the native country of Cassio. We are told in the lines immediately preceding, that a noble ship of Venice saw the wreck and sufferance of the most part of the Turkish fleet. Montano replies, "How! is this true?" The informant replies, "The ship is here put in—A Veronese, &c." that is, a ship fitted out by the city of Verona for the service of the Venetian state. Yet the author of the Revisal thinks, "that the poet had not a ship in his thoughts, and that he intended to inform us that Othello's lieutenant, Michael Cassio, was of Verona." In this opinion Mr. Steevens apparently concurs. Dr. Warburton seems to suppose him a Venetian. Dr. Johnson will not venture to decide on this knotty point. But Sir Thomas Hanmer is clear that he was a Florentine; and surely not without very good reason; for, in the very first line which mentions his name, Cassio is expressly said to be a Florentine, Act I. Sc. 1.

"One Michael Cassio, a Florentine,
A fellow almost damned in a fair wife," &c.

But Dr. Warburton is determined that Iago, and not Cassio, shall be the Florentine; and this he supposes to be evident from Act III. Sc. 1. where Cassio says of Iago, on his engaging to exert his good offices with Desdemona in his favour, "I never knew a Florentine more kind and honest." And farther, to countenance his hypothesis, he arbitrarily alters the words first quoted to "a *Florentine's*, a fellow almost damn'd in a fair wife," in supposed allusion to Emilia, the wife of Iago. The second quotation proves nothing, for what is more natural than to say of a generous foreigner, he is as kind and honest as if he were our own countryman. And Iago is declared over and over explicitly or implicitly to be a Venetian. Thus in Act III. Sc. 3.

I know our country disposition well,
In Venice they do let heaven see the pranks
They dare not shew their husbands.

Also Act V. Sc. 1.

Lend me a light, know we this face or no?
Alas my friend and my dear countryman
Roderigo? No,—Yes sure; O heaven!
Roderigo!

And in the same act, Sc. 7.

Cassio my lord hath kill'd a young Venetian
Named Roderigo, &c. &c. *Ibid. Ib.*

——He hath achieved a maid
That paragons description and wild fame,
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens,
And in th' essential vesture of creation
Does bear all excellency. *Ibid. Ibid.*

"The essential vesture," says Dr. Warburton, "is the same with the essential form, so that the expression is nonsense. For the vesture of creation signifies the forms in which created beings are cast, and

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and essence relates not to the form but to the matter.—Shakespeare certainly wrote *terrestrial* vesture."

In defiance of this learned criticism, I believe "essential," and not terrestrial, to be the genuine word. It is used with the customary license of Shakespeare for substantial, that is, material, corporeal. "The lady," says her panegyrist, "surpasses praise, and in an human form exhibits a model of perfect excellency."

Des. What! Michael Cassio,
That came a wooing with you?
Act III. Sc. 3.

"And yet," says Mr. Steevens, "in the first act Cassio appears perfectly ignorant of the amour, and is indebted to Iago for the information of Othello's marriage, and of the person to whom he is married." This ought not to be regarded as any proof of inconsistency or inadvertency. In the first act, Cassio, having met Othello, of whom he was in search, with Iago in the street late at night, and seeing him enter the house of Brabantio, naturally inquires "What makes he here?" And, when told of his marriage, he asks, not for information, but to conceal from Iago the part he took in Othello's clandestine courtship, "To whom?" Cassio certainly did not wish Iago to be apprised of this specific ground of claim which he possessed to Othello's favour.

A close dilation working from the heart.
Ibid. Ib.

Dr. Johnson reads with great improvement and elegance "delation." This has, however, been thought too classical an alteration to be just, but it was indubitably a word in use with contemporary writers. "There is," says Sir Henry Wooton, "among the partitions of this government, (Venice,) a very awful magistracy, under the title of Inquisitori di Stato, to which are commonly deputed three gentlemen of the gravest and severest natures who receive all secret *delations* in matters of practice against the republic."—*Sir H. Wooton's Remains*, p. 307.

Cass. ——I'll see you soon.
Bian. 'Tis very good—I must be circumstanced.

That is, says Dr. Warburton, "your civility is now grown conditional." This is a strange explanation. Bianca means only to acknowledge that the attentions of Cassio, and his demonstrations of love to her, must be restrained and limited by circumstances.

Iago. She gives it out that you shall marry her,
Do you intend it?
Cass. Ha, ha, ha!—I marry her?—I prithee bear some charity to my wit.
Act IV. Sc. 1.

This plainly indicates that Cassio was not married, and consequently that the passage in which he is first mentioned, (Act I. Sc. 1.) and in which he is described as "a fellow almost damned in a fair *wife*," is erroneous. Sir Thomas Hanmer properly noted the inconsistency, and proposed reading, "A fellow almost damned in a fair *phiz*." This Dr. Warburton contemptuously stigmatizes, as "a White Friar's phrase." It may be so; but not the less likely on that account to be used by Iago. Hanmer justly remarks "that the beauty of Cassio is often hinted at, and this it was natural enough for rough soldiers to treat with scorn and ridicule."

Is *this* the noble Moor, whom our full senate
Call all in all sufficient? *This* the noble nature,
Whom passion could not shake? Whose solid virtue,
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither graze nor pierce?
Ibid. Ibid.

Does it not seem probable that Pope had these lines in his recollection when apostrophising the all-accomplished St. John?

Is *this* my guide, philosopher and friend,
This he who loves me and who ought to mend?
Who ought to make me what he can or none,
That man divine whom wisdom calls her own?

Emil. Here is a change indeed!
Des. 'Tis meet I should be used so—very meet.
Ibid. Sc. 2.

But wherefore was it meet? Not the most distant intimation is here given. This may be styled, in the language of Shakespeare himself, "a close delation working from the heart." When that fatal change in the affections of Othello, to which Emilia refers, had taken place, then, and not till then, Desdemona began to recollect that by her filial ingratitude and disobedience she had brought her father's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

Her match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain.

To this it is that Desdemona undoubtedly

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edly alludes, and her oblique, though severe, reflection upon her own conduct may be regarded as one of those innumerable touches of nature, which so remarkably distinguish Shakespeare from all other dramatic writers.

Oth. ——This sorrow's heavenly,
It strikes where it doth love.—*Act V. Sc. 2.*

Dr. Johnson wishes (and who can refrain from joining in the wish?) "that these lines could be honestly ejected. It is the fate, he observes, of Shakespeare, to counteract his own pathos." This censure is surely too severe for the occasion. In a speech of 22 lines, admirable for its tenderness, a single expression only can be pointed out as faulty. Indeed this may be affirmed of the entire scene, which is such as to thrill the soul to the utmost limit of its powers with pity and with terror.

The tragedy of Othello, as it was the latest in point of time, is generally, and I think justly, regarded as the most perfect of the productions of its great author. Its beauties are perhaps of a higher order, and its defects certainly fewer and less important than those of any other of Shakespeare's dramas. "Had the scene," says Dr. Johnson, "opened in Cyprus, and the preceding incidents been occasionally related, there had been little wanting to a drama of the most exact and scrupulous regularity." But it may be asked, who would wish to purchase regularity at such a price? or to exchange the animated representation of events in the first act for mere description, which must in its own nature be comparatively tame and lifeless? The critical remarks of Dr. Johnson, at the close of this play, are so masterly, and so comprehensive, as almost to preclude any additional observations. The taste and judgment of Shakespeare seem materially to have improved by practice. There are few superfluities in the dialogue; and very little admixture of that wretched trash which so much disfigures many of his admirable performances: and of which, if we impute a great proportion to the interpolation of the players, a considerable part must still be attributed to himself. And that part is perhaps in general not very difficult to be distinguished from foreign absurdity and impurity, by the ray of genius which occasionally pervades and illuminates it.

What a subject of regret that Shakespeare should relinquish his pen while yet little advanced into the vale of years, and when he had scarcely attained to the meridian of his reputation! It may, however, be justly affirmed, that had he written only the tragedy of Othello, his name would have been immortalised, and the admiration of the world would have consecrated to the remotest ages this offspring and prodigy of dramatic genius.

M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately seen, in the newspapers, the estate at Minster Lovel in this county advertised for sale, it brought to my recollection an extraordinary story, which I well remember to have heard in my youth, respecting this place. I am not aware that it has ever appeared in print; but if it has, in all probability it is in one of those ponderous volumes, in which topographical history is generally communicated, and which are too expensive for private libraries in general. But, even should I be in an error in this respect, I think the chances are much against its having been correctly stated. If you think it worth a place in your Monthly Miscellany, it is at your service. The tradition is to the following effect; and, if the unsettled state of the times, in which the events are said to have happened, be taken into consideration, it will seem less improbable than, perhaps, upon the first impression, it may appear.

This place was, for some centuries, the seat of the Lovels, between whom and it there was, if I may so express myself, an appellative reciprocity; for this family first communicated their name, by way of addition, to that of the place; and, subsequently, the place furnished the family with the foundation for their title of Viscount. The last of them is said to have met his fate in a most singular and extraordinary manner, in his mansion-house at this place; which, according to the fashion of the age, was a baronial castle, with large vaults and many secret recesses, constructed as well for the reception of prisoners, as for the securing of the persons and property of its possessors. Francis, the last lord of this family, and chamberlain to King Richard the Third, was one of the noblemen who raised an army, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, under the command of the Earl of Lincoln, to support the pretentions of the impostor, Lambert Simnel against that monarch. The decisive battle, which

gave

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gave security to Henry's usurpation, was fought near the village of Stoke, on the banks of the river Trent, in Nottinghamshire. The slaughter of the insurgent army was immense, especially among the officers, an uncommon proportion of whom were slain. The Lord Lovel, however, escaped, by swimming his horse across the river, and retiring by unfrequented roads, well known to him, into Oxfordshire. As the story proceeds, he took care to arrive at the gates of his castle in the dead of night, and so disguised as to be known to no one, except a single domestic, on whose fidelity he could rely. Before the return of day, he retired to a subterranean recess, of which the faithful servant retained the key; and here he remained for several months in safety and concealment; but the estates being seized by the king's orders, the castle dismantled, and the inhabitants dispersed by authority, some in confinement, and others to great distances, the unfortunate prisoner was left to perish from hunger in the place of his voluntary imprisonment. So late as in the last century, when the small remains of this once-stately edifice were pulled down, in order to make use of the materials, the vault was discovered, and the unfortunate nobleman in it, seated in a chair, as he had died. So completely had the external air been excluded by rubbish, at the time of dismantling the building, that his apparel, which was gorgeous in the extreme, and a prayer-book lying before him upon a table, were discovered entire. On the free admission of the air, it was said the whole crumbled into dust; but it is not improbable the sanctuary was considerably prophaned by the rude hands of the persons who discovered it, either from ignorance or curiosity.

While I was committing to paper this extraordinary narrative respecting Lord Lovel's death, it brought to my recollection a story I met with a short time since, bearing a strong resemblance to it, and communicated in a history of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, lately published. Though already in print, for the reasons I have before given respecting topographical works, as it will not occupy much room in your pages, it may not be an unacceptable addition to many of your readers. It runs thus:

"About the year 1740, a discovery was made in one of the vaults of the archbishop's palace here (Southwell), which has been thought to confirm, in an extraordinary degree, one of those many pieces of traditional history, to which the residence of King Charles I. and his army here gave occasion. A story was current, that the last time but one the king was here, a few weeks before he came to deliver himself up to the Scotch, the several armies of the parliament pressing forward to surround him, news was brought by a deserter, that a party of the enemy were approaching; but, some of the king's guard suspecting the pretended deserter to be a spy, forced him into one of the wells of the palace. Soon after the restoration, when a small part of this building was again converted into a dwelling-house, one of the wells was covered over, upon the supposition that it had been the scene of this transaction, and therefore, with a very natural prejudice, that its water would be unfit for use. About the year before-mentioned, however, the tenant of a garden contiguous to the side of this building, obtained permission to break a doorway into one of the small turrets with which it abounded, to make a place of reception for his tools. This being done, it was found to have been a vault belonging to a temple of Cloacine. On cleaning it of a considerable quantity of earth and rubbish at the bottom, there was discovered the entire skeleton of a man standing upright, with boots and spurs on, and some parts of the arms, usually borne in those days, lying at his feet. Near to this skeleton was a skull, with the iron part of an axe, with which the person had been slain, still remaining in the cleft of it. The spurs were very lately in the possession of one of the gentlemen of the church. No facts can be better attested, as some of the persons, who were present at the discovery, have only lately died. The tradition had long been considered as only an idle tale, which the vulgar are apt to adopt without examination, and report without hesitation; but now there can be no longer any doubt of the fact."

Oxford, Sept. 26, 1811. OXONIENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PILGRIMAGE *to the* GREAT CARTHUSIAN CONVENT, *near* GRENOBLE; *in a* LETTER *from the* GERMAN POET MATTHISSON.

INSTEAD of taking the direct road through Chambery to Geneva, I chose the circuitous route by Grenoble, that I might have an opportunity of seeing what is remarkable in that venerable city, which, in regard to situation and environs, bears a striking resemblance to my favorite Innspruck.

I was under the necessity of taking up my lodgings, the last night before I reached Grenoble, in a village ale-house, which

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which exhibited the inviting inscription: *Au petit Paradis—The Little Paradise*, in which, however, there was nothing paradisaical except a naked boy running about the house, and a serpent creeping past the garden, which reminded you of the state of innocence and the fall.

With lively interest I saluted the capital of Dauphiné; for here came into the world Bayard, the knight without fear and without reproach; Vaucanson, one of the greatest mechanical geniuses of any age; Dolomieu, the acute historian of volcanoes; Villars, the great botanist; Faujas St. Fond, the sagacious geologist; Condillac, the most eminent judge of the value of ideas; Mably, the safest guide of the philosophic historian; Mounier, the eloquent orator; and lastly, Madame de Tencin, the reputed mother of d'Alembert. What a brilliant constellation of memorable names! The portraits of these celebrated persons decorate the meeting-room of the society of Arts and Sciences.

Four days previously to my arrival, the country round Grenoble had suffered inexpressibly from a tremendous hurricane. The oldest inhabitants could not remember any thing more destructive. A whole wood of walnut-trees, which are here of the most luxuriant growth, lay completely up-rooted on the plain, which resembled a field of battle. The apple and pear-trees, on the other hand, were mostly snapped off in the middle of their stem. The tiles and slates descended like a hail-storm in the streets of the town. The roofs of the churches of St. Andrew and St. Louis were blown off; the windows of most of the houses broken; and the orange-trees in the garden belonging to the fine public promenade thrown down. The city and the military hospital, two of the handsomest edifices in Grenoble, sustained the greatest injury. This furious tempest was succeeded by a torrent of rain, which considerably swelled the already impetuous current of the Isere.

At the public library I became acquainted with a polite and amiable young scholar, M. Champollion Figeac, author of a reputable work on the Antiquities of Grenoble, and secretary to the Society of Arts and Sciences of that place. He has likewise written several smaller pieces on the subject of philology, bibliography, and the fine arts. To him I am obliged for the communication of a Latin-poem, now become extremely rare, which is by no means destitute of poetic merit, and in the new edition of which, already prepared, he is certainly rendering an acceptable service to his native province. The subject of it embraces the seven wonders, as they are called, of Dauphiné, namely, the Harmless Tower, the inaccessible Mountain, the Grottos of Sassenage, with the Fable of the fair Melusine, (a celebrated sea-fairy, who acts one of the first parts in the popular tales of Dauphiné,) the Burning Spring, the Precious Stones of Mount Sassenage, the Manna of Briançon, and the Cavern of our Lady of la Balme. Each of these curiosities occupies a canto. The language is good, and several passages even remind you of the Augustan age. The work bears this title: *Septem miracula Delphinatus, ad Christinam Alexandriam serenissimam Succorum, Gothorum, et Vandalorum reginam, unicam Magni, Gustavi sobolem. Gratianopoli*, 1656. The first edition appeared in 1638. In the dedication, for which, according to an ancient and by no means improbable tradition, the vain Christina, whose thirst of praise is well-known, paid some hundred pieces of gold, she is called a miracle, after the production of which nature exclaimed: "I have surpassed myself!" This abject flattery, however, detracts nothing from the merit of the poem. The author, Denis de Salvaing-Boisseux, was first president of the Chamber of Accounts in this town. M. Champollion also gave me the interesting information, that Dolomieu's Natural History of Volcanoes, hitherto known only by a few fragments, and which the literary world is impatiently expecting, will soon make its appearance, edited by Messrs. de Drée, (brother-in-law to the deceased professor) and Faujas St. Fond.

To me the most remarkable object in the museum was a piece of monumental sculpture of genuine Greek workmanship. It is a grave-stone of the finest white marble, in which is represented a male figure giving his hand to a female, as if in the act of parting. The design and drapery are both so exquisite, that this performance must belong to one of the most flourishing epochs of Grecian sculpture. The Marquis de la Flotte, formerly consul at Athens, obtained possession of it there, with the intention of presenting it to Louis XVI. But afterwards falling through cabals into disgrace, and being removed from his office, he was the more easily induced to relinquish his intention, the more he was attached

to

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to Grenoble, his native town, to which he gave this jewel of art, and among whose curiosities it holds a distinguished rank. Two mummies, in more perfect preservation than any that were ever discovered, were presented by a consul at Alexandria to the museum of this his native city.

The collection of pictures comprehending about four hundred pieces, has some very good specimens, but no star of the first magnitude. Two landscapes, however, by Foschi, who died some time since at Rome, leave scarcely any thing to be desired. A masterly and highly finished drawing in Indian ink, after the battle of Constantine, by Raphael, in the Vatican, that Iliad of painting, which can never be sufficiently studied, has a just claim to the most honourable mention.

I here noticed a series of all the busts of the ancient Dauphins, down to Humbert II. who, disconsolate for the loss of his son, slain in the battle of Cressy, exchanged the palace for a monastic cell, and in 1355 ceded Dauphiné to Philip de Valois, upon condition that the heir-apparent to the throne of France should in future be called Dauphin of Viennois, that this celebrated title might thus be honourably perpetuated.

In the cabinet of natural history, which certainly belongs to the best of the smaller collections of this kind, I first had an opportunity of examining the granite of Corsica, indisputably the most beautiful of all the species of primitive mountains. What a pleasing phænomenon for a lover of geology, who scarcely ever felt greater delight, than when he arrived from the soft undulating lines of the calcareous formation to the bold outlines of the primitive rocks? This rare mineral, which yet adorns but few cabinets, was first discovered by Barral, an officer of engineers. The only place in which it has hitherto been found is Corsica, where, however, it is not met with in considerable masses, but only in small, thinly scattered, blocks. This granite, which far surpasses the so called graphic granite of Siberia in beauty and peculiarity, is a mixture of black shorl, quartz, and feld-spar, with a small addition of gold-coloured mica. Its principal character consists in the eyes, composed of concentric circles, and about half an inch in diameter, with which it is adorned. The outermost circle, about two or three lines in breadth, is white and opaque. Next comes a black one of sheer, and then another white one of semi-transparent quartz. The innermost circle, which forms the pupil, as it were, of the eye, is seven or eight lines in diameter. The coloured representation of the Corsican granite, given by Patrin, in the first volume of his *Natural History of Minerals*, is from its truth and accuracy perfectly worthy of the beautiful original.

The minerals of this collection are arranged according to Hauy's system, of which, in Germany, where Werner justly presides, the cabinet of the Baron von Moll, at Salzburg, affords, as far as I know, the only example.

Permit me to revert, for a moment, from the Alps of Dauphiné to those of Salzburg, for the sake of repeating to you an affecting expression of the above-mentioned true-born German, by which he gained my heart in the first moment of our acquaintance, and which will certainly make a permanent impression upon yours. On my return from Tyrol, in 1801, I paid a visit at Salzburg to the baron, whose services to the sciences of natural history, mineralogy, and mining, are highly meritorious, from his grave and profoundly scientific character, I never in the least suspected that there could exist any æsthetic point of contact between us. I was therefore the more surprised to find an enthusiastic lover of poetry where I had scarcely expected to meet with an indifferent acquaintance of that divine art. On my entrance into his study, instead of accosting me with the usual forms of salutation, he exclaimed, with all the impassioned ardour of our late friend Gleim: "What! not in black, and our Klopstock is no more?"—With silent emotion I consecrate this charming flower on the tomb of our immortal bard.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TOWNLEY STATUES *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *by the* REV. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S.

(Seventh Room.)

NO. 1. *A Faun and a Nymph: the size smaller than life.*

2. *A sleeping child in bas-relief.* It is probably sepulchral. The finest child of antiquity is the satyr, of about a year old, at the Villa Albani, of very high relief. This figure, the sleeping Cupid of the Villa Albani; the Capitolian child, playing with a swan, *(Mus. Capit. iii. pl. 69)*; the child mounted upon a tiger,

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tiger, with two doves, at the Villa Negroni; disprove the old prejudice, that the ancient artists were inferior to the modern, in the configuration of children.

No. 3. *A fragment of a frieze, representing two Cupids running a race, in cars drawn by dogs; they appear to have just started from the carceres of a Circus.* The Greek word, *ampeira*, was a term given to the combats of children and youths, which were the preludes of the games. In Beger and La Chausse, are Cupids in cars, drawn by lions. In Maffei, are groups of Cupids, wrestling, and trundling hoops, &c. Montfaucon, from a manuscript of Boissard, gives four *bigæ*, driven by Cupids, in which are sea-horses, sea-rams, griffins, &c. In the supplement is a Cupid, driving horses in a car. In Storch are also Cupids, in all kinds of attitudes, actions, &c.

No. 4 to No. 11, include *inscribed pigs of lead, sepulchral cippi, and a tragic mask.* No. 12 is a *puteal*, not a common relic of antiquity.

(Eighth Room.)

This room contains some fine mummies. No. 4 *is a collection of Vases, usually known by the name of Canopuses.* Some antiquaries, as Mongez, &c. think that this denomination is too general, and that we must distinguish the vases which served to inclose the sacred animals after embalming, from the vases, which really represented the Serapis of the Nile. If there be any fear of too much restricting the number of the first, in not comprehending in it those, whose covers have not the head of an animal, we may, at least, call Canopuses, those only which are decorated with sculpture. Count Caylus (*Rec.* i. *p.* 1,) has published one of these pretended Canopuses, and accompanied it with these reflections. This pretended Canopus is a stone vase, intended to inclose an embalmed bird, and still preserves a part of the matter destined for that use. This antique is eleven inches high, and about six inches broad. The cover, which represents a head of a sparrow-hawk, very badly formed, is of alabaster; but the cover, though of the same taste and country, is not probably that which originally belonged to the vase. Some have been found complete, and others not. The greatest part of Egyptian monuments, those especially which appear to have been destined to contain any thing, will always present this kind of disorder. The Arabs open and search them, in the expectation of finding gold, and never sell them to the Franks, until they have thoroughly examined them. There are several real Canopuses at Rome. One has been published by *Borioni Collect. Antiq. Rom. n.* 3. Winckelmann notes, that these Canopuses are only imitations of Egyptian works, which inference he draws from the salient relief, that of Egyptian execution being very flat. In the Collection of S. Genevieve, is a vase, of calcareous stone, very little voided, upon which are engraved hieroglyphics; and the cover, made of the same stone, represents a female head, perhaps that of Isis. It is difficult to determine, to which of the two classes this Canopus belongs.

No. 5 to No. 8, are various Egyptian antiquities, among which are Sistrums, Basilidian Amulets, and Scarabæi. The Sistrum was used in sacrifices to express that all was in motion in the universe; and instead of a trumpet, in war. The Greeks also employed it to mark the rhythm in noted music. Winckelmann, *(Storch,)* in defiance of evidence, adduced by Bacchinus and Bochart, in their Dissertations on the Sistrum, has affirmed, that the Sistrum does not appear upon monuments of the ancient Egyptian style, but he is satisfactorily confuted by Paw. Count Caylus (*Rec.* i.) has described a small bronze Sistrum, seven inches high. As to the *Basilidian Amulets*, just doubts may be entertained whether the appropriation is not by far too limited. The Etruscans, &c. had similar amulets. Montfaucon has engraved some Persian, among those of Egypt; and the connoisseur will do well not to form a decisive opinion till he has read and well digested the remarks of Count Caylus upon this subject, in the first volume of his *Recueils.* The same remarks apply to the *Egyptian* Scarabæi: there are *Etruscan* Scarabæi in far greater number; but they are distinguished from the Egyptian, by being of the natural size. That the Scarabæus was worshipped in Egypt is well known, but in the monuments, published by Caylus and Montfaucon, are Egyptian women, feeding beetles upon tables or altars. Hence it has been presumed, that they were used for divination, like the sacred pullets of the Romans. M. Paw says, that there are beetles sculptured upon the royal sepulchres of Biban-el-Monluk, which he affirms to be older than the pyramids. He also finds, that a veneration for the beetle prevails in Madagascar, and among the

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the Hottentots. Jesus Christ is often compared to a beetle by Ambrose. Winckelmann (*Art.* 2. *c.* i.) says, all the scarabæi, that is, all the sculptured stones, of which the convex part represents a beetle, carved in relief, and the concave an Egyptian divinity, are of times posterior to the Ptolemies. Count Caylus is of opinion, that the Egyptians constantly employed the form of a beetle for their amulets. (*Rec.* ii. *p.* 38.)

(*Ninth Room.*)

This room contains the Egyptian marbles collected by the French. Whoever has seen the plates in Denon, and many others of Egyptian antiquities, will be much disappointed in this collection. Upon a large and magnificent scale, the works of Egyptian art, for instance, their splendid temples, huge columns, immense figures, and magnificent porticoes, astonish and fill the mind; but the smaller parts, individually considered, are of such rude execution, such identity of pattern, such capriciousness of form, (as composed of heads of dogs, hawks, &c. united to the human figure,) that the expectation should be consoled for disappointment by fine workmanship. The contrary is however the fact. There are no lines in Egyptian statuary beyond the indispensable outline, no undulations of muscle, no lights and shades, and other fine denotations of Grecian art, founded on ideal beauty, or even elegant nature. In the view only of ancientry, perhaps of rarity, do these specimens present any satisfaction to the eye. What the French found to be portable, that they probably laid their hands upon, without discrimination. *Not one painting from the Tombs of Thebes;* not one article that augments our knowledge of ancient Egypt, or elucidates a single author, is to be found in this heavy assemblage of half-sculptured stones. Upon No. 1., the famous sarcophagus of Alexander (as presumed), Dr. Clarke has thrown an historical lustre which renders it interesting. The plate, in his essay, is, however, a considerable improvement upon the specimen. Dr. C. has nearly proved it to have been Alexander's tomb. Winckelmann has added somewhat to the value of the collection, by his observation, that Egyptian figures are very rare.

No. 2 and 8 are, *Isis sitting upon the ground, resting her arms upon her knees, and holding an ear of corn in her right hand. In the front is the head of Orus.* Horus, the son of Isis and Osiris, often accompanies her upon monuments; but those of Nos. 2 and 8 are not common representations. Her position upon the ground, and the ears of corn, aptly illustrate the fecundating influence of universal nature, which was, in one of the senses, typified by Isis.

No. 4, *is a fragment similar to* No. 10.

No. 5, *is a sphinx, represented,* according to the Egyptian custom, without wings. This is a mistake. Some Egyptian sphinxes are represented *with wings*, others *without*, but with long locks of hair. Count Caylus (*Rec.* 3. *pl.* 60. *No.* 3.) notes, that the sphinx was no further known in Greece than by its connection with Œdipus, and the count wonders "*pourquoi ils ne l' ont point representé accroupi; enfin pourquoi ils lui ont donné des aisles, sur l' arrondissement desquelles j'ai deja temoigne ma surprise.*" Sphinxes are very various, some have beards, others human hands, horses' legs, and different variations. The sphinx typified prudence, the rise of the Nile, &c. &c. &c. and, in the hieroglyphical spirit, every variation had, probably, its several meaning.

No. 6 to 9, are figures, &c. which present no symbols, or other marks, capable of identification.

No. 10, *is a large statue of an Egyptian Deity, sitting in a kind of chair, and resting its arms upon the thighs. In the left hand is held the sacred instrument,* called the *Tau. The head of this Deity is that of a Lion; the rest of the figure is human. The disc, and the erect serpent's head, have been knocked off from the upper part of this figure, but in the next statue they are nearly entire.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NUMEROUS class of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, must, I should suppose, be duly acquainted with the "System of Mnemonicks, or the Art of Improving the Memory," taught by a German of the name of Mr. Gregory Von Fineagle. But in the very extensive circulation of your useful Miscellany both at home and abroad, it must undoubtedly fall into the hands of many others, who, although they may have heard or read of Mr. Fineagle, have had no opportunity of forming a just estimate of his pretensions, or of examining the solidity of that foundation, upon which these pretensions rest. To this class of your readers, therefore, a short exposition of Mr. F.'s principles, and

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and an impartial inquiry of the amount of his claim on the public attention, may not, probably, be unacceptable. Should you be of this opinion, and of course deem the subject not unworthy of your notice, you will give the subjoined critique on Mr. Fineagle's system, a place in your Magazine.

You must know then, that the gentleman in question, after having previously attracted much of our attention, and excited no common expectations, by repeated eulogiums in the newspapers on the vast importance and extensive application of his system, made his debut in this city about the middle of December last, and delivered three courses of lectures on Mnemonicks, each consisting of eighteen lectures; fee for each course five guineas, and tickets not transferable. Although Mr. F. thus rated, as you will readily admit, his instructions at their full value; yet, prompted by literary curiosity, and desirous (as every scholar must be) of strengthening the retentive powers of one of the most useful of our intellectual faculties, I attended one of these courses. Of this measure I do not certainly repent me; but I must nevertheless candidly declare myself one of those, whose high expectations, excited by the perusal of Mr. V. F.'s printed advertisements, were not fully gratified by his lectures. My hopes, indeed, were very sanguine; but the instructions which I received were not at all commensurate with these hopes; and, although I grant that his principles are applicable to certain departments of knowledge, I cannot admit that their application is so general as he contended, or that in the explanation of them (as far as I comprehended that explanation, for I sometimes found myself involved in a labyrinth, in which I desiderated the thread of Ariadne,) he completely redeemed his pledge to the public

Mr. Gregory Von Fineagle assumes to himself the merit of being the inventor of the new system of Mnemonicks; but this claim of invention will not, I think, be conceded to him by the classical scholar; at least, I for my part am far from being disposed to make him any such concession, knowing, as I do, that what is really useful and applicable in his art, is nothing more, or scarcely any thing more, than an exemplification of the *Loci* and *Topica* of the ancients; the use and advantages of which, as artificial helps to the memory, are described at length by Quintilian in his "Institutes," and of which, Cicero, as he repeatedly informs us, availed himself in his forensic pleadings, and on other public occasions.

Your first step, in the application of this system, is to *fix your localities* (a modification of the *Loci* or *Topica* of the ancients.) In plainer language, you are to divide the floor, the walls, and the ceiling of your room, into a certain number of squares, or compartments, according to a certain order; and, with this order your mind must be perfectly familiar. Mr. V. F. then gives you a set of hieroglyphics, or representations of visible objects—a motly and fantastic enough assemblage, composed of mountains, castles, monuments, pillars, quadrupeds, birds, warriors, savages, &c. by which you are to arrange, according to the order of your *localities*, (an innovation, it must be confessed, in regard to the *Topica*:) when thus arranged, the *mind's eye*, with the help of the imagination, can recognise them; and the objects, whatever there may be, which *are fixed upon*, or connected with them, and which you wish to keep in remembrance.

Having thus fixed your localities, and arranged your hieroglyphics, and by frequent surveying them with the mind's eye, acquired a perception (a mental perception) of the situation of each; they actually become to you, to all intents and purposes, the visible objects which they represent, with which may be connected, or, speaking technically, upon which may be fixed chronological dates, historical facts, geographical situations of longitudes and latitudes, whether general in regard to a quarter or a half of either hemisphere, north or south of the equator, and east or west of a certain assumed meridian, or particular in respect to particular kingdoms.

I take leave to remark, however, that I do not consider the hieroglyphics by any means indispensably necessary to the practical application of the system; the basis upon which the whole structure rests, and the jet of the art of Mnemonicks, according to my apprehension, consists in the localities.

The statistics of any particular country, i. e. population, produce, manufactures, military power, state of the sciences, learned men, &c. &c. may also be fixed, although the process of fixing these be somewhat more deficient and intricate.

Subjects then of this nature, being fixed on their respective hieroglyphics, and thus arranged in the localities, become (by a little play of the imagination)

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as it were, visible, and when you have occasion to look for them in their places, you will find them there, externally on the hieroglyphics, instead of being laid up in the internal intellectual repository.

Further, Mr. V. F. has given characters selected from the consonants, for the digits and cypher. (Gray however had done so before him, only Gray's characters are more complicated, being composed both of consonants and vowels.) By means of these characters then, you can convert numbers into words, which are certainly more easily remembered than figures. These being fixed on your hieroglyphics in your localities, and knowing their import and their order, in respect to the localities, you can examine them when you want them, and by these means numerical calculations are doubtless retained in the memory with greater facility; or speaking more correctly, they are, as it were, obvious to inspection from their position on the hieroglyphics.

Poetry too, more especially rhymes, in stanzas of four lines, little pieces, songs, madrigals, &c. can with no insurmountable difficulty be fixed; so can prose, at least the divisions of a discourse; the propositions which a speaker lays down, the proofs which he adduces, the arguments of which he makes use, &c.

Thus far, then, may we follow Mr. V.F. on *terra firma*; although I certainly now and then feel no faint impressions of incurable scepticism, when our professor took occasion to descant on the more wonderful feats performed by his pupils in this way; when, for instance, he told us, that by means of his principles, a whole school at Nantes, or some other town on the Continent, fixed, i. e. committed, to memory in one day, Cicero's very long oration *Pro Milone*; and, when in proof of the omnipotence of his principles, he brought forward other surprising achievements of a similar nature.

But when Mr. Fineagle pretends to point out the way to the temple of the sciences, and to the most retired and intricate recesses of philosophy; when he proceeds to fix mathematical diagrams and demonstrations, algebraical calculations, the position of the various constellations in the heavens, and the number of the stars which compose them; when he tells you, that, in a certain limited number of hours, he taught young girls, of twelve or thirteen years of age the elements of the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and other languages; and that by means of his principles we may become proficients in these languages in a very few weeks; I, for one, have no faith in the possibility of such acquisitions by these means, and I say *Credat Judæus Apella!*

I cannot see that Mr. V. F. can advance his reputation with the sober and serious by these lofty pretensions; pretensions which are very much a kin to that quackery by which unprincipled adventurers from his country, have, in times past, levied, and still do levy, such heavy contributions on honest John Bull's easy and unsuspecting credulity. For my own part at least, I can never consent that any of my friends should tread Mr. F.'s royal way to geometry, or to any other of the sciences, or to any of the languages; nor can I easily be brought to admit, that it is in any degree preferable to the good old way in which scholars and scientific men have been proceeding before Mr. Gregory Von Fineagle came forward, and offered himself as a guide thither. F.

Edinburgh, Feb. 27, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

In Course—Of Course.

IN course describes the succession of order; *of course*, the succession of dependence; *in course* announces a sequence merely; *of course*, a consequence: *in course* suggests a regular, *of course* a necessary, connexion. The nobility attended in course, that is, according to the order of their precedence. The nobility attended of course; that is, in virtue of their office. I praised him in course; that is, when it came to his turn. I praised him of course; that is, because his merit required it. The soldiery marched out of town in course; that is, in regular ranks. The soldiery marched out of town of course; that is, because at assize, or election times, the law requires their absence.

Scud—Rack.

Two layers of clouds are often visible, the lower one moving quickly with the wind that is felt at the surface of the earth; the upper one moving slowly in a direction apparently opposite. The inferior stratum of clouds is called the scud; the superior stratum is called the rack. Scud is a common word among sailors; rack, among poets: the first may be found in Falconer's Shipwreck, and the second in Shakespeare's Tempest:

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but these terms have not yet passed, as they deserve to do, into the language of science.

Little—Small.

Etymologically, little suggests an idea of *levity*, and small of *slenderness*: but both words are used of material objects without much discrimination. Little is more contemptuous, or is oftener applied metaphorically. A fat little man; never a fat small man. It was a mean thing, a little action; never a small action. A short thread is a little thread; only a slender thread is a small thread. A cottage is a small house; a privy is called a little house.

Train—Retinue.

Any procession including drawn carriages was formerly called a train (from *trainer*, to draw), in contradistinction to the spectators who formed no part of the moving show. The German *zug* has a like root, and a like meaning. A train of artillery.

It has become customary to give the name of 'train' to that part of a procession which follows the principal figure, and in this sense only it borders in signification on the word *retinue*. But the retinue denotes the engaged, or *retained*, followers only. Our candidate is to be hoisted in a chair, and paraded round the market-place; a retinue of bludgeonmen is engaged, that his voters may be able securely to follow in the train. It was customary at a Roman triumph to have captive slaves in the train.

The train of a lady's gown is fitly so called, because it is drawn, or dragged, after the person. The popularity of this term has occasioned the limitation of the word 'train' to the cue of a procession.

Untruth—Lie—Falsehood.

An untruth is an involuntary, a lie is a voluntary, falsehood.

Plenty—Abundance.

Plenty (*plenitas*) is fulness; abundance (*ab* and *undare*) is overflow. Both words in our language are metaphorically applied to the provisional state of the country, to its eatable stock. A year of plenty is a year in which more than the average crop of food has been produced. A year of abundance, however grateful to the consumers, will often occasion discontent among farmers and landowners.

Vocabulary—Dictionary—Lexicon—Glossary.

Vocabulary describes any word-book; but dictionaries, lexicons, glossaries, are word-books alphabetically arranged. In vocabularies for spelling, the words are often classed according to the number of syllables. A dictionary may be confined to the words and phrases of a language; or it may be consecrated to mythology, science, or biography. Lexicon, being a word derived from the Greek, is commonly used of a Greek dictionary. A glossary is a collection of obsolete or unusual expressions, a supplement to the dictionary of current and living language, intended to facilitate the perusal of antiquated, or provincial, or technical writings.

Acquisition—Acquirement.

Acquisition is applied to material or physical, and acquirement to moral or spiritual attainments. We say, acquisitions of fortune, but acquirements of literature. To win a province, is an acquisition; to learn a language, an acquirement. The merit that leads to wealth passes for an acquisition, that leads to fame passes only for an acquirement.

Diffuse—Prolix.

He who spills over (*dis* and *fundo*) his ink is diffuse; and he who drenches it into weakness (*pro* and *liquco*) is prolix: hence the writer who wanders aside from his object is charged with diffuseness; and he who approaches it too leisurely, with prolixity. Digression renders a style diffuse; redundant insipidity, prolix. Diffuse is opposed to precise, and prolix to concise.

Diligent—Expeditious.

A readiness to accomplish their task distinguishes alike the diligent and the expeditious man; but the diligent man loves his work, and is assiduous at it from attachment; whereas the expeditious man begins soon, and finishes rapidly, from a secret impatience of his occupation. A man of judgment is expeditious in trifling, and diligent in weighty concerns.

Sincere—Frank.

Sincerity is unvarnished (*sine cerâ*), frankness is unchecked, discourse. The sincere man advances no untruth; the frank man advances home truths. The sincere man disguises nothing; the frank man exposes every thing. Public intercourse is more facilitated by frankness than by sincerity; private intercourse by sincerity than by frankness.

Regularity—Order.

Regula means rule; and *ordo*, rank. Whatever

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Whatever is done by rule, be that rule good or bad, is done with regularity. Whatever is done by rank, that is, with a present sense of proportion and relative value, is done with order. Regularity implies repetition; but a precedent may be set with order. A good order once established deserves to be acted on with regularity. Regularity is often departed from for the sake of order.

To Prefer—To Choose.

To prefer is an act of the judgment; and to choose is an act of the will: the one describes intellectual and the other practical decision. To prefer is *to put before*, and to choose is *to take hold of*. We may prefer a luxurious table with its gaudy guests; but we often choose the unrestrained society of the club-room. Many a man prefers the fairer and chooses the richer mistress.

To Observe—To Remark.

To observe is to record with the eye, and to remark is to record with the pen; the one requires patient attention (*ob* and *servare*) the other *marked* notice. We observe the weather-glass in order to remark the level *of* the quicksilver; we may remark the indications of to-day in order to observe the variation of to-morrow. It is the part of a general to observe the motions of the enemy, and to remark those of his men who distinguish themselves in battle. In old times there were more observers than remarkers: in the present state of literature there are more remarkers than observers. The statement of an individual fact is called a remark; and the statement of an inference, an observation.

Pellucid—Transparent.

That is called pellucid which is pervious to light (*per* and *lucidus*); that is called transparent which is pervious to the shapes (*trans* and *parere*) of objects. Ground glass is rather pellucid than transparent; smoaked glass is rather transparent than pellucid.

Farewel—Adieu.

Both these forms of taking leave are applied daily and vaguely; yet we oftener bid farewel to those who quit us, and adieu to those whom we quit. Farewel is employed on light occasions; Adieu should be reserved for those formal and serious separations, when it is natural to invoke the blessing of God.

Prevalent—Prevailing.

What habitually prevails is prevalent, what actually prevails is prevailing. Among the orientals, turbans; among the Europeans, hats; are prevalent. Commerce and war sometimes transplant so many Franks into the East, that, at Smyrna and at Alexandria, it has occasionally been questioned whether hats or turbans were the prevailing wear.

To Hope—To Expect.

Anticipation of futurity is an idea common to both words: in proportion as that anticipation is welcome, we hope; in proportion as it is certain, we expect. To hope is to *open* the arms; to expect is to *behold from afar*. The young man hopes to marry, the old man expects to die.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, "Philanthropos," in your Miscellany for this month, expresses his "astonishment, that, on inquiry at his bookseller's, and after much search, he has found no specific view of the morality of the Gospel has ever been printed! And if he be mistaken, (he says,) that he shall feel himself obliged to any of your readers, who would refer him to such a tract, as it appears to him extraordinary, that three or four millions per annum should be paid to the preachers of religion in England only, and that in eighteen hundred years, no succinct view of its moral code should yet exist."

Your correspondent certainly cannot have been, as was Sir John Pringle, "a diligent and frequent reader of Sermons, which" as the candid and judicious biographer of that medical character observes, "form a valuable part of English literature, and possess great merit, in explaining the doctrines of natural and revealed religion;" among which must be included, the moral code of Christianity. Yet it is not easy to conceive, how any one who makes pretensions to an acquaintance with books, should not have heard of the voluminous Sermons of a Barrow, a Tillotson, a Hoadly, a Clarke, a Secker, a Jortin, and very many others, in which the principles of Christian morals have been fully developed.

Has Philanthropos, I conceive it may with propriety be asked, never heard of treatises, which have been particularly written to exhibit practical views of Christianity? Could not his bookseller have informed him of, or in his own researches has he never met with, Scott's "Christian Life," or Lucas's

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cas's "Practical Christianity," or "The Whole Duty of Man," or Bishop Taylor's "Holy Living," and many others of a like kind?

These works, your correspondent perhaps will say, do not come up to his idea of "a specific and succinct view of the morality of the gospel;" as they are accompanied with much diffusive declamation, theological speculations, and persuasive oratory. But it is submitted to his candor, whether such publications, to which might be added a long catalogue of numerous practical treatises, under various titles, do not protect from the censure of not teaching Christianity, or exhibiting the nature and extent of its morals, many of those to whom, it is supposed, he refers, as sharing between them the emoluments of three or four millions per annum, for teaching religion. They have taught it from the pulpit, and from the press.

Philanthropos, it is probable, would be understood of inquiring after a systematic arrangement of the Christian morals, under distinct heads, and almost in the words of Scripture. Here the writer of this letter flatters himself, he can exactly meet his inquiries, which have not, it seems, received a satisfactory answer from other quarters.

With this view, Philanthropos may be referred to a small volume, neatly and judiciously composed, on a comprehensive plan, in a clear method, and with correct arrangement, entitled "Christian Institutes, or the Sincere Word of God: being a plain and impartial account of the whole faith and duty of a Christian, collected out of the writings of the Old and New Testament," By Dr. Gastrel, bishop of Chester. This useful performance appeared from the press, first in 1707, and has passed through numerous editions. I have before me a copy of the fifth edition, which was printed in 1727. Philanthropos, perhaps, will object to it, as not corresponding to his idea, because it is not confined to the New Testament, but composed also from the Old Testament. This is true. But, as an excellent critic and writer observes, "the general lessons of religion and morality which occur in the Hebrew Scriptures, are parts of that great system which Christianity invites all mankind to embrace."*

This quotation reminds me to refer Philanthropos to a specific and succinct view of the matter of our Lord's instructions, taken exclusively from the New Testament; and from the words of Christ, exhibited under distinct heads, by one who does not lie open to the reproach of participating in the emoluments assigned to "the teachers of religion," without fulfilling the task for which they are given. The admirable work of a late eminent and worthy prelate, Archbishop Newcome, is here meant.*

These references to such names and works, it may be presumed, will in a degree advocate the claims of some, to be considered as having taught religion, as well as having partaken in the large emoluments afforded them to stimulate their studies.

Philanthropos, if he had not been peculiarly unfortunate in his inquiries and researches, would have probably heard of views of Christian morals, by another class of teachers of religion, whose labours did not receive a recompence out of the millions to which he alludes. In the Sermons of Watts, he would have found some expressly given to views of Christian morality: he would have met with a delineation of the "Christian Temper," in two volumes of Discourses, by Dr. John Evans; and with a "Scheme of Christian Morals," in two volumes, by Mr. Manson, author of the valuable and popular treatise, on "Self-Knowledge." Dr. Samuel Chandler's posthumous Sermons, and Duchal's "Presumptive Evidences," would have furnished him with judicious and distinct representations of the branches and spirit of Christian morality.

But "a Summary of the Gospel Morality as delivered in the Scriptures," by Dr. Thomas Leland, in his "Advantage and Necessity of Divine Revelation," vol. 2, part 2, chap. xiii. is particularly recommended to the attention of Philanthropos.

Should he object to these references, as pointing to works too large to answer his wishes, and too much connected with other subjects and discussions, philanthropy, it may be suggested, where it enjoys pecuniary means, could easily detach the succinct views of Christian morals, and form them into small, separate tracts. Philanthropos, methinks,

must

* Archbishop Newcome's "Observations on our Lord's Conduct, &c." Preface, p. 5.

* See the former reference.

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must allow, that what he inquires after, has been done: and that, among the numbers who have been paid to teach religion, some have actually taught it with talents, precision, and energy. It is the province of a few only amongst the multitude of public instructors in any science, to become authors: nor is any class of men justly open to censure or sarcasm, for not teaching religion, because they may not have taught it in the particular mode, which would meet the taste of an individual, though he should with the name unite the spirit of a true PHILANTHROPOS.

To the authors mentioned above may be added, Gaston's "Scripture Account of the Faith and Practice of Christians," though a work not known to the writer of this article: and Dr. Wright's "Great Concern," and three Tracts connected with it. There is, it may be also observed, scarcely a writer, who has stated and elucidated the "Evidences of Christianity," who has not given a sketch of the purity, extent, and excellence of its moral code. A late excellent and popular author, Archdeacon Paley, it is recollected, has on this point displayed the powers of his genius and pen in his "Evidences of Christianity."

One consideration, which appears to have escaped the attention of Philanthropos, here presses upon our thoughts. It is this, that the moral code of the gospel, however the "teachers of religion" may have neglected to exhibit and arrange it in compositions of their own, exists in the NEW TESTAMENT. It exists there, as it was at first delivered by its heavenly Author, and by those who preached and wrote under his commission, with the sanction of divine authority, and with peculiar propriety and beauty, and force of connection in the narrative of his actions and ministry, and with the questions discussed in their epistles. The New Testament is not so scarce as the Pandects of Justinian, to be found only in the libraries of the learned. It is not so bulky a code as to extend itself through heavy folios, like the Statutes at Large; or through lesser volumes, like the elegant Compendium of Blackstone's Commentaries. The New Testament is a small volume, within the purchase of the poor. There the moral code of the Gospel is to be sought, and may be learnt by every one who is capable of reading and reflection.

Feb. 14, 1812. A DISSENTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TROUBLED you to insert, a few months ago, some observations on the metropolis, on its capabilities, and its present filthiness; and I have some reason to believe they were read with interest, though not attended at present by any practical effects. Good seed will, however, ripen in due time; I shall therefore not withhold some further suggestions, because my self-love has not been hastily gratified.

In walking the streets of London one is struck with the change of manners in regard to wheel carriages, made evident by the incommensurate width of our public streets, the builders of which, not having in view the vast increase of these vehicles, have exposed us to numerous inconveniences. Certain portions of the main thoroughfare of the metropolis are now absolute nuisances, inconvenient to those who ride, and dangerous to those who walk; witness the Strand, from St. Martin's Lane to Exeter Change; Fleet Street, from Temple Bar to St. Dunstan's Church; and parts of Holborn. The communication of the whole metropolis is impeded by these obstructions, and they deserve the attention of a vigilant legislature. I might in like manner point out other inconvenient avenues and main cross streets, as St. John's Street, Gray's Inn Lane, Wardour Street, St. Martin's Lane, Wych Street, Fetter Lane, Fish Street Hill, Thames Street, &c. &c.

I believe these nuisances are so self-evident, that no hesitation would exist in removing them, were it not for the intervention of the vast expence. To pull down two hundred houses in different avenues, and set them five or six yards backward would cost at least a million; and the money raised by the state is more urgently required by the Inquisition in Spain, and by Despotism all over the world. If a plan therefore could be suggested by which those avenues could be widened without removing the houses, which would at the same time add to the value of the property, and thereby pay the costs of the alteration, I entertain no doubt, but in a few years, London would be rendered one of the most commodious cities in the world.

It may seem paradoxical to talk of widening a street of twenty-five feet to forty feet, without removing the houses; yet truly this is what I propose; and, even further,

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further, I design at the same time to double the width of the present foot-ways.—I propose in short to add fifteen feet to the width of carriage way, and to render the foot path nine or ten feet instead of four feet, without removing the houses!

Was the reader ever at Chester, in that polite, elegant, and ancient city, where the inhabitants have delightful walks in all weathers—where trade is rendered subservient to luxury, in the preservation of its spacious walls—and where luxury repays trade for the accommodation afforded by the rows, or by what in Covent Garden would be called the Piazzas, or at Tunbridge the Pantiles? In truth, at Chester the foot passengers walk through the fronts of the first floors of all the houses, under colonnades, with shops on the one hand, and pleasant balconies on the other. Nothing can be more commodious, pleasant, sociable, and picturesque! At present it is unique; but it is worthy of imitation, and the metropolitan architect, who should imitate the plan, would raise a monument to his fame. Perhaps it may not be necessary, as at Chester, to carry such a promenade through the first floor, but it may be sufficient to carry back the shops on the ground floor, and enable the passengers to walk through what now constitutes the front of the shops.

Such then is the alteration which I desire to have made in the inconvenient thoroughfares of the metropolis!—I propose that the present narrow, inconvenient, and dangerous foot-pavement should be added to the carriage ways, and that a foot-way shall be made through the present sites of the shops, and the shops themselves carried eight or ten feet backward. The consequent increase of walkers, particularly in bad weather, would render these the most productive, enviable, and valuable shops in the metropolis; and their increased rents and premiums would re-pay all the expences of the alteration.

Before I conclude, allow me to mention Thames Street, as likely to be more benefited by this suggestion than any other in the metropolis, and also to remark that the plan is capable of application, more or less, in all the ancient towns and cities in the empire.

Feb. 1. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS some of your numerous correspondents can give me information on a subject which, I must confess, has excited my surprise not a little; and which, at this present time, must be of the greatest importance to every one in the mercantile and trading world.

A friend of mine, a few days ago, in the usual routine of business, took a ten-pound note of a person whom he was in the constant habit of receiving money from, which he paid into his banker's; and, on inspection at the Bank of England, it turned out to be a forgery. They of course charged his account; consequently, he applied to the person from whom he had taken it, and whose name he had written on it; but, being a person possessed of a good stock of legal knowledge, he refused to give him one for it, on the supposition that, as a *principal* (having taken it himself), he could not be allowed to prove the same.

My friend, in consequence, applied to the solicitor of the bank, as well as to his own attorney; and both seemed to think that the person, of whom he took the note, was correct in his surmises; and that he would be obliged contentedly to sit down with the loss.

If, therefore, any gentleman, who is versed in the laws relative to these matters (if any such there be), will have the kindness to point out, in your valuable Miscellany, any method that can be adopted for the recovery of the money, will be doing the public, as well as a private individual, a great favor; as, from the great number of forged notes lately in circulation, there is not a doubt but that many similar cases may arise; and, without an antidote, many poor but honest men may eventually be ruined.

London, H. H.
Feb. 14, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FRIEND of mine, with a laudable anxiety for an enlarged knowledge of mankind, took advantage of our late mission to the Ottoman Porte, to visit that portion of Europe which is still accessible to an English traveller. During a short stay which he was enabled to make at Smyrna, he was fortunate enough to procure, from an Armenian Jew, with whom he resided, for a small remuneration, a Greek manuscript, apparently of considerable antiquity. It was written on parchment, mutilated by the tooth of time, and, from some accidental cause, so brittle, that the greatest care and tenderness were requisite to unrol it. Under these circumstances, without attempting at that time to pry

into its contents, he had the precaution to inclose it in an envelope of soft cotton, and preserved it till his return to England. The only information concerning it, which could be derived from its last owner, was, that he had received it in barter from an Anatolian Turk, who, during the devastation committed at Caffa by the Russians, discovered it, with some others, in an old worm-eaten coffer, in some dark unfrequented corner of a mosque, and rescued them from the oblivion in which they were rotting. Of its companions it was impossible to ascertain the fate. But it seems unfortunately to have happened, that the state of moisture in which they were found induced their discoverer to subject them to a too-violent heat, by which the value of the acquisition is materially impaired, and some of them have perhaps been rendered entirely useless.

Upon unfolding, with much difficulty, the manuscript in question, and spelling "hard and hardly," as Mr. D'Israeli terms it, at the fragment, which almost crumbled in our hands, you may guess our surprise at recognising some lines of Homer. Immediately Troy and its heroes and its enemies were present to our imagination, and we exulted in the thought of possessing at least a portion of that inestimable poet, which might assist in illustrating, if not in emendating, those copies of him already before the world. A further examination appeared to corroborate the idea, till we at length discovered that the parchment contained an entire poem, of which the subject was intimately connected with the Iliad, and which exhibited considerable uniformity with that production, both in its style and language. As the poem is about to be published in the original, accompanied with a dissertation on its author and era, I will not take up your pages by entering into the discussion. It may be sufficient, for the satisfaction of your readers, to give them a view of its contents, and to notice two or three circumstances relating to it, which have already come to light.

The poem is divided into two books, comprising together about 640 lines. It is the relation of a game, bearing a strong resemblance, it seems, to our *foot-ball*, at which the chiefs of either host during the siege of Troy, having divested themselves, for a while, of their mutual animosities, contended for superiority. Unfortunately the title is almost illegible; it is supposed to have been σφαιρομαχια. The aid of conjecture, indeed, has been frequently requisite: and, did it not happen that the greater part of the lines which the poem contains are already extant in the Iliad, it would have been impossible to have given it complete. This latter circumstance, connected with a discovery which has recently been made, that the parchment formerly contained some other work that has been erased, has induced us to conclude that it is the production of some literary idler of the thirteenth or fourteenth century; some indolent inhabitant of a convent perhaps, who, after rising from the perusal of "the tale of Troy divine," gave a loose to his imagination in the words of the great bard himself, and fancied a minor contest on the plains of Ilion, unaccompanied with the splendor of martial pomp, and the terrible scenes of slaughter, with which his immortal epic is adorned. I recollect to have once seen a book somewhat similar, entitled "Virgilius Evangelizans," constructed, I believe by some pious Jesuit, of which the lines were entirely those of the Æneid; and, by their arrangement, the proper names, being changed, were ingeniously converted into a narrative of the life and travels of our Saviour.

But, to come now to the contents of the σφαιρομαχια: Although I am desirous of interweaving into my account of them some portion of the original, for the benefit of your readers, I yet fear lest it would be an infringement on the property of my friend, who is preparing it for the press. Having attempted, however, to translate it, I have no hesitation in affording an opportunity of forming an estimate of the work, by presenting a morsel or two in their English dress. I shall only premise, that, as the lines of Homer are liberally interspersed throughout, I have adopted the version of them by Pope, wherever I found it possible and convenient.

This, then, appears to be the argument:—Nine years had already elapsed since the siege of Troy was undertaken by the Greeks, and that proud city, secure in the favor of the gods and the valor of her defenders, still bade defiance to their endeavours. In the mean time, the army of the besiegers had suffered much from a deficiency of the means of subsistence, and much from the frequent sallies of the besieged. Impatient of the numberless calamities they endured, and foreseeing no apparent termination to the struggle, the Greeks sighed to re-

visit their native country. Induced, perhaps, by the murmurs of the multitude, Agamemnon summons a council of the whole army to deliberate on their future measures; and it is with this the poem opens.

Since arms could not decide the fate of Troy,
The Grecian chiefs must other arts employ.
Great Agamemnon, whose imperial care
Watch'd over all the labors of the war,
Dispatch'd nine sacred heralds, with commands
To call to council all the Grecian bands.
Soon as around their chief the troops appear,
And murmurs dissonant assail the ear;
High on his royal throne the king reclin'd,
A thousand schemes revolving in his mind,
Ey'd the whole synod, pausing ere he spoke;
Then, deeply-thoughtful, thus the silence broke:
"Warriors, on whom your country's hopes depend,
Wise to consult, and active to defend,
What boots it useless warfare to maintain?
With heav'n opposed resistance is in vain.
Jove, whose avenging bolt all nations fear,
Whose powerful nod can turn the tide of war,
To Hector's off'ring partially inclin'd,
Gives all our vows unheeded to the wind.
To him on ev'ry shore our prayers were pais'd,
For him our altars with fat victims blaz'd;
His heav'nly oracles invok'd in vain,
And Chalcas, priest and prophet of our train,
Promis'd successful issue from our toils,
A safe retreat, and fraught with hostile spoils.
Nine summers now have shone upon our host,
Since first it landed on the Trojan coast;
Our treasures wasted, and our people slain,
What have we gain'd but infamy and pain?
Secure of fav'ring gods, Troy pours from far
Her terrible battalions to the war,
Whelms all before her, and, 'mid heaps of slain,
Hurries our yielding squadrons to the main.
What methods, then, remain for us to try,
Whether to combat bravely, or to fly;
What can be thought to save th' afflicted state?
All, all, depend upon this day's debate.
Nestor, if aught thy wiser thoughts suggest,
(Since years like thine can counsel for the best,)
Thy country's ravish'd glory to repair,
Impart it, and relieve a sov'reign's care."
To whom thus Nestor; "Trust the powers above,
Nor dare to doubt the firm decrees of Jove.
For not in vain on Aulis' shore was given
The plighted faith of Chalcas and of heaven;
That, after nine long years of toil, should cease
The heavy labors of enduring Greece,
Should come, at length, that great avenging day,
When Jove no more th' uplifted bolt will stay;
But Priam's self, and Priam's towers shall fall,
And one prodigious ruin cover all."
&c. &c.

He adds, moreover, that the eyes of all nations were fixed upon the plains of Troy, and that they could not relinquish the conflict, unless with shame and disgrace. This advice is seconded by Ulysses in a short but energetic speech. Diomed, however, rises, and relates a vision which appeared to him as he reposed, "αμβροσιην δια νυκτα," in form and appearance resembling Iphigenia, the victim of the Fates at Aulis; informing him that her mission was from Jupiter, who commands that he will propose to the leaders of the two contending powers, to settle their differences at football (σφαιρισι μαχεσθαι, in the original); that the god had already prepared the minds of the Trojans to listen to the overtures of Greece, and that the result would be in favor of the latter. Upon this, to use the language of the poet, "the Greeks with shouts their joint assent declare;" and, after a panegyric on the measure from Ajax, and a severe but unavailing remonstrance on the part of Nestor, the assembly is dissolved; an embassy is dispatched to Troy, and twelve chiefs are appointed by lot on either side to contend on a stated day.

Such is a hasty and imperfect outline of the first book of this singular production. Of the second, as being the most interesting, I shall endeavour to give a more detailed analysis, accompanying it, at the same time, with a few remarks, by way of critique, upon the whole; but am under the necessity of postponing them for another communication.

Trinity College, Cambridge, B.
Feb. 10, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading in your very instructive Miscellany a paper signed Altera Pars, wherein he very obligingly informs us,

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us, by the chapter in Discipline, that women are to take an active part in the duties, and having on various occasions, heard female Quakers speak at their meetings for an hour together, I am forcibly struck with the impropriety of their preaching, by reading what St. Paul says to the Corinthians, 1st epistle, chap. 14th, verse 34, which I will take the liberty to transcribe for the benefit of those who may not have a Bible at hand: "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak," &c. and verse 35, "and if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home, for it is a shame for women to speak in the church."

A CHURCHMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BUT for an unavoidable cause of delay, the following recital, so humiliating to our national character, would have claimed an earlier notice in your moral and instructive page. Sorry I am, at the same time, to have it in my power to say, that the distressing account was immediately transmitted to a daily newspaper of high pretensions, accompanied by a private note, particularly requesting an early insertion, which however could not be obtained, either early or late. Not many months have passed since the statement in your Magazine of the most flagrant and atrocious act of barbarity which the mind can conceive, was inflicted upon a horse in Essex, by two *gentlemen*, who have not yet thought proper to disprove the foul charge. A similar act of turpitude was soon after perpetrated upon a poor, debilitated, and aged, horse, in Hampshire, by one who was not a *gentleman*, but who, being apprehended and taken before a magistrate, by a gentleman anxious to perform his bounden duty of humanity, was instantly released unpunished, probably unreproved, from defective authority or irresolution in the magistracy.

Were more of the numberless gross and offensive outrages, which have been so perpetually committed upon the feelings of unoffending and helpless animals, made public, and duly commented upon, it might have a beneficially exciting effect upon the apathy, may I not say, ignorance, of the public mind. It would soon prove to demonstration, the absolute moral necessity of Lord Erskine's Bill, and the justice of those principles, long since promulgated in a treatise on that subject, wherein is pointed out the expedience of placing the domestic animals, which have feelings similar to those of their proprietors, and the natural capacity of being affected by right and wrong, under the protection of the civil government. As a most important preliminary to the desired improvement, every humane witness of such unjust and inhuman acts, as are here reprobated, should give them all possible publicity, that their perpetrators, whether of high or low degree, might, if possible, be shamed and rendered infamous; and in order to counteract the plan of hushing, smothering, and concealment of those philosophers, who find every thing right as it is, and whose favourite maxim is, that a curtain drawn before vice divests it of half its grossness.

On the 13th of last month, about eight in the evening, my family were alarmed by the alternate hollow groans, and loud and vehement bellowings, of a beast in the extremity of distress. I instantly hastened to the spot, which was at a very short distance. There I witnessed a scene by torch-light, which made me ashamed of the name of man!—which rent my heart with the conflicting sensation of rage, abhorrence, and compassion, leaving a melancholy impression that will not be easily or soon effaced. A wretched bullock was writhing under the most exquisite tortures that the ingenious invention of devils and furies could inflict, rolling himself from side to side upon the loose stones of the unpaved part of the street, groaning and bellowing most piteously. He had been drawn from Hampstead at the tail of a cart, hamstrung, that is, his tendons cut; was covered with wounds and bruises, and had fallen down from agonising pain and exhaustion. The ignorant and brutal wretches, who surrounded this forlorn and friendless, this real, object of compassion, seemed possessed of no other ideas than those of joy and exultation at every groan, every sob, and every expression of misery, in the unfortunate victim! The cowardly passion of revenge upon a fallen enemy, in which light they appeared to hold the prostrate beast, and the grovelling lust of inflicting tortures, engrossed their souls. They set bull-dogs upon the wretched fallen cripple, in hopes that the still higher degree of torment, produced by the terror and bites of those real hell-hounds, might urge him to rise; that failing, notwithstanding a number of dreadful struggles,

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at the groans excited by which, the surrounding rabble sent forth shouts of joy, fires were lighted under the body, the terror and acute torture of which stirred up the last remains of vital and muscular power; the beast raised himself upon his legs, and was dragged to the slaughter-house, near at hand. Thus was this hapless animal, conscious of no offence, and there is a sufficient consciousness in brutes, driven to his last home amidst flaming tortures, and under the infliction of deliberate, ingenious cruelty, for no other reason or motive than that devilish propension in the human mind, to be tickled and gratified by animal suffering and misery!—A propension deserving to be ranked with *that other*, which our language blushes to express. The beast from pure terror and affright, and not improbably from blows and ill usage in Smithfield market, had escaped from the drovers, and running towards its beloved haunts, in the country, had reached Hampstead and Highgate. It was at length secured, and might have been slaughtered with all possible convenience, and the carcase conveyed home at a trifling expence; but its proprietor, far the most senseless and contemptible beast of the two, determined to drag home in triumph the enemy he had so bravely conquered; longing valiantly to flourish his tremendous pole-axe, in the face of an enemy fast bound and incapable of resistance. And this is the kind of valour which some of our great folks are solicitous to encourage in the lower classes of Englishmen, through the humane and rational medium of baiting bulls, and knocking down oxen! It was not by the species of valour to be acquired from the influence of principles and practices like these, that the French first emancipated their own country, and afterwards conquered so many nations.

The temper of the spectators of this triumph is, I fear, too good a sample of that of the majority in our times, however comparatively humanised. But expedience, legitimate or otherwise, is yet the order of the day, truth and principle, mere words of form, not use. I observed no signs of compassion, nor any emotions but those of joy and of interest in the beef thus happily saved. On observing that the animal ought instantly to have been killed where he fell, and at once relieved from his dreadful suffering, rather than such barbarous and inhuman means used in order to force him to rise, I was answered, even by women, that such a proceeding would spoil the beef! But I was corrected, in a still more authoritative tone, by a young butcher, who, with expressions of much contempt at my presuming to interfere in a matter on which I appeared to have so little information, observed, that the beast was in the hands of his owner, who certainly had a right to do whatever he pleased with his own property. Of the exercise of this right, the real offspring of wrong, we have had in this neighbourhood various melancholy proofs. A miscreant, notorious for cutting, maiming, harrassing, and cruelly treating, those animals, unfortunately his own, has been known wantonly to thrust out their eyes! I have this on good authority, but not on my own knowledge; were that the case, I would hold up the wretch, by name, to public execration, if there really be such a punishment. Of that, however, there must be considerable doubt, were an example to be drawn from this quarter, in which the abominable scene I have attempted to describe has occasioned no sensation, no regret, no notice. Not a lecture have I yet heard of, from any of our religious pastors, on that justice and mercy which are due to the brute creation: and, although we have here religion in all its modish varieties, from the mass to the dipping-pool, and our seventh days observed with an external sabbatical strictness; yet our streets are filled with a young fry, so profligate, immoral, and worthless, that it would seem as though the morals of the rising generation were really no objects of concern; but that external ceremony, the rehearsal of ancient beadrolls, and the operative parts of the system, were all in all.

It will be perceived that I do not urge these things in the style of a sentimentalist. It would ill become a man who has with his own hands committed untold animal murders, for God-sake, to preach about the guilt of taking that life which we cannot give, a piece of dialectics equally weak and cruel to the animals its subjects. This pusillanimous and irrational dread of taking away the lives of beasts, is a most pregnant and everlasting source of their misery. It causes the streets to be periodically encumbered with forsaken and homeless dogs and cats, which part with their miserable lives by inches, under the accumulated horrors of desertion, famine, and cruel inflictions of every kind. In Turkey, where a pretended humanity to animals

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is so excessive, these horrors are seen in a thousandfold degree. Upon erroneous views like these, the almost certain prospect of a lingering and tormenting death is nothing in comparison with the simple act of a deprivation of life, although this last, properly and feelingly executed, does not comprise the amount of five minutes' suffering from an empty stomach, and the brute may be kept in a happy ignorance of the fortunate stroke which awaits him. The advocates of that system, which withholds the boon of needful death from animals, including also that want of discrimination which condemns indifferent or necessary practices as cruel, which really deserved no such reproach, have the effect of making a vast and needless addition to animal misery. Persons, with more zeal than information, are so apt to confound and misplace things, to deplore the cruelty of a flea-bite, and pass over without notice the most severe and lengthened tortures. With respect to the right of depriving animals of life, without quoting the system of nature, that of reason supplies an ample justification: and on the propriety or salubriousness of eating their flesh, the few who are yet sceptical, if not absolutely reason-proof, may have their doubts fully solved, and their consciences set at rest, by reference to a late number of the Medical Journal, where the subject is fairly exhausted in a couple of pages.

Your learned correspondent, Mr. Newton, has, with much felicity of quotation, enticed us back to the Academic Groves, the favourite haunts and delight of our youthful days—to the theatre of pleasing illusions. There is yet something ominous and unfortunate for his pretensions in certain declarations he has made. Nor is he more fortunate in his modern examples. Granting, to humour Mr. N. that a Williams could not have been found in this country without the use of animal food, Mr. N. must humour us in turn, when we find so much infanticide in Hindoostan, with the help only of rice and water. L.

Feb. 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of those who coincide with the good sense displayed in the following extract from a novel of the ingenious Miss Porter:—"War is a profession destined to protect our fellow-citizens; a profession which, substituting skill and experience in the place of mere courage, spares the endless effusion of human blood. For were there no established armies, were the inhabitants of a country to arm upon the irruption of an enemy, setting aside the folly of not remembering that a spirited offensive is often the only method of defence, every loss or gain would then be the event of sheer-fighting; and those that made the most slaughter, would be the victors. Now, under the present system of organized troops, a single manœuvre, ably conceived and promptly executed, frequently produces the bloodless conquest of whole battalions." Conceiving, therefore, with this lady, that war is founded in nature; that they who complain of its being the result of an organized army, might as well say, there would be no diseases were there not physicians; and that, in truth, military men deserve praise, because they take the whole portion of humanity's worst affliction upon themselves; I make no apology for considering declamations against war, as follies of ignorance or fanaticism. I say, follies, because they create inattention to defence, and introduce precisely the very evils of slaughter and rapine, which they pretend to deprecate. The Danes owed their conquest to the fanaticism of the Saxons; and how have the French profited by the bigotry of the Spaniards! Yet from many pulpits in England are often preached such insane and, in their consequences, such very dangerous doctrines. Such preachers can have never understood their Bibles, observed the laws of nature, or heard of the incontrovertible positions of Malthus. Large and invincible armies are the only means of preventing war, or annihilating its worst consequences. Every one, soldier or sailor, in active service, probably prevents ten cruel and unnecessary murders, and robberies.

After this necessary procœmium, because the *millenium* is not yet arrived, I proceed to the subject of this letter.

By the late returns of the population, it appears that England and Ireland contain about seventeen millions of souls. It is a rule laid down by Mr. Gibbon, and other great writers, that a nation, without being exhausted, can annually afford one hundredth part of its population, to be employed in the profession of arms. The quota then which England can annually afford, is 170,000. Say 70,000 for the navy would suffice, (a large

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(a large fleet taking only a small number of men, in comparison with military operations of equal moment) and 100,000 annually for the army.

In most manufactures, women might with greater national advantage be substituted for men. The latter spend most upon beer and spirits; the former, whose chief taste is dress, strongly support the industry and commerce of their country and the colonies. Let us suppose then, that by means of naval and military schools, and such arrangements of the old and local militias as were fitting; the above annual quota were raised, without the detestable aid of the conscription.

Rational thinkers have supposed, that the prosperity of England is intimately involved in a check of French power; and the Edinburgh reviewers, (masterly writers) have said, that 50,000 British troops are vincible only by very superior numbers. Let us next ask the following question: Would it be most eligible for Spain to be in the hands of France, or allied in perpetuity, like Portugal, to England? They, who know any thing of military matters, fully see, that it is utterly improbable, from the measures taken, the French will ever be able to expel even the present number of English from the Peninsula. If they could not pass the unfortified Busaco, and yet lost 9,000 men in four hours, what would they do at Torres Vedras? The number of the allies is not, however, sufficient to act upon the offensive. But were it possible to augment the English army to 100,000 men, besides allies, it would compel the French to concentrate such large numbers upon one spot, that, (as they have not the aid of the sea,) famine alone would produce a retreat similar to that of Massena. That dreadful scarcity must, even as things are now, ultimately ensue, is highly probable; but, the French being in possession, the evil will chiefly fall upon the unfortunate Spaniards. The times and the poor's rates show, that, instead of an insufficient, we have an oppressive, population, who actually want employ, and that a larger annual draught of men would be a relief, instead of an evil to the country, as leaving more channels of employment for married men with large families.

If the Fabian system alone could thus effect the permanent security and alliance of Spain, invasion of England vanishes for ever. Such a large French army would be required, in case of war, to check the irruption of the allies upon France, that her means are paralysed, and her resources, in a great part, expended upon self-protection.

The important consequences of such a step, are however too numerous to be detailed. R. S. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL a considerable degree of compassion for the gentleman, who in your Magazine for January, page 540, calls himself a poor "Countryman." I would willingly recommend to his notice, some of the most admired passages in the Poems of Walter Scott; but his military antipathies prevent me from setting before him the sublime description of the battle of Flodden; or the account of the events which led to the single combat between Fitz-James and Rhoderick Dhu. I will, however, select two passages, remote from warlike ideas: one, the description of the transactions in Melrose Abbey, and at the Wizard's tomb, from the Lay: the other, relating the trial of Constance, with the voyage to, and different occurrences in, the Holy Isle. But, if these scenes of terror do not please him, and he prefer lighter subjects, let him read the two stanzas in the Lay, beginning with "And said I, that my limbs were old;" or the magnificent painting of the setting sun, at the beginning of Marmion, "Day set on Norham's," &c.

L. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent, who wishes to be informed of some means of fixing chalks on brown or colored paper, I beg to acquaint him that it may be done by simply dipping the drawing into a vessel of cold water, large enough to admit it with ease. If it is then put under the roller of a mangle, with a sheet of paper over it, and the mangle turned with no more than sufficient force to smooth it, this will at once communicate a very fair impression of the drawing to the blank paper, and fix the chalks for ever after.

Feb. 10, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Edinburgh and in the Quarterly Reviews several eloquent diatribes have appeared, in which our Libraniusses and Chrysostoms discuss the Lancastrian and Bellite

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Bellite systems of education. No less emphasis and animosity is brought to the contest, than if Philosophy and Christianity were again at war, as in the days of Julian; but, of personal observation, of visiting the schools, these declaimers give little proof.

It seems, however, to be ascertained, that the drill-schoolmanship has subsisted immemorially in Hindoostan; that it was first brought into Europe by Dr. Bell; and that it has been popularized, or adapted to our national usages and lessonings, by Joseph Lancaster. The merit of Bell is like that of importing a Hindoo manuscript, and the merit of Lancaster like that of translating it.

Some orators propose that statues should be erected for the two heroes of the ferula; to which I see no objection. Neither do I see any objection to defer bespeaking the statues, or at least colossal statues, of these new Pythagorasses, until it be satisfactorily ascertained whether the drill-schoolmanship can ever be rendered as useful and efficacious as the previously-prevailing method. Dr. Clarke found the Cossacks and Turks in the habit of employing boy-teachers; it is the practice of the whole East; but it may there be a mark of returning barbarism, the expedience of poverty, the remaining effort of paralytic civilization.

During the twelvemonth that I belonged to a committee for founding and superintending a Lancastrian school, I was unable to discover many of the advantages which are vauntingly attributed to this oriental discipline. I have seen boys, who had received in other schools the rudiments of education, recede in all their acquirements at the Lancastrian school. I have seen words, dictated by the master, written with military cotemporaneity on the four hundred slates, spelt wrong by whole forms, and rubbed out again without the blunder being detected. Why? Because the monitors could no more spell a strange word than the lesser children. I have seen long sums in multiplication brought up for exhibition in a correct state; but on changing a figure in the multiplicand, not one of the boys knew how to make a corresponding change in the product. Why? The monitors had only superintended an exact copying of the tablet hung up against the school-wall. Finally, I have walked round the room, and read the extracts on stiff paper, which the children are led to study, not without repeatedly shrugging my shoulders at the odd and tasteless character of a great part of the elementary lessons. The tablets surely might teach useful knowledge in good English.

There is some economy in studying from tablets; the same indestructible spelling-book serves for successive bands of boys; but, when every child had his own, the parents made him get his lesson at home, and heard him say it, and learnt of him, and with him. On the new system a loss is sustained of all toil out of school. Cheapness is a good thing; it is not every thing. Self-tuition is cheaper than this drill-schoolmanship. But how rarely can a child be persuaded to lonely and unaided application; how difficult is his proficiency, how unattainable is excellence! Children willingly learn of one another; still they so learn a childish way of doing their task, which is a clog on future skill.

By substituting the personal inspection of monitors, who are not judges of relative proficiency, to the personal inspection of masters and ushers, who are judges of it, a great loss is incurred of well-directed praise and blame. I question whether the cheapness of the tuition can ever indemnify for this radical disadvantage of the oriental schoolmanship; just and specific criticism being the chief cause of every progress in knowledge, as in virtue.

In the common schools, my old master informed me, three in twelve write well, one in twelve cyphers well; I apprehend the proportion of excellence to be smaller under the drill-schoolmanship. It seems to me too that the children are often called on needlessly to repent actions in which they are already skilled; but my observation has not been sufficiently lasting to speak convincedly on this topic. And indeed I rather make the most of my objections, thinking it useful to bring such observations to anchor, and to invite some comparison of experience in different places and circumstances. I am aware that personal and local causes are easily mistaken for laws of the human animal, or consequences of a peculiar system.

If, however, the ancient method of instruction should once again resume its ascendency in some degree; and if every Lancastrian schoolmaster should be advised to surround himself with ushers, proportioned to the number of boys, and more advanced in acquirement than these yeanling monitors; a great good will

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will still have resulted from the late extensive experiment. Convenient schoolrooms have started from the soil. A variation of attitude during the time of study, conducive to the health and amusement of children, will have been introduced. The art of enforcing application, by contemporary displays of the successive steps of attention, will have been diffused. And the practicability of completing the requisite literary education of children, before their labor is of much value, will have been established. A LANCASTRIAN.

Norwich.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many dreadful accidents are continually happening to draymen and waggoners, by their thoughtlessness, in riding on the shafts of their different vehicles, allow me, through the channel of your Miscellany, to submit a plan, which, I think, if adopted, or improved on, might in future prevent these careless people from losing their lives by such dangerous amusement.

The plan I suggest is, that the masters of drays, waggons, &c. have affixed to the upper end, or thick part, of the shaft, a small plate of iron, containing a few upright pieces of the same metal, somewhat similar in shape and size to the centre-piece or handle of a common door-bolt. This, from the bluntness of the knobs, could not, I apprehend, be attended with any inconvenience either to the horses or servants attending their necessary duty, but would to a certainty prevent waggoners and brewer's servants from risking their lives as they have heretofore done. I. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read Mr. Loftt's paper upon the meaning of certain Hebrew names of constellations, I take the liberty to refer him to a letter in the Asiatic Annual Register of 1799, page 253, at the end, under the initials *A. L.* in which the author discusses the meaning of the Hebrew names of the constellations mentioned in Job, and puts the Asiatic Society in Bengal upon an inquiry concerning them. If he never saw this disquisition he will be pleased with the author's learning and design, which are novel. Upon his suggestion it appears that the learned society at Calcutta did make the matter one of their points of inquiry, as appears in their Transactions. (Researches, vol. 7, No. 8. of the Desiderata prefixed.) But, whether any thing has been done upon the search, I have not heard. Perhaps he may be able to throw some light upon it, and oblige the curious in this valuable science with his observations. OSIRIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COULD any of your numerous readers say, what proportion of muriatic acid and gum syriac will prevent water-colours from running on white velvet, they would much oblige a number of your readers.

I would also ask, how any of our common oils can be so clarified as to become like pure water? The answer to this question, being of much importance in many points of view, would also much oblige many of your friends.

St. Martin's Lane, I. H.
Feb. 18th, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EDWARD Pigott, esq. in several papers of the Philosophical Transactions, has given a variety of observations upon periodical changes of brightness in some fixed stars, particularly in part 1. of 1797, page 133, of a star in Sobieski's Shield, appearing at different times of different magnitudes, never larger than the 6th, and generally less, even sometimes of the 9th and 10th magnitude. It does not appear from this paper what was the magnifying power with which this star and its variations were observed, excepting that it is said it was seen distinctly, and even when the air was hazy, with an opera glass. I have employed, without success, in search of this remarkable star, some excellent glasses of very considerable magnifying power, even to the extent of eight hundred times. And, as the observation is of great importance in astronomy, I take the liberty to request Mr. Pigott to favor the public with a more particular account of the glasses which he used in his observations. B.

Gloucester, November 22, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I have frequently seen in your valuable Miscellany, information of a salutary nature with regard to the body, permit me to solicit advice from any of your correspondents respecting

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chronic rheumatism. The writer has for eight months been troubled with this complaint in the shoulder. The pain has nearly subsided, except when the arm is put in a particular direction; but there remains a stiffness in the joint, which prevents his dressing or undressing himself without help. He has used Whitehead's essence of mustard, and taken his pills, without effect; also the flour of mustard in gin; the white mustard-seed in water; the vol. tinct. of guaiacum; and has been electrified both with shocks and sparks, for a month or six weeks together. T. S.

Jan. 14, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Newton having obliged the readers of your very valuable Magazine with his opinions, supported by others in Greek, Latin, and Italian, on the impropriety of using animal food, as also of water in the state supplied us by Providence, I beg leave to observe, that, although he has occupied five of your pages with his Promethean fable, I consider his sentiments quite opposite to what Nature daily teaches us. From the moment we draw our breath, animal food is supplied us from a source of all others the most natural, and which we take by instinct; the mother's milk: nor would vegetable food at that time agree with our nature. To exemplify my opinion, daily proof is afforded us; and the most eminent of the present medical practitioners, by their directions, support it. There is no doubt that many diseases attack our frame, wherein animal food is objectionable; but we cannot infer from thence, that we should not use it in health, with moderation and temperance. What produces that cutaneous disease our Caledonian neighbours are so subject to, even proverbially, but a want of a genuine diet of animal food; oatmeal-gruel for breakfast, barley-broth for dinner, and oatmeal cakes for supper? To object to the fitness of spring-water for drinking, is to arraign the wisdom of Providence. Distillation is an art, whereby water is deprived of many very valuable particles that constitute it; such as iron, soda, &c. &c. If Mr. Newton's plan were generally adopted, I think the apothecaries would have to thank him, although the butchers would not. A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE *of the* SYSTEM *of the* POOR-RATES, *with* OBSERVATIONS *on* BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

HUMAN nature assuredly never appears more amiable than when alleviating the miseries of others. And, if the exercise of charity be so commendable in private life, it must appear equally, if not more so, when considered as a public virtue; when it receives protection and stability from the authority of law. We may rest assured that those nations, who have mingled with their political institutions some ingredients of moral feeling, whose sole care has not been confined to the interests or grandeur of the state, but who have condescended to attend to the various scenes of distress, which everywhere abound; are the nations which have made the greatest progress in jurisprudence, in civilization, and in knowledge. In this view, England must be acknowledged to be entitled to a distinguished pre-eminence.

Our system of poor-laws, then, instead of being a sore and grievance, according to the general opinion, is, in truth, the most engaging feature of the English nation. But it is not in vulgar prejudice only that we trace this aversion to a regular and systematic care of the poor. Writers of the first respectability, who have made the subject their study, have also come to the same conclusion; and we find that a Bishop Burnet, a Smith, and a Malthus,* have all wished for the abolition of the poor-rates.

It will appear surprising to those who have been actually conversant with the poor, that men, no less humane than enlightened, should ever have entertained such a wish. Can we suppose their minds to have been so much abstracted in theory, as to be elevated above an acquaintance with the real state of human characters, and human affairs? Certain it is, that common life, with the notions, passions, and evils, which are peculiar to it, are often but imperfectly known to very learned philosophers. At any rate, it requires but a small portion of philosophy to discover, that, by no regulations, nor modes of instruction, can misery and wretchedness be banished from the world. Was there ever a state of society, savage or civilized, where the

* To these names may be added, a writer in the Monthly and Edinburgh Reviews.

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helping hand was not often needed? No arguments surely are wanted to convince us, that, in the most virtuous and best-ordered society, and in spite of every precaution, cases of distress will perpetually occur, in which individuals must either be left to perish, or the care of them be thrown wholly on the tender and compassionate. But humanity will not permit the one, nor justice the other; the selfish and hard-hearted must be forced to yield their aid, and dragged into the service of humanity. Every one must be taxed, not according to his inclination, but his ability, and the equal probability of himself needing public assistance.

Such is the wise and humane principle on which our laws, respecting the poor, are founded; which one would think incapable of being misunderstood or controverted. Quite the contrary of this, however, has been the case. There is no subject in political economy on which the opinions of writers are more various and discordant. They seem, almost all of them, to have taken up the pen with no other intention than to blame. They look around them on all the expensive establishments and laborious efforts for the good of the poor, and see nothing but blunders and faults.* But, when they come to propose their own plans, they are either too complicated for practice, or liable to the same faults which they so violently stigmatise. The abovementioned writers act a more consistent part; our poor-laws appear to them incapable of cure, they see no remedy, but in their utter annihilation.

They insist, that this vast, this unequalled, system of beneficence, has an unpropitious effect on the morals and industrious habits of the people. It renders them, they argue, thoughtless and improvident, and encourages them to dissipate their surplus income in unnecessary and often pernicious enjoyments. They are supposed to reason, that, as the parish is bound to support them, they need give themselves no thought of futurity; they may eat, drink, and be merry, and banish from their minds the gloomy ideas of want, disease, and old age.

Though this argument seems to sound well, upon a closer inspection it will be found to be somewhat fallacious. We very well know that little reasoning about distant objects takes place among the vulgar. We observe no such degree of speculative anxiety, as to hesitate about gratifying their appetites, before first settling whether themselves or the parish are to supply their future wants. When they indulge in excesses, the unpleasant idea of future want does not intrude itself; their minds are wholly occupied by the desire of present enjoyment. The one-half of mankind blindly grope their way through life, not prompted by the knowledge of certain political institutions, but by the gratification of their senses alone. In all ages and nations, where parochial charities exist, and where they do not, among the lower classes, thoughtlessness about the future is equally notorious.

As mankind are not accustomed, nor, indeed, are capable of drawing their common maxims of life from distant speculative principles; so also it ought in justice to be remarked, that, of all speculations, those about charity are least the wish of their hearts. To be an object of charity is not congenial to human nature in its lowest state. In the days of health, of youth, and

* The laws of settlement are, with good reason, found fault with by a writer in the Monthly Magazine for February, though the remedy proposed, that of throwing the whole into the hands of government, cannot be commended. When a parish has interests of its own, they are watched over by their own overseers with a more anxious care than could be expected of emissaries from government. Better surely it would be, in all cases, to assist the poor in the places where misfortunes befal them, than to institute a troublesome and expensive investigation about their original, and their pauperty qualifications. It is true that a parish may sometimes suffer by the sudden appearance of a pauper, but has it not an equal chance of benefiting by the contrary? And it is greatly dreaded that the poor will all crowd into an opulent parish from the neighbouring poorer ones. If they should, it is no more than promoting the ends of justice. Of this, however, the rich parish need be in no terror. The poor man, struggling with adversity, is very little prone to busy himself with foreign and extensive schemes. He, too, is attached to his humble habitation, and is both unwilling and unable to emigrate. Little temptation indeed could he have to put himself to so much inconvenience; for, though one parish may be more opulent than another, they all distribute their favors with the same parsimonious hand.

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and of manhood, such an idea, instead of being cherished as a principle of action, is spurned at with contempt; to the meanest of men it presents no charms; none ever willingly looked forward to it as his fortune and inheritance. It is only when too late, or when industrious habits cannot be acquired, that this humiliating thought forces itself on the mind. To every person capable of reflection, the prospect of receiving public alms instead of being an encouragement, will operate as a check to extravagance. Some may think this too favorable a representation, but those who are willing to do justice to human nature will be satisfied with its truth. An instance, perhaps, never occurred of a person possessing sufficient to support himself, though wholly unknown to the public, who chose to be inclosed within the walls of a workhouse.

But it is altogether superfluous to waste time, by reasoning, to prove that men do not willingly become paupers; the fact itself is certain and incontrovertible; that, by far the greatest part of them could not have avoided that unfortunate state; never having had it in their power to provide against the calamitous accidents of life. The proof of this requires no deep nor laborious research. Do we not every day see children left wholly destitute by the death of their parents; often soldiers and sailors, who have perished in the service of their country? Poor lunatics and ideots are found in every parish. Females, forlorn, diseased, and aged, are generally blameless objects of charity; seldom have they an opportunity of laying in store for the day of adversity. And what shall we say of that numerous class, which indeed constitute the great body of the people, married persons, whose weekly income is under thirty shillings? Shall we accuse them of dissipation and extravagance, if they do not provide for the possible misfortunes of life? Instead of having any surplus, the most rigid economy will hardly enable them to procure common necessaries. And can any one, who has had the least converse with the world, be ignorant, that often external calamities from a thousand quarters will overturn the plans of the prudent man, and plunge him in irretrievable misfortune? Such being the real state of matters, would it be consistent with a spirit of rational humanity, because an instance sometimes occurs of impudent rapacity, or abandoned profligacy, to harden our hearts against the whole mass of human misery?

A lately-discovered argument for the abolition of the poor-rates has been very learnedly urged by Mr. Malthus, in his celebrated book on population. By a very plausible train of reasoning, he has endeavoured to convince the world,* that, come of the poor what will, all charities ought to be disused. But parochial charity is particularly objectionable. So ensnaring he thinks it is to unwary youth, as to prove in the end highly dangerous, not to themselves only, but to the public at large. It appears to be his opinion, that, when young men enter into life, and survey its various pleasures, the comforts of pauperty chiefly attract their desires, and, to obtain possession of them, they make haste to marry. The consequence is, that an improper and unnatural impulse is given to population, which is productive of much inconvenience and misery. He is so much impressed with the pernicious tendency of parochial charity in this respect, that to prove it seems to be one great purpose of his work. He dwells on this particular view of his subject at such length, and is so deeply engrossed with it, that one can hardly keep from thinking, that he seriously believes the poor-rates exclusively intended to promote early marriages, and that early marriages are never made but with some view of assistance from that source of taxation. When he proposes, in order to repress population, that the poor-rates be wholly done away, can we infer any thing less than that this is supposed by him to be their sole use and purpose? that the vast sums collected in England, commonly understood for the relief of the poor, are in fact a fund for the propagation of the human race, a premium or a bribe to multiply and replenish the earth. Their chief intention must not now be imagined to prop the weak and to comfort the dying, but to give new animation to the lively, and additional vigor to the strong. Agreeably to these new views we ought to hear no more of the *poor-rate*, but of the *population-rate*.

But as Mr. Malthus's theory of the intimate connexion of the poor-laws with population has no countenance from an attention to the obvious and strong sen-

* And successfully too, if we may judge from the dubious authority of the numerous periodical critics.

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sibilities of human nature, so also it is wholly unsupported by facts. In England, where the relief of the poor has been carried to the greatest extent, and long enough to give it a fair trial, has the consequences been, according to his deductions, a superabundant population, and its unavoidable attendant, cheapness of labor? So far from it, that, while the productive income of the kingdom has increased fourfold, its population has made no progress to double;* and, as the poor-rates have increased, instead of cheapness of labor, the effect which we are taught to expect, the contrary has taken place, the price of labor has increased in the same proportion. The population of Scotland has increased in the same degree as in England, without any encouragement from the operation of poor-laws, and the price of labor has also been less. The case of Ireland is still more hostile to Mr. Malthus's notions, insomuch that Sir John Carr, not without some reason, imagines, that, to the absence of the English poor-laws, its great population is principally to be attributed.† If we reason then from facts, parochial charity, instead of being a hotbed for the forced production of men, has perhaps a depopulating tendency; a supposition by no means improbable, when we reflect that the means of subsistence (the only cause of population) is not thereby increased, but differently appropriated. If it encourages population where it is distributed, it must discourage it in the same degree where it is taken; and indeed more so, when we consider that not the tenth part is expended on young married people, while almost the one half of those who part with it would, if they were allowed, apply it to the increase of their species. It may also, I think, be very fairly argued, that, if the humbling consideration of receiving charitable donations be an incentive to early marriages, a much more rational and powerful preventive of them, is the prospect of the difficulty of paying the poor-rates.

Whether, then, we consider the relief of the poor, individually or nationally, in a moral, political, or economical, point of view; there seems to be no reason to be apprehensive of bad consequences. That the exercise of benevolence can be too much cultivated, is surely an idle fear. Little occasion there is for learned arguments and profound theories to restrain this virtue within due bounds; the well-known selfishness of human nature will always be found a sufficient barrier. The same principle will also prevent us from going too far in that constrained benevolence which arises from taxation. Those who impose the poor-rate sympathise more with the parishioners than with the poor; and, it is well known, are always anxious to make it as low as they can. Mankind seldom err on the side of too much softness and compassion, too much childish simplicity in parting with their money. In all matters of this kind, they are driven chiefly by an imperious sense of duty, and a feeling of its almost-unavoidable necessity. The poor are never welcomed; every art is practised to avoid them, and, when it cannot be done, to make them fare hardly. But this grudging frugality, or rather judicious care, of the public money is, in every respect, highly commendable. It is evidently attended with this good effect, that, as it presents not a sufficient object to the swindler to practise his fraudulent arts, as it offers no lure to the covetous, nor temptation to the idle, none but the purely necessitous will turn an eye to it. When, then, such is the case, that, instead of a prodigal expenditure, there is hardly a bare supply of the wants of the poor, the unceasing complaint of the magnitude and *alarming* increase of the poor-rates, must be highly unreasonable. They have increased to be sure, but in proportion only to other taxes, and in proportion to the common necessaries of life; bread, for instance, the capital article,

* It may be asked, why discourage early marriages, if the population of the country be in no danger of becoming too great? Early marriages and numerous births do not increase the actual number; but, from inability to rear them, inevitably occasions the misery and destruction of infants. This calamity, from their luxurious mode of living, affects the laboring classes of England in a remarkable degree. Though their income be much more, they endure greater privations, and cannot bring to maturity the same number of children as their more homely neighbours in Scotland and Ireland.

One consideration, which is applicable to all animals as well as man, will serve pretty well to allay our terror, lest Englishmen become too numerous. When the more active, powerful, and intelligent, multiply, they do not always increase the general number, but supplant and displace the weaker and more ignoble kinds.

† Stranger in Ireland, p. 403.

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ticle, has doubled in value within the last fifteen years.*

It is both an useless and an irksome task to be perpetually discoursing about the *great* and *enormous* amount of the poor-rates. Had we the candor to turn our attention to the other side of the question, and fairly appreciate their various beneficial effects, the account, great as it is, might perhaps be balanced. What they perform in the service of humanity alone, to the sentimental arithmetician, appear of vast amount, no less than to meet the severe accidental wants and distresses of ten millions of people. Among many other considerations, it may also be safely asserted, that the superior decency and even dignity of appearance, which the lower orders in England support, when compared to any other nation in Europe, is in part owing to this circumstance, that they are freed from the heart-sinking fears of beggary and want; from the thought of being perhaps one day dependent for subsistence on the saucy and capricious humours of their fellow creatures; of being daily exposed on the streets, a pitiful object of distress, supplicating from many who had been their inferiors, a morsel of bread. Such a condition is most degrading to human nature, it sinks it beneath itself; and is also closely allied to, and often the parent of, the baser vices. Extreme poverty is, without doubt, unpropitious to the growth of all the nobler virtues, it depresses the spirits, and subdues the native force and independence of the mind; it represses what is liberal and generous, and freezes the genial current of the soul. Such are found to be its debasing effects in all those European nations, where the wants of the poor are not regularly attended to.† Particularly in some towns of France and Italy, such swarms of beggars are to be seen as fill the traveller equally with disgust and surprise. Into such a state of degradation are they sunk as hardly to appear of the human species, and resemble filthy vermin creeping upon the face of the earth.‡ Much has been said of slavery, as being unworthy of the nature of man; but, if we reflect on the condition of beggary, when once it became a profession, it will be found, in some respects, more debasing, and possessed of a still more decided distinction of inferiority and dependence. To prevent a large portion of our countrymen from falling into this infamous and wretched state is the highly-meritorious intention of the poor-laws.

* The increase of paupers during this period is principally to be accounted for from the state of war in which we have been engaged, which, it is well known, causes many widows and orphans; and often, too, deprives aged parents of the assistance of their children. A continued advance in civilization will also cause a more humane and extensive attention to cases of distress.

† Scotland has been often mentioned as contradicting such a statement, and, it cannot be denied, to be particularly distinguished in presenting such a decent appearance with a very slender provision for the poor. For this distinction its inhabitants are indebted to their plain and simple habits of life, and to that knowledge and capacity which is peculiar to the common people of this country, which has the natural effect of rendering them thoughtful of the future, and also by the elevation which it gives their character of making them averse from beggary. Notwithstanding these advantages, very frequent instances of extreme indigence and misery occur, which call loudly for public relief; distant relatives are often burdened with the care of the poor, which ought to be supplied from a common fund; and the feelings of the dependent, obliged to crouch for a scanty maintenance, are often cruelly insulted. In the principal towns beggars abounded in great numbers before regular provision was made for the poor, by a general tax on the inhabitants.

‡ The state of beggary in Cadiz will be in the recollection of all your readers, and is a proper example of what must take place in all great towns which make no public provision for the poor. In the "Journal of a recent Tour to Cadiz," published in the Monthly Magazine, beggars are there represented to be so numerous as to intrude themselves into coffee-house, and are to be seen crawling like nasty monsters under the tables. So greatly is the English traveller struck with the sight of so much distress, that, in the Number for last May, he recurs on the subject, and gives a more particular account of these miserable creatures. They infest, we are told, the most fashionable walks; where, impelled no doubt by pinching hunger, they beg with eager and troublesome importunity. "It is not unusual to see beggars extended on the street in the agonies of death. Wherever you go they are to be met with in the most disgusting appearances of starvation, filthiness, and clothing. Without caution in walking or turning the corner of the street, they are liable to be trod on by the passenger, by night and by day."

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Instead

Instead, then, of indulging in perverse and gloomy speculations, as if the present practice of English charity was soon to bring the nation to ruin, it ought, on the contrary, to be regarded as an honor to the nation, and a subject of applause and admiration. Such an extensive system, so steadily supported, and so strongly marked by disinterestedness, by wisdom, and goodness, has no parallel in the history of nations. Its trivial errors, and unavoidable abuses, have been long and loudly trumpeted; while its obvious and perpetual good has had little celebration. Censure, we know, is violent and clamorous, and mankind give it an eager attention; but the voice of goodness is not heard, and the labors of charity pass unobserved.

Bedford Row, W. N.
Sept. 6, 1811.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRIVATE LIVES OF FAVORITES AT THE COURT OF QUEEN ANNE.

Mrs. MASHAM.

THIS lady was the daughter of Mr. Hill, a merchant in the city, by a sister of the Duchess of Marlborough's father. Their common grandfather, Sir John Jenyns, possessed a large fortune; but, having a very numerous family of children, the subject of this memoir had only 500l. for her portion. "Her husband," says the duchess, "lived very well, as I have been told, for many years, till, turning projector, he brought ruin upon himself and his family. But, as this was long before I was born, I never knew there were such people in the world, till after the Princess Anne was married, and when she lived at the Cockpit; at which time an acquaintance of mine came to me and said, *She believed I did not know that I had relations of mine who were in want,* and she gave me an account of them. When she had finished her story, I answered that indeed I had never heard before of any such relations, and immediately gave her out of my purse ten guineas for their present relief, saying, I would do what I could for them. Afterwards I sent Mrs. Hill more money, and I saw her. She told me that her husband was in the same relation to Mr. Harley as she was to me, but that he had never done any thing for her."

Mr. and Mrs. Hill did not long survive the bounty of the Duchess of, then Lady, Marlborough, but died in rather indigent circumstances, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters. Miss Hill, the elder daughter, who is the heroine of the present notice, was then taken into the family of Lady Marlborough, and lived with her and her children at St. Alban's, not in the capacity of a servant, as would appear, but rather that of a *humble friend.* This is most likely, from the haughty character of her protectress; although, if we are to credit Her Grace, she was treated under her roof with as much kindness as if she had been her own sister.

On the death of a bed-chamber woman of the Princess of Denmark, the vacant place was bestowed on the lady in question, at the request of the reigning favourite.* The younger daughter was made laundress to the Duke of Gloucester; and, when His Highness died, Lady Marlborough first obtained for her a pension of 200l. per annum out of the privy-purse, which was afterwards advantageously commuted for a sum of money, to purchase an annuity. She finally became deputy to the privy-purse when her sister had supplanted the common benefactress of the whole family.

The elder brother, by the same interest, obtained a place in the Custom-House, from Lord Godolphin; and, when he was advanced to a better situation, a relation of the Duke of Marlborough was bound, for his fidelity, to the amount of 2000l.

"His (younger) brother," says Her Grace, "(whom the† bottle-men afterwards called honest Jack Hill) was a tall boy, whom I clothed, for he was all in rags, and put to school at St. Albans, to one Mr. James, who had been an usher under Dr. Busby, at Westminster. And, whenever I went to St. Albans, I sent for him, and was as kind to him as if he had been my own child. After he had learned what he could there, a vacancy happening of page of honour to the Prince of Denmark, His Highness was pleased at my request to take him. I

* Lady Marlborough, afterwards a duchess.
† Query, *Three*-bottle men.

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afterwards

afterwards got my Lord Marlborough to make him groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Gloucester. And, although my lord always said that Jack Hill was good for nothing, yet, to oblige me, he made him his aid-de-camp, and afterwards gave him a regiment. But it was his sister's (Mrs. Masham's) interest that raised him to be a general, and to command in that ever-memorable expedition to Quebec: I had no share in doing him these honors. To finish what I have to say upon this subject—when Mr. Harley thought it useful to attack the Duke of Marlborough in parliament, this Quebec general, this honest Jack Hill, this once-ragged boy whom I clothed, happening to be sick in bed, was nevertheless persuaded by his sister to get up, wrap himself in warmer clothes than those I had given him, and to go to the house to vote against the duke. I may here add," continues Her Grace, "that even the husband of Mrs. Masham had several obligations to me. It was at my instance he was first made a page, then a querry (equerry), and afterwards groom of the bed-chamber to the prince, for all which he thanked me as for favors procured by my means."

It was a long while before the old favorite could believe the treachery of the new one. The latter became shy, and reserved indeed, but this was attributed to "her peculiar moroseness of temper;" and, although she concealed her marriage, which occurred privately in 1707, yet this also was forgiven, notwithstanding suspicion was created by the answer of both the queen and Mrs. M.; "and, in less than a week's time, I discovered," observes our noble author, "that my cousin was become an absolute favorite; that the queen herself was present at her marriage in Dr. Arbuthnot's lodgings, at which time Her Majesty had called for a round sum out of the privy purse; that Mrs. Masham came often to the queen, when the prince was a-sleep, and was generally two hours every day in private with her: and I likewise then discovered, beyond all dispute, Mr. Harley's correspondence and interest at court, by means of this woman. I was struck with astonishment at such an instance of ingratitude, and should not have believed it, if there had been any reason for doubting. It became easy now to decypher many particulars, which had hitherto remained mysterious, and my reflection quickly brought to my mind many passages which had seemed odd, and unaccountable, but had left no impressions of suspicion or jealousy. Particularly I remembered that a long while before this, being with the queen, to whom I had gone very privately by a secret passage from my lodgings to the bed-chamber, on a sudden, this woman, not knowing I was there, came in with the boldest and gayest air possible, but upon sight of me, stopped, and immediately changing her manner, and making a most solemn courtesy, "Did Your Majesty ring?" And then went out again. This singular behaviour needed no interpreter now, to make it understood."

The Duchess of M. was confounded at finding a rival in the person of her own cousin, and a bed-chamber woman; while the duke, as appears from one of his letters, dated "Meldest, June 3, 1707," was paralysed in the arms of victory, at hearing the ascendency of an obscure female, and the consequent triumph of his numerous enemies, whose agent she was. He advised his consort, however, to temporise; but this was not suitable to her haughty spirit; on the contrary, she wrote a letter, in the autumn of that same year, to Mrs. Masham, replete with reproaches, to which the following is an answer, dictated as she supposes, by the queen.

Windsor, September 24, 1707.

"While I was expecting a message from Your Grace, to wait upon you according to your commands, last night I received a letter which surprises me no less than it afflicts me, because it lays a most heavy charge upon me, of an undutiful behaviour to Your Grace. Her Majesty was pleased to tell me that you was angry with me for not acquainting you with my marriage. I did believe, after so general a pardon, that Your Grace would think no more of that. I am very confident, by the expression of your letter, that somebody has told some malicious lie of me to Your Grace, from which it is impossible for me to vindicate myself till I know the crime I am accused of. I am sure, madam, your goodness cannot deny me what the meanest may ask the greatest, I mean justice to know my accuser. Without that all friendship must be at the mercy of every malicious liar, as they all who have so barbarously and unjustly brought me under your displeasure, the greatest unhappiness that could have befallen me; I therefore make it my most humble request to Your Grace, that, if ever I had the least share of your friendship, you would be pleased to give me that parting token to let me know who this wicked person is, and then I do not doubt, but I shall make it plain how much they have wronged me, as well as imposed upon Your Grace.

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Grace. As my affliction is very great, let me hear from you, and believe me, what I really am,

Madam,

Your Grace's most humble
and faithful Servant,
A. HILL."

Notwithstanding this humble but hypocritical letter, Mr. Secretary Harley was enabled, through this very lady's means, to undermine Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough. On this they both intimated to the Queen that they would quit her service. But Mrs. Masham appears to have secured full hold of Her Majesty's affections; and, on a personal conference taking place, the Duchess was astonished "to see a woman who she had raised out of the dust, put on such a superior air, and give an assurance by way of consolation, *that the Queen would always be very kind to her.*" Soon after this Mrs. M.'s triumph was complete, and that too in the eyes of the whole court; for, the Duchess having ordered all Her Majesty's jewels to be new-set and arranged in a manner consonant to her taste, the *new* favorite prevailed upon her mistress not only to dislike, but even to refuse, to wear them.

On the death of the Earl of Essex, in 1709 10, the Queen ordered the Duke of Marlborough to give his regiment to General Hill; but His Grace refused to confer such a favor on Mrs. Masham's brother; and, on the Queen's persevering, he withdrew from the council board; on this he was recalled, and left at liberty to dispose of the vacancy in any manner most agreeable to himself. But, notwithstanding this, *Jack Hill* obtained a pension of 1000l. per annum, and both he and Mr. Masham, notwithstanding their inexperience, were elevated to the rank of general officers, over the heads of many brave men, who had frequently risqued their lives in Her Majesty's service. In short, the influence of the *new* favorite had become so conspicuous, that a threat was issued, that a parliamentary investigation into her conduct would take place, and this contributed not a little to keep the Whigs in place for some time longer. But they were at length turned out: the Duchess of Marlborough resigned; and, to complete her mortification, one of the officers that attached her immediately to the queen's person, was bestowed on her more fortunate rival. This lady now enjoyed the whole of Her Majesty's confidence, through Harley, who had been for a time disgraced, on her account, returned once more to the council board, obtained the peerage for him, and finally enabled him to make that treaty for which he was imprisoned in the Tower, and only escaped from impeachment by accident.

So great was the influence of Mrs. Masham, that she appears to have had no small concern in the treaty of Utrecht. She also kept up a confidential correspondence with M. Mesnager, the plenipotentiary of Louis XIV. and was notoriously devoted to the interests of the court of St. Germaine's.

But this was not all, for, having formerly patronised her cousin Harley, who, in consequence of her favour, had obtained the earldoms of Oxford and Mortimer; she afterwards, in 1713-1714, procured the ascendency for Bolingbroke his enemy; and her royal mistress, but a few months before her death, took away the treasurer's staff from the former, and elevated the latter to the summit of power.

After this, it is almost unnecessary to add, that Mrs. Masham acquired great wealth, and bequeathed an immense fortune to her family.

THE EARL OF ROCHESTER

Was at one time a great favorite with Queen Mary, to whom he was related, and is supposed, if he did not create, at least to have fomented, the quarrel between her and her sister the Princess Anne of Denmark. This nobleman was so fond of dinners, that he begged them of the West-country mayors, during a tour, seemingly undertaken for that purpose; while his love of grandeur was evinced by his making a servant precede him bare-headed with the treasurer's staff.

His letters were so full of compliment, and so involved, that it was difficult to decypher the meaning; while, although a proud man, any one but a courtier, judging from the style, would have thought him full of humility.

Notwithstanding Queen Anne had no reason to be fond of him, yet she retained him in the government of the sister island. "My Lord Rochester was, I think," says the Duchess of Marlborough, "the first of the Tory leaders that discovered a deep discontent with the queen and her administration. Before the end of the year he resigned the lieutenancy of Ireland in great wrath, upon Her Ma-

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jesty's

jesty's being so unreasonable as to press him to go hither to attend the affairs of that kingdom, which greatly needed his presence. For, as the revenue which had been formerly granted was out, it was necessary to call a parliament, in order to grant another supply; and a parliament could not be held without a lord-lieutenant! But, when the queen represented these things to him, he told her, with great insolence, that he would not go into Ireland *though she would give the country to him and his son;* so that he seems to have accepted the first only that he might reign in Ireland by the ministry of his brother Keightley, as he hoped to do in England in person. Nor could he after his resignation overcome his anger so far as to wait upon the queen (Anne), or to go to the council; which she observing, ordered, after some time, that he should no more be summoned, saying, 'it was not reasonable my Lord Rochester should come to council only when he pleased.'

No sooner was the Earl of Rochester out of place than he discovered that *the church was in imminent peril.* Soon after this he also found out that the state was in equal peril, and accordingly moved the House of Lords for an invitation being sent to the Princess Sophia of Hanover to come over to defend both.

As Queen Anne was always governed by the favorite of the day, the Earl of Rochester became odious to her during the Whig administration, that prevailed in the earlier and more brilliant period of her reign, because he was detested by the Duchess of Marlborough; but no sooner did Mrs. Masham and the Tories prevail, than she began to cherish this nobleman, who had been one of her most inveterate enemies.

LORD HAVERSHAM.

To this nobleman, a great Tory, who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne, we are indebted perhaps for the first printed debates, edited by the orators themselves. He is represented, by the Duchess of Marlborough, (in the Account of her Conduct, p. 151.) "as a great speech-maker and publisher of his speeches, and who was become the mouth of the (Tory) party for any extraordinary alarm."

It was he who moved for the Princess Sophia's being invited to England, "as a thing necessary for the preservation of the Protestant religion." He soon after waited on the queen, and tried to frighten her with the bugbear of the Whigs having entered into a plot to bring over the electoral prince, as if this had been more disagreeable to her majesty than his own proposed address, to invite his highness's grandmother, who was then the next heir and immediate successor to the crown of England.

Even this nobleman, on account of his avowed Tory principles, was secretly cherished by Anne, who is supposed to have conceived the design of choosing for a successor her own brother, whom she did not esteem, instead of the Elector of Hanover, for whom likewise she entertained a personal antipathy.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON,

Notwithstanding his alliance with James II. complained, in a letter to the Princess of Denmark, that she had gone and put herself under the protection of the Prince of Orange, "without having told him of a thing he liked so well, that he might have a share in it." It would also appear from the Duchess of Marlborough's "Account of her Conduct," p. 18, that he was earnest to have King James sent to the Tower, in a consultation held at Windsor.

This nobleman had great influence with Queen Mary, and at times with Queen Anne, to whom indeed he was nearly allied, and is supposed to have wished the dismission of Lady Churchill, that he might then be able to govern both sisters.

THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON, HIS WIFE,

Was first lady of the bed-chamber to the Princess Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne. "This lady," says the favorite, in her Account of her Conduct, p. 10, "though they agreed very well together, by her discourse and manner could not possibly recommend herself to so young a mistress: for she looked like a mad-woman, and talked like a scholar."

ROBERT HARLEY, FIRST EARL OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER.

Harley was descended from an ancient family; and, in this point of view, obtained but little additional honor from the two noblest titles that a sovereign of England could bestow, although the one of them designated the most ancient of our universities, and the other had been formerly annexed in some measure to the

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blood royal. Those who delight in the vain details connected with pedigree, are at liberty to decide whether his ancestors took their name from Arlai, in *Franche Compté*, according to Moreri, or from Hursla, a barbarous Latin word, signifying a wood, according to Spelman and Llwyd. Certain it is, that the Harleys were long settled in the counties adjoining to Wales, and during the reign of Edward I. Robert de Harley obtained in marriage, Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Brian de Brampton, by which alliance a large estate accrued to the family. Two fortunate circumstances tended to the preservation of their property in after-times, as they declared for Charles II. a little before the Restoration, and joined William III. at the Revolution.

Robert Harley, of whom we now treat, was born in Bow-street, Covent Garden, on December 5, 1661, and educated under the Rev. Mr. Birch, at Shelton, near Burford, Oxfordshire, whose private school was remarkable for producing at the same time, a *Lord High Treasurer, †a Lord High Chancellor, ‡a Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and ten Members of the House of Commons, who were all contemporaries, both at school and in parliament.

On the landing of the Prince of Orange, his father, Sir Edward Harley, who had been governor of Dunkirk during the reign of Charles II. sent him and his brother to tender his and their services to His Highness. Soon after the accession he was chosen a member of parliament, and first distinguished himself in 1690 and 1691, by bringing in and carrying two bills, the one for the better ease of sheriffs in the passing of their accounts, and the other for preventing of false musters in the army. In 1694 he was also ordered by the house to prepare an act "for the frequent making and calling of parliaments." Six years after this he was chosen speaker, and enjoyed that distinguished dignity during three successive parliaments.

Mr. Harley was the first, and we believe the only person, who ever united this laborious office with that of secretary of state, which required then, as now, an infinite variety of details, wholly incompatible with any other department whatever: but the secret history of this business is, that the speakership was at that period an office of high honor, but of little profit.

At first, Harley passed for a Whig, and courted the protection of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, as well as of Sunderland and Godolphin, with great assiduity. There is still extant a letter from him to the first of these celebrated personages, written in a style of servility and adulation, that would not be either uttered or tolerated during the present age. He also pretended to be, "without prejudices, and without partialities;" promised to devote himself to the service of the ruling party; asserted, that he had no interested views of his own, and engaged to retain an everlasting gratitude for the honors conferred on him. But all these professions were either forgotten by himself, or swept away by the torrent of his ambition; since no sooner did an opening present itself, than he set up for himself, and forgot, as usual, his political creator.

It was by the patronage of an obscure woman, who at that time regulated the destinies both of England and of Europe, that Mr. Harley became lord treasurer and an earl: Mrs. Masham was the *lever*, and Anne the *fulcrum*, by means of which he removed the Whig ministry, and ennobled himself. To this lady, he happened to be related, and after *ousting* one *cousin, with the most unrelenting antipathy, she made the fortune of another, by means of a zeal that proved the warmth, and a prodigality of favours that demonstrated the influence, of her character and intrigues.

On Tuesday, May 29, 1711, being the aniversary of the nativity and restoration of Charles II. Harley was nominated prime minister; on which occasion, attended by the Dukes of Newcastle, Buckingham, Shrewsbury, Somerset, Ormond, Beaufort, Schomberg, Queensberry, and Hamilton; and the Earls of Northampton, Rivers, Winchelsea, Scarsdale, Clarendon, Cardigan, Rochester, Anglesey, Yarmouth, Jersey, Poulett, Cholmondeley, Marr, and Loudon, all Tory noblemen, he took the usual oaths in the Court of Chancery. Sir Simon Harcourt, the lord-keeper, addressed him in a manner characteristic of both of himself and of that period.

"My Lord Oxford,

"The queen, who does every thing with the greatest wisdom, has given a proof of it

* Earl of Oxford.
† Lord Harcourt.
‡ Lord Trevor.

* Old Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

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in the honours which she has lately conferred on you, which are exactly suited to your deserts and qualifications.

"My Lord,

"The title which you now bear, could not have been so justly placed on any other of her majesty's subjects. Some of that ancient blood which fills your veins, is derived from the Veres, &c.

"My Lord,

"The high station of lord treasurer of Great Britain, to which her majesty has called you, is the just reward of your eminent services. You have been the great instrument of restoring public credit, and relieving this nation from the heavy pressure and ignominy of an immense debt, under which it languished; and you are now entrusted with the power of securing us from a relapse into the same ill state, out of which you have rescued us. This great office, my lord, is every way worthy of you, &c."

In a short time, however, the star of Oxford became depressed, while that of his rival Bolingbroke acquired the ascendant. No sooner did his cousin Masham desert his interests, than his power and authority were undermined, and the vain threats uttered by him at the council-board, in presence of the queen, "that he would have some people as humble, as when he first took them up," showed the rankings of an ill-fated ambition, rather than the dictates of prudence. He was afterwards impeached by the Commons, but acquitted by his Peers, in 1717, and died in 1724.

Lord Oxford, although he deserted the Whigs, and became the leader of the Tories, was yet liberal enough to allow; "that the former were most successful in making proselytes of men of thought and understanding; whilst the latter enlisted under their banners, those who were dissipated and profligate; and looked no farther than the surface of things."

The stab which he received from the hand of the sieur de Guiscard, by conferring popularity on his character and administration, proved one of the most seasonable, as well as fortunate, events in his life. He was a great collector of books, &c. and his manuscripts, now preserved in the British Museum, form a most curious, as well as valuable, series of interesting documents. He was a patron of men of letters, such as Swift, Arbuthnot, and Pope; who praised him in public, ridiculed his little failings among themselves, and gave him salutary and honest counsel in private. After all, this once-celebrated statesman, so dear at one period to Queen Anne, who cherished him as the saviour of his country, and her own deliverer from Whig tyranny, is chiefly indebted to the most harmonious of our poets, for any little remnant of his still-existing reputation. The following is by far too flattering a character:

"A soul supreme, in each hard instance try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride;
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death."

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

HENKE'S ERASMUS.

Professor Henke, of Helmstadt, translated into German Burigni's Life of Erasmus, in 1782; and attached many notes illustrative of the connection maintained by Erasmus with Faber, Hutten, and other contemporary men of talent. Whenever Jortin's Life of this writer is reprinted in England, many of these notes would deserve transplantation.

THEOLOGIC DIFFICULTY.

In a book of travels, entitled, *Briefe eines reisenden Franzosen*, the author accompanies a friend to hear some professor, who was giving a course of theologic lectures at Vienna, and who undertook to argue this singular point of casuistry: Suppose there to have been Pre-Adamites, a distinct, a negro, race of men, into whose cities Cain was banished, would this race be tainted with original sin, and require a share of the benefit of the precious blood of the atonement?

FIRST EUROPEAN COINS.

According to D'Ancarville's *Recherches sur les Progrés des Arts de la Grece*, the first money was struck there (c. iii.) by Phidon, of Argos, a contemporary of Lycurgus, and was so made as to be separable into eight parts.

BON MOT.

A lady was blamed for being too severe upon fools:—I feel, said she, it is being wanting to the public. *(C'est manquer au public.)*

DECREE OF THE CONVOCATION.

In a convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, held on the 5th of May, 1421, a decree was made, "that

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"that a bishop's barber should not demand a fee from those who received holy orders from the bishop." It should seem as if the ordination were paid for, and the tonsure given in.

ORIGINAL LETTER *from the* REV. WILLIAM LAW, *the celebrated Nonjuring Clergyman; addressed to a Friend who had presented him with some Political Books.**

KINGSCLIFF, *April* 2, 1759.

Dear Sir,

With gratitude I acknowledge the receipt of your generous present, and the favour of your kind letter, which I was glad to see written by your own hand. The two books you are so kind to bestow upon me, I thankfully receive, and suppose them to be very good of their kind, and seasonably adapted to the state of the times. But, as to myself, I have no ability to meditate much on such books. Reading is eating, therefore I only read such books as are food suited to the hunger that is in me; I leave learning to the learned, and reasoning to those that seek help from it: Hebrew grammars, and Hebrew roots, are of no more use with me, than the water that could be drawn from Jacob's well. "If any man thirst, (saith Christ) let him come unto me and drink, and from him shall flow rivers of living waters. All my religion and reading are devoted to this heavenly spirit of Christ within me, loving, praying, thirsting for nothing but this water of Heaven, that the meek, humble, patient, suffering, heavenly spirit of the Lamb of God, may be born in me.

I remain, Sir,
Your affectionate friend,
WILLM. LAW.

CONFESSION OF A CONFESSOR.

Vittor Amadeo, king of Sardinia, told the minister Passerani, that his confessor, a Jesuit, being at the point of death, thus addressed him:—"Sire, I have been loaded with your kindness, and wish to express my gratitude—never take a Jesuit confessor—ask me no reasons, for I will give you none."

ANECDOTE.

Our William the Third, while stadtholder, went to a Dutch theatre, in which a prologue, very full of his praise, was begun. "Silence that spouter, said he, scowling, does he take me for the king of France?"

TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph used in France was invented by Don Gautier, a monk of the order of Citeaux; who, in 1781, laid his plan before Condorcet, Milly, Franklin, and other men of science, and obtained the sanction of their approbation. The then government heard, admired, and neglected the invention.

ORIGINAL LETTER *of* SIR ISAAC NEWTON *to* LORD TOWNSHEND.*

My Lord,

I know nothing of Edmund Metcalf, convicted at Derby assizes, of counterfeiting the *coyne;* but since, he is very evidently convicted, I am humbly of opinion that it's better to let him suffer, then to venture his going on to counterfeit the coin, and to teach others to do so until he can be convicted again. For these people very seldome leave off, and it's difficult to detect them. I say this with most humble submission to his Majes. pleasure, and remain,

My Lord,
Your lordps. most humble and
obedient servant,
Mint Office, Is. NEWTON.
Aug. 25, 1724.
Lord Townshend.

AUTOBAPTISM.

A case occurs in the Methodist Magazine of a pious Christian, who, suspecting that adult baptism might be essential to salvation, and yet not wishing to belong to the Congregational Baptists, went to a river, undressed, walked into the water, and therein baptised himself, pronouncing aloud the scriptural formula, "I, Thomas Self, baptise me, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." Dr. Adam Clarke solemnly applauds this self-baptizer, and prefers his conduct to that of persons who, being similarly tempted, have joined the Baptists, and have suffered their immersion to be exhibited in the temple, which he calls "glorying in the flesh," an expression more applicable to the baptism recommended in Sir Thomas More's Utopia, than to the usual English rite.

ACOUSTIC TUNNELS.

Don Gautier, the inventor of the telegraph, also suggested a method of forwarding articulate sound to a great distance. He proposed to build horizontal tunnels, widening at the remoter extremity; and found that, at the dis-

* Obligingly transmitted to the Editor by Mr. James Gomme, of High Wycombe.

* Obligingly communicated by Mr. Thomas Wright, of Leominster.

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tance of four hundred fathoms, the ticking of a watch could be heard far better than close to the ear. He calculated, that a series of such tunnels would convey a message nine hundred miles in an hour; as voice can, in like manner, be magnified. In cathedrals, or public squares, where the audience is too large for the orator, some such apparatus might, he thinks, be tried with advantage. The hollow colossal idols of the Ægyptians and Orientals, are thought to have answered the purpose of speaking-trumpets, in proclaiming public edicts to assembled multitudes; and why not try an invisible preacher in christian churches?

IRISH PARKS.

The *hedges* are placed on the side of the road, *opposite to the entrance*, and the park detached from the mansion-house.

HUNGARIAN POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS.

Townson says, that he observed the ladies, after blowing their noses with their fingers, wipe them on the sleeves and skirts of the coats of their beaux.

SCOTCH SALUTATION.

The North Briton at Auld Reeky, frequently greets his friend with "Weel, Donald, is na this a *fine* cauld rainy morning?" Indeed is it, Sandy, a *fine* cauld rainy morning.

FROG-EATING.

Frogs at Vienna are a great delicacy. Both the edible *(esculenta,)* and the common frog, *(temporaria,)* are eaten, but the latter is much less esteemed, as its flesh is not so white. The hind legs are in most request. Two pairs of them cost about three half-pence. They are therefore by no means a cheap dish. The fore-legs and livers are mostly used for soup. These poor animals are brought from the country, thirty or forty thousand at a time, and sold to the great dealers, who have conservatories of them. These are large holes, four or five feet deep, dug in the ground, the mouth of which is covered with a board, and with straw in severe weather. In the hard frosts they never become quite torpid, when in these conservatories. There are only three dealers; and most of those which are brought to the market are ready for the cook.

SNAIL-EATING.

They are eaten in Germany, boiled, fried in butter, and sometimes stuffed with forced meat. The *sliminess* is considered as the greatest delicacy, and therefore remains after dressing. Snails close the list of maigre dishes, but they are not eaten from œconomy, seven of them being charged at the Traiteur's, the same as a plate of veal, or beef.

CHATEAU DE CAPRICE.

This is a small building erected by the late empress of Germany. The ground-floor contains a little kitchen and a billiard-room; the girandole of which represents a collection *of balls and dice*, while the foot of the table assumes the shape of *battledores* and *shuttle-cocks*, and the chairs, that of *cards*. In an adjoining room, are stuffed dogs, monkeys, birds, and other animals. A winding stair-case, lighted by windows of painted glass, leads to the floor above. One of the rooms of it is *papered entirely with printed music*. The *cellar*, by way of contradiction, is at *the top of the house*, and, besides casks of wine, contains several grotesque figures.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Dr. Gall, the celebrated physician, after the experience of some years, ascertained this curious fact: that children born deaf and dumb, and afflicted with pulmonary complaints, recover their health by acquiring the power of speech. Hence, it should seem, that this gift is not less necessary to the constitutional strength, than to the happiness of man.

MARENGO.

The field where this bloody contest took place is not properly a plain, but an unenclosed, open, level, space of ground; cultivated every where, the high road excepted. There are rows of trees, (principally mulberries,) in the trunks of which balls are still discernible. Near these trees the battle was fought. The village of Marengo, adjoining on the right of the road to Genoa, consists of only eight or nine scattered houses, of wretched appearance. In one of them, which stands nearest to the high-road, and the attached farm-yard, the combat raged with peculiar violence, and the French and Austrians dispossessed each other of the spot several times in the course of the day. Dessaix was killed a few yards from this house; and a pillar, not such as the event deserves, but a shabby paltry one, records the fact.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

OENONE TO PARIS,

Attempted in English Verse from the Epistles of Ovid.

BY HENRY SIDDONS.

THE ARGUMENT.

WHEN Hecuba, the daughter of Cisseus and wife of Priam, was with child, she dreamed that she was delivered of a burning torch, by which all Troy was consumed. The terrified Priam consulted the Oracle, and received for reply, that he would have a son, who would prove the destruction of his country; and counselled him to have the infant destroyed so soon as it was born. The queen was delivered of a child, afterwards called Paris; and, moved by maternal affection, gave him to the king's shepherds to be educated in obscurity. When he advanced in life, he fell in love with the nymph Oenone,—as some say, married her. But when Juno, Pallas, and Venus, contended for beauty, and the golden apple, which was to be given to the fairest, Jupiter referred the dispute to the decision of Paris. Juno strove to bribe him with empire, Pallas with wisdom; but Venus, promising him the loveliest woman in the world, carried the prize. Afterwards Paris was acknowledged and beloved by his father, sailed to Sparta, and, having seduced Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of the country, brought her to Troy. The deserted Oenone, finding herself thus treated, is supposed to write this epistle to Paris, complaining of his perfidy, and persuading him to restore Helen to her husband and her country.

SAY, wilt thou read? or ah! will Helen chide
The falt'ring words of a deserted bride?
Read, I beseech thee, 'tis no hostile name,
No blood-stain'd lines from curs'd Mycene's land;
But lost Oenone, from the Phrygian plains,
Of broken vows and slighted love complains.
What god opposes to a love like mine?
Oh, say what demon chang'd a heart like thine?
What we *deserve* with patience we may bear,
But mis'ry *undeserv'd* augments despair.
Oh, 'twas not thus when proudly I could trace
A river-god in my resplendent race;
When, laying all the pomp of birth aside,
My proudest title was thy happy bride!
When you, tho' Priam's blood enrich'd your veins,
Was then the loveliest of our rural swains:—
You know 'tis true.—My lib'ral soul forgot
All vain distinction, and combin'd our lot.
We oft beneath the shadowy trees have lain,
And seen our flocks run browsing o'er the plain;
And oft, when stretch'd beneath some mountain's brow,
Pluck'd the ripe fruit from off the bending bough.
Who shew'd thee how with wily skill to trace
The flying stag thro' all the devious chace?
Oft thy companion have I spread the snare,
Or fondly follow'd, with assiduous care,
The panting hounds that snuff'd the morning air.
The wounded rinds on ev'ry well-known tree,
Proclaim the passion you avow'd for me;
Carv'd by your knife, the letters still proclaim
How dearly *once* you priz'd my very *name*;
And, as the bark increases, even so
I see the letters with the branches grow:
Still widening, may they spread to mortal eyes,
Assert my wrongs, and to my title rise.
Know'st thou a poplar, once the garden's pride,
Now lonely bending by the fountain's side?
Musing on that, with fond regret I mark
The verse imprinted on its rugged bark.
Flourish, blest Poplar! object of my care,
These lines upon your sides impress'd you bear:—

When Paris lives Oenone to forego,
Let Xanthus change his course, and backward flow!

Xanthus, start back! Streams, cease your silv'ry reign!—
Paris HAS left Oenone to complain!
Sad rose the morning, and from thence I date
Thy love now chang'd to coldness or to hate.—
When Juno and the laughter-loving Queen
In naked grace on Ida's top were seen;
When Pallas too her helmet laid aside,
Forgot her decency and lost her pride;
When you to me the fatal strife confess'd,
Sad fears ran thrilling thro' my troubled breast;
With wildness I consulted all the seers,
And all the matrons, rev'rend for their years;
Misfortunes gather'd—soon I heard the stroke
That fell'd, with thund'ring crash, the tow'ring oak.

The

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The planks are form'd—a fleet at anchor rides;
The waves now glitter at the vessels' sides!
Parting you wept!——Yes, own the gen'rous tear!
You need not blush, that *once* you *doated here!*
Your present love, your Helen, well may claim
The crimson pledge that burns the cheek with shame.
Yes; as you wept, you mark'd my swelling eyes,
And mingl'd tears with tears, and sighs with sighs!
Not round the oak the tendrils of the vine,
With such a filial fondness seems to twine,
As then your arms and lips were press'd to mine!
Oft in the laugh your gay companions join'd,
When you complain'd of the detaining wind;
The gales were gentle,—as they felt my woe,
How often did your lips with kisses glow!
And from your lips what falt'ring murmurs fell,
How the words trembl'd as you bade farewel!——
Now the sail swells upon the topmost mast,
The ruffl'd canvas flutters with the blast;
The billows lash'd divide, the gales increase,
The whitening foam now boils upon the seas;——
I, on the shore, with bursting heart bewail,
The cords dissolv'd in air, the less'ning sail;
And, when at last the vessel disappears,
The sands are moisten'd with my falling tears!

SECOND PART.

The Nereids green I pray for thy return;
Thou com'st, but only com'st to make me mourn.
My prayers are heard, I see thee here once more,
But with another you have sought the shore!
A mount there is, which, from its cloud-capp'd height,
Commands of Ocean's waste the boundless sight;
And, in triumphant grandeur, there divides
The roaring waves that break around its sides.
From thence, as stretching forth with anxious eye,
The well-known colours of your bark I spy!
Joy fills my breast, in extacy I rave,
And long'd to plunge into the tardy wave.
While I delay with anxious doubt I saw
The stately vessel to the harbour draw.
At length the boat obeys the loud command,
The vessel cuts the wave—the sailors land.
My bursting heart with indignation warm,
Beheld in gay attire a female form;
Nor did the malice of my fortune rest
With this curs'd sight, *she hung upon your breast!*
Then with sad shrieks I pierc'd the pitying air,
Beat my poor bosom, rent my scatter'd hair;
Ida re-echo'd with the plaintive sound,
My native rocks in my own tears were drown'd.
Ah, so may *Helen* rave, her fate deplore,
And fee. those pangs she gave to me before!
Now the adultress has the power to please,
Now she pursues thee thro' the dang'rous seas;
For thee deserts her lord—Yet, ah! forbear,
Reflect upon my *love*, retrace my care,
When a poor lowly swain your flocks you led,
Oenone thought you worthy of her bed;
No, 'tis not wealth, nor all its gaudy toys,
A love more pure my gen'rous heart employs.
Your father Priam, on the regal throne,
Need never blush his daughter's name to own,
Nor your great mother, Hecuba, deny
A *Nymph* united with her progeny.
My birth is noble, nor can I disgrace,
The kings who from my name their line may trace;
This hand which cull'd the flow'ret in the field,
Cannot degrade the sceptre it shall wield.
Despise me not, 'cause in the summer ray,
Beneath the beech-tree shade, with thee I lay;
The purple canopy would grace my head,
By birth entitl'd to a royal bed.
My love is safe, it brings no fierce alarms,
No vengeful chiefs by me are rous'd to arms;
Helen, the soldier red with wrath prepares,
To drag from hence, or wage *eternal* wars,
War is the wreath with which she binds your head,
Strife is the joy her cursed love has bred;
Demand of *Hector* if you should restore
This smiling ruin to the Spartan shore.
Ask of Deiphobus! the Grecian seers!
Consult their wisdom and obey their years.
Ask what the grave Antenor would advise,
Whom time and sober learning have made wise;
Ask of your aged sire! 'tis vile! 'tis base!
To stab your country for a lovely face.
Her husband, with the gods upon his side,
Will urge the war for his unworthy bride,
Oh! if thou'rt wise, believe not Helen true,
Who gave so soon her honor up to you.
As now Atrides, by fierce passion fed,
Curses her charms and his dishonor'd bed,
So shall you execrate her fickle flame,
No art can e'er *retrieve* a *lost* good name.

Already

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Already her's is gone.—Perhaps you'll cry,
She *loves me.*—Trust not to the ready lie,
She loves!—so once she to Atrides said,
Now on a widow'd couch his limbs are laid.
Oh blest Andromache! 'tis your's to prove
The softest blessings of connubial love,
Thou, fickle youth, art lighter than the breeze,
Or leaves that drop from the autumnal trees;
Thou art more light than is the wavy corn,
Dry'd by the sun-beam of the burning morn.
Well I remember in such strains as these,
Cassandra, mad as winds, or raging seas,
Thy prophetic sister first arous'd my care,
And, as she shriek'd, wild flow'd her golden hair:
"Forbear, Oenone, hold your feeble hand,
What grains are these you scatter on the sand;
Vain is your toil—alas! your task forego,
The ox shall never plough the land you sow;
A Grecian heifer comes, who will destroy,
In one prodigious ruin, *thee* and *Troy!*
Forbid it Jö!—ah! his sails appear,
Ye guardian gods, if Illion e'er was dear,
Now hurl your bolts her tott'ring tow'rs to save,
And plunge the fatal vessel in the wave;
Ah! should he ever gain the Phrygian shore,
The sea-green wave will blush with Trojan gore."

CONCLUSION.

By these wild ravings ev'ry one dismay'd,
Swift from the palace tore the shrieking maid.
Too true a prophet she to me has prov'd,
A foreign heifer crops the plains I lov'd;
Whate'er her beauty, still her heart is base,
She quits her gods, her husband, and her race.
First Theseus, if I not mistake the name,
Enjoy'd her person with a lawless flame;
From his unworthy love for once preserv'd,
To added crimes her beauty was reserv'd;
If you demand whence I the secret drew,
Love can pierce all—and do not I love you?
Perhaps you'll say, 'twas violence and force,
Betray'd her youth to such a guilty course:—
She, who so often to such force gives way,
Yields up herself at length a *willing prey;*
Oenone, wretched, must her sorrows prove,
A chaste sad wife to an inconstant love.
But that I dote, I glory in the chain,
By your own laws I might my freedom gain;
The nimble-footed satyrs seek my love,
In woodlands hid I from their vows remove;
The horned Faunus, wreathed with the vine,
Bids echoing Ida with his passion join;
Apollo too, great Illion's lofty sire,
Strikes strains of love upon his golden lyre;
He first pursu'd me in the mazy chase,
And forc'd me shrieking to a god's embrace;
His heavenly face, with furious hand, I scarr'd,
Tore his bright locks as to the last I warr'd.
Not for the price of violated fame,
A base reward of lucre did I claim.
Sordid the wretch who has her honor sold,
For gewgaw trinkets, or for barren gold;
He held me worthy of a nobler dow'r,
And gave the art of medicine to my pow'r;
Whatever herb, or flower that gently blooms,
And sheds Hygeia's blessings, Health's perfumes,
I know to trace.—But yet, alas, how vain
Is boasted science to relieve my pain!
Skill'd as I am, no wisdom can relieve,
By my own knowledge I myself deceive.
Apollo once by Jove's red thunder hurl'd,
Fed flocks and herds upon the lower world:
There in a shepherd's simple form he came,
And from these eyes he caught a guilty flame:
But, ah! the health which Flora or the Pow'rs,
Who deck the morn with dew-bespangl'd flow'rs:
What from a god I never could receive,
That health, that happiness, 'tis *thine* to give;
You *can*, you *will*, I claim thee by desert,
Have pity on a woman's broken heart!
No gore-dy'd spears in Grecian's hands I bring,
With thee, my love, I pass'd youth's early spring,
With thee I wish to heave my latest sigh,
Content with thee to *live*, or with thee DIE.

THE BROKEN-EYED NEEDLE.

ADIEU my friend, thy work is done,
The rising nor the setting sun
No more shall hail thy cheerful task,
Thy race is run, thy pleasure past;
Thy beauteous form and lustre bright,
No more will cheer my aching sight;
No more thou'lt lead, with wanton ease,
The varied silk, the sight to please,
Or trace the boundaries of the earth,
Or give the lovely blossom birth;
The rent may now for thee remain,
And Strephon sigh for shirts in vain.
But I must now a changeling be,
Prefer another now to thee;
Alas! thy usefulness is o'er,
'Tis idle to lament thee more.—
Oh, no! by generous pity led,
Though lost my eye, pray give a head,*
Companion still of all thy care
I'll pin thy work with neatest air,
Nor envious for jealous rest,
Tho' others, by thy fingers prest,
Perform the task that erst was mine
When whole and brilliant I was thine.

CELIA.

* Alluding to the custom of putting sealing-wax heads to broken-eyed needles.

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PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. SAMUEL BENTHAM'S, (HAMPSTEAD,) *for an Invention for a secure and economical Mode of laying Foundations, applicable to the Projection of Wharfs and Piers into deep Water.*

THE specification containing the principles on which this invention is founded, is very long, and cannot readily be abridged into the space that is allotted to it in our publication. We shall, however, attempt such an outline as will furnish the reader with sufficient information, as to the manner in which the operation is performed.

Mr. Bentham combines, above ground or water, stone, brick, or other artificially composed materials, into a number of distinct masses, or into one entire mass which shall constitute the foundation or lower part of the structure. This mass is to be placed in the required situation, without clearing away the water or ground, and without the use of cassoon or dam, and is then to be pressed down with such a degree of force, as shall be deemed sufficient to prevent the farther injurious yielding of the ground, when the superstructure shall be built up and applied to use.

In describing the method of making a wharf-wall, at a certain depth under water, that shall bear any weight it may be required to sustain, we are told that the first thing will be to ascertain, by a probe or otherwise, to what depth the ground will be penetrated by a known weight pressing upon it. The spot is next to be levelled, either by digging with a machine adapted to the purpose, or raising the lower parts by means of shingle, stones, cement, &c. to the same level with the highest. Next let hollow masses be prepared on a platform, with brick, Roman cement, &c. and made water-tight, where they are to remain till the sides and bottom be indurated; these are to be floated over the spot where the foundation is to be made, built to a certain height, viz. several feet above low-water mark, and the lower parts are to be strengthened with shingle, rubble, &c. mixed with mortar or lime; after which, the water is to be let in, and the whole sunk to the foundation. A vessel is now to be prepared, the weight of which, with the lading, is to be greater than the supposed weight of the additional superstructure; and at the time of high water, it is to be floated over the mass already sunk, and kept in the same position till the water subsides, when it will rest on the mass, and will, by its pressure, force the foundation as low as is necessary: the same is to be done with regard to all the masses intended as the foundation. These, when placed contiguous to one another, in a proper direction, may be pressed down, and, when pressed down, may be connected before the superstructure is proceeded with; and, in some cases, it may be expedient to make these masses no larger than piles of wood. To this specification are attached several drawings, as a section and plan of a foundation mass of brickwork, for a wharf-wall in deep water: a section of a mass of brickwork to form part of an embankment, and at the same time to serve other purposes of an ordinary building, part of which shews the superstructure, and the parts gradually added to the bottom to strengthen them, as the superstructure advances. There are also figures of a section, and plan of a cylindrical mass of masonry, or brick-work, applicable for the foundation of a break-water and other purposes, and other drawings.

MR. WILLIAM GOOD'S, (LONDON,) *for an Improvement in Valves, for various Purposes.*

In the specification now before us, we have a drawing that represents a tube, or pipe, proceeding from any vessel containing water, &c. and another shewing a nozle, or pipe, affixed to it: and these two pieces in combination constitute the shell, or external part of an apparatus, formed to serve the purpose of a cock. There is a spindle valve fitted (by grinding) to the mouth, and capable of being lifted by a lever, and which moves on a centre, or axis, by means of an external piece, or handle. There is likewise an upright pin, which, being fixed, serves to guide the valve up and down, in a vertical direction, and prevents its tilting to one side, at the same time that the upper part prevents it from removing too far from its seat. Valves, made on this principle, are applicable not only to cocks

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cocks for drawing off water on the smaller scale, but may be introduced upon a still larger, in all kinds of public water-works. The valve may be made to remain permanently open, or permanently shut, at pleasure; by making the upright pin, already described, move stiff by a spring binding: and when the apparatus is intended to regulate the filling of any vessel with water, a float may be attached to the pin or axis, by means of a lever, which shall descend by its weight, when the vessel is partly or wholly empty, and rise by its floatage, when the vessel shall be duly filled, and shall by that means produce the effect of a ball-cock, but with greater speed and certainty than can be obtained by that instrument.

This valve, we are told, by the patentee, may be adapted to any purpose; and, as the construction is simple, and the friction trifling, it is not liable to leak, nor to get out of repair, by many years use. As it requires some force to open these valves, it is not possible, through carelessness, to leave them in a state for the liquor to run out, the weight of the valve itself causes it to fall, and close the aperture the moment the hand is removed which kept it open.

MR. RALPH SUTTON'S, (BIRMINGHAM,) *for an improved Self-acting Curtain, or Window-blind Rack.*

The cord in this, as in common blinds, passes over the blind at one end, and under a pulley-box at the other; but the pulley-box is moveable, and, by its being raised, or depressed, the said cord is kept to a due degree of tension. The effect is obtained by means of a spiral, or worm-spring, of hardened steel wire, one end of which is attached to the outward and fixed box, and the other to the moveable pulley-box, which slides in just proportion to the compression or expansion of the spring. The action is thus described: the cord being of such a length as when passed over the pulley of the roller-blind, and under the pulley-box, to compress the spring, the elasticity, or re-action of the latter, will necessarily keep the cord tight, and of course the blind at any degree of suspension that may be desired.

Another method is, by making the cord pass under a pulley, secured in front by an ornamental rose, attached to a moveable tube, which plays in the outward box; and, the spring having one end inserted in its lower extremity, and the other loose, coils round this tube, and, being compressed by the motion of the rose upwards, against the under side of the top of the outer box, acts in a way similar to that already described. The advantage of this method, to the preceding, is this, that the cord may remain over the pulley of the roller-blind, and be removed from, and re-placed on, the pulley of the rose, without being severed; and the spring being enclosed in the outward box, is secured from accident. Mr. S. says, "the forms, sizes, and materials, of these racks, may be varied at pleasure, but I claim the exclusive privilege of manufacturing all curtain or window-blinds; racks, of whatever shape, dimensions, or materials, which must act by means of a spiral, or worm-spring.

MR. JOHN CRAIGIE'S, (CRAVEN-STREET, LONDON,) *for Improvements on Carriages, by which Friction may be saved, Labour facilitated, and Safety obtained.*

The principle of the improvement proposed by this patent invention, consists in making the load a live, instead of a dead weight: and the object is obtained, by placing transversely braces of leather, or other flexible materials, so as to support any load, or pressure, that can be required; by these, the load is to be so suspended, as will give temporary way on any impediment to the motion of the carriage, and thereby operate in the nature of a spring, while the centre of gravity, moving forwards, there will be a propelling power in the load.

The advantages of springs are well known; but they are expensive, liable to accidents, and cannot be used for very heavy loads. The patentee assumes, that his improvements will be found to possess the advantages, without the inconveniences, of springs. Peculiar advantage will be derived from them on two-wheel carriages; at present, whether on springs or without, in two-wheel carriages in ascending a hill, the centre of gravity is thrown back, by which a part of the weight is taken off the horses back, at the very time when it would be more favourable to his draught to have it on: In coming down a hill, an additional load is thrown upon the horse, when most injurious.

MR. JOSEPH BAKER'S, (CUCKFIELD, SUSSEX,) *for kneading Dough, by means of Machinery.*

The principle of the invention for kneading dough, is to amalgamate flour,

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or

or meal, or pulse, of any kind, with water, in a circular trough, having an upright shaft, turning on a pivot, fixed in the centre of the machine, so that the dough, placed in such trough, may be kneaded by a stone or iron roller, on its edge, passing over it in a rotary motion, being fixed at a due distance by an horizontal bar, or axle, to the shaft, which is to be turned by means of one or more other horizontal bars, likewise fixed thereto, and worked like a capstan, by a proportionate power, such horizontal bars having small shares fixed to them, so as to run in the trough, and, acting like a plough, cause the dough to present fresh surfaces for each successive revolution. The kneading machine may be made in metal of any kind, or wood of any kind, or thin compositions or combinations. Mr. Baker thinks the preferable way would be, to make the foundation of brick or stone: to make the trough of stone or iron: to make the upright shaft of wood, crampt with iron, and the steps in which the iron pivots are, of flint or metal, and the shares of iron. The patentee expects, that this mode of kneading dough, will do away the present method of hand-working, which is imperfect and expensive; and may be the means of abolishing the more general and filthy practice of kneading by treading with the feet, where the business of baking is carried on to any considerable extent.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

DR. DAVY delivered his SECOND lecture on Saturday, Feb. the 1st.* He offered some general views concerning the different modifications of matter, and the active powers engaged in the production of the phenomena of nature and of art; he then directed the attention of his audience to heat, or calorific expansion. He considered its important and diversified agencies in the economy of things; and, after an elaborate discussion concerning the mechanical and chemical hypotheses relative to the nature of heat, he concluded by defining the limits of our knowledge on the subject.

The expansive energy, or power of repulsion producing heat; and attraction, which is either gravitative, chemical, or electrical, being one of the active powers belonging to matter, which cannot be separated from it—matter itself may be considered as inert, and all the harmonious arrangements in the heavens and the earth may be regarded as flowing from one primary cause, which, as it is intelligent, says Dr. Davy, must be divine.

The Professor entered into particular details relative to the effects of heat, its importance, and the laws of its operations. The law of expansion is connected with the equalization of the temperature of the globe, the production of winds, and the preservation of animal and vegetable life. He particularly pointed out its application to the ventilation of mines, and the heating and ventilating of rooms. He exhibited a model, illustrating the manner by which the House of Lords is ventilated and warmed, after a new plan proposed by himself. All the air deteriorated by respiration or combustion in the house, finds a ready exit by means of three copper pipes carried to the roof, and ultimately meeting in a single pipe; the circulation of the air is assisted by a furnace, and, by means of ventilators below, there is a constant supply of fresh air. Such a plan, Mr. Davy conceives, might be adopted in large drawing-rooms, or in crowded assemblies, with excellent effect, and at a trifling expence.

The formation of elastic fluids, arising from the decomposition of vegetable and animal matters, proceeds very slowly under pressure: in illustrating this principle, Dr. Davy referred to the method lately adopted by M. Appert for preserving meat or vegetables, which consists of enclosing them in close tin-plate vessels, excluded from the contact of air. Putrefaction cannot proceed unless aëriform fluids escape. Dr. Davy conceives that this method may be improved by using stronger vessels, and compressing into them a quantity of fixed air, which, by its pressure and chemical properties, would prevent decomposition.

In illustrating the effects of combus-

* The first lecture was noticed in our last Magazine.

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tion, Dr. Davy noticed some recent experiments made by Count Rumford, who conceives that the light emitted is proportional to the heat of the flame, and that it may be greatly increased by bringing several parallel wicks near each other. A model of what the Count calls a polyflame light was exhibited. It had four wicks, and the Count states, that a lamp of this kind, when properly constructed, will afford as much light as 50 wax candles.

Dr. Davy concluded his lecture by explaining the phenomena of heat on the mechanical hypothesis of its being a vibratory motion of the particles of bodies; and accounted for latent heat, when solids are converted into fluids, by supposing that the motion is employed to make the particles revolve round their axis. He offered this view merely for the purpose of comparison with the idea of a specific fluid, the existence of which had often been too confidently advanced by some philosophers. On such a subject it was proper to doubt. The facts of science should be kept perfectly distinct from the hypothetical opinions advanced to explain them.

"The truly philosophical inquirer into nature," says Dr. Davy, "will not consider it as a disgrace that he is unable to explain every thing. He will feel that truth is more promoted by the minute and accurate examination of a few objects, than by any premature attempts to form grand and universal theories."

Dr. Davy delivered his THIRD lecture on Saturday, Feb. 8, (it was upon chemical attraction,) After stating that the most important phenomena of chemical change depend upon the operation of chemical attraction, and on the agencies of heat, the Professor said it would be necessary to enter into a discussion of the laws of attraction, and to illustrate them by experiments. This discussion, he said, might appear minute and tedious; but it was essential, as the subject was the scaffolding by which the edifice of chemical philosophy was to be erected; and it should therefore be constructed with care. Dr. Davy mentioned, that chemical attraction was the power by which different bodies unite with each other, and form new and different substances; that some bodies possess no chemical attraction, and others exert it with different degrees of force; which he illustrated by experiments. He said, the law of combination, or the union by chemical attraction, applied to all the different ponderable forms of matter; fluids not only produce solid matter, but sometimes likewise gaseous matter; and gases are condensed into fluids or solids; he instanced the combination of aquafortis, or nitric acid, with alcohol; also olefiant gas and chlorine; likewise sulphureous acid gas with ammonia; and proved, that, as their forms and properties were visibly changed, so likewise were their other sensible qualities. He next referred to his introductory lecture, in which he mentioned that bodies which attract each other unite in definite proportions. This law, said the Professor, is perhaps the most important of our science, and admits of elucidation by a number of experiments. He showed the combinations of barytes and sulphuric acid, chlorine and hydrogen, hydrogen and oxygen: they always unite in definite proportions. Dr. Davy showed also some experiments on the combination of muriatic acid gas with ammonia. This experiment, he said, was mentioned lately, in a monthly publication, by Mr. Murray, to prove the presence of water in muriatic acid gas; but the Professor clearly proved, that the presence of water was owing to the hygrometric qualities of salt, which, when exposed to the atmosphere for an instant, absorbs moisture directly; and he showed an experiment, in which, when muriatic gas and ammonia were combined out of the atmosphere and heated, not an atom of water could be procured from them. Nature acts by this fixed and immutable law; and her arrangements, said he, however diversified, follow a certain order; the circumstances of crystallization and definite proportion form the alphabet by which her chemical language is to be deciphered; and it is not composed of numerous hieroglyphics, but of a few simple characters. Dr. Davy said, that, when two bodies combine in more than one proportion, still their proportions are definite; that the second proportion is always a multiple or a divisor of the first; he instanced mercury, which combines with two proportions of oxygen, the second oxide contains double the quantity of oxygen of the first; also fluoric acid, which combines with ammonia in two proportions, viz. one in volume, and two in volume; so that the first contains half as much alkali as the second: also Dr. Wollaston's experiment of equal weights of carbonate of potash, one fused, the other in its common state; the one containing exactly

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actly half as much gas as the other. He said it was in consequence of these circumstances, that whenever compounds decompose each other by double affinity or double attraction, there is always merely a new arrangement of their elements, and none of the substances are found either in excess or deficiency: he instanced the salt called nitrate of barytes, which, when mixed with an equal weight of that called sulphate of potash, the potash unites to the nitric acid, and the barytes to the sulphuric acid, and the results are neutral as before. It is, said Dr. Davy, in consequence of this simple law, that, whenever one body precipitates another from its solution, the same quantity of one always precipitates the same quantity of the other; and hence the different chemical elements may be expressed by numbers, and all their combinations be represented by the simple addition of those numbers. Some of those principles, said he, may appear abstruse; but, if the proportions be considered as uniform parts, there can be no difficulty in understanding the doctrine. On this part of the science, said the Professor, it is necessary to gain distinct ideas; the doctrines of chemical affinity become the instruments for comparing the results of our experiments, and their deviation from, or coincidence with, the law of proportion are the tests of their accuracy or imperfection. These doctrines, said he, are capable of being made the guides both to the practical and philosophical chemist; they teach the artist or manufacturer what proportions of substances are necessary for his combinations, and enable him to pursue new principles with precision and certainty.

Dr. Davy delivered his FOURTH lecture on Saturday, Feb. 15th. He considered and illustrated the principles of electrical science, as developed by the various combinations of human ingenuity, and exhibited in the phenomena taking place in the external world.

Dr. Davy described the different modes in which electricity is excited, by the contact of bodies, by friction, by heat and changes of their form; and this property seems to belong to all material substances.

In the mineral kingdom there are several stones which exhibit electrical effects by being heated, as the tourmaline, boracite, &c. Dry vegetable substances and most crystallized bodies produce these phenomena by friction, and the metals by contact. Thus zinc made to touch mercury becomes positive, the mercury is negative. The case is the same with other metals, as gold and mercury, copper and mercury, &c. Even fluids and metals produce similar effects, as in the case of liver of sulphur and copper.

The electrical effects produced by the contact of different metals are less obvious than those connected with luminous appearances; but they may be perceived by the sensations, or by the effects produced on the limbs of cold-blooded animals recently deprived of life, as in the celebrated experiment of Galvani, who conceived that the effect was produced by a specific subtile fluid; but the genius of Volta, said Dr. Davy, proved that it was electrical, and gave the demonstration of its principles in one of the noblest inventions ever produced by human sagacity.

"Very slight circumstances," said the Professor, "are sufficient to develope these important powers of matter, and they must be continually in operation in external nature; their grandeur and sublimity are exhibited in the thunder-storm; and, in their more tranquil agencies, they minister to the order of the terrestrial system, and perform slowly and silently important functions in the economy of things."

Electricity, by influence or induction, is different for different substances; and the phenomena of electricity, by influence, exhibit the difference between conductors, imperfect conductors, and non-conductors. It is also on the principle of induction, combined in some cases with that of primary excitation, that the powers of the instruments for accumulating electricity depend, as in the Leyden jar and Voltaic apparatus.

Dr. Davy exhibited the powers of the Voltaic instrument by some brilliant experiments; medals were fused upon the surface of water and oil of turpentine, and burnt in contact with them. He stated that the maximum of heat was at the positive electrical surface; and he exhibited an experiment in which, though the most brilliant light was at the negative surface, yet the ignition was infinitely greater at the positive.

The Professor pointed out the analogy between the Voltaic battery and the organs of the torpedo and gymnotus. "These mean animals," said he, "in the bosom of the waters, are found armed with the power that produces lightning and

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and thunder. The more the resources of art are extended, the more analogies to them are found in nature, which offers, as it were, the archetypes of even our happiest and most extraordinary invention."

In speaking of lightning, the professor said, that rods intended to preserve buildings from its effects should be at least half an inch thick, and coated at top and bottom with platina, to prevent the effects of the weather. They should also terminate, if possible, in a moist stratum of earth.

In considering the applications of electrical science to explain natural phenomena, Dr. Davy said, that the brilliant and astonishing discoveries made known in this science in the middle of last century, attracted the attention of speculative as well as of experimental philosophers; and attempts were made to explain all the great and extraordinary phenomena of nature by electrical agencies. "New principles," said he, "when first discovered, are always extended too far; the imagination, like the eye, is dazzled by noble and brilliant lights, and time is required before objects are seen in their true relations or proper colours."

Dr. Davy's FIFTH lecture was delivered on Saturday, February the 22d. He illustrated the laws of electricity by the great Voltaic battery, consisting of two thousand double plates of copper and zinc, of four inches square. He showed the identity of Voltaic and common electricity, and exhibited the decomposing agencies of the battery in a series of beautiful and impressive experiments, many of which were of a novel kind.

The identity of Voltaic and common electricity is demonstrated by the spark, the effects produced on the instruments employed for exibiting electrical phenomena, as electrometers, the electrical battery, and on the organs of sensation. When bodies are similarly electrified by Voltaic as by common electricity, they repel each other; but when dissimilarly, they attract each other. The electrical battery was charged, and produced a spark by a single contact from the Voltaic instrument. The more the powers of the Voltaic battery are investigated, the more correct the original views of Volta appear concerning the identity of Voltaic and common electricity. Dr. Davy could not avoid reprobating the use of the terms *Galvanic* batteries and *Galvanic* electricity. Galvani was only the accidental discoverer of an important fact. Volta ascertained the true cause of the phenomena, and the merit of correct views and of sagacity peculiarly belongs to him. "Where the names of men are to be connected with science," says Dr. Davy, "truth should be rigorously attended to. Almost the only reward offered in these times to scientific excellence, is fame; and philosophical men should award it with the same justice to the living as to the dead."

Dr. Davy distinguished the chemical agencies of the battery into two kinds, into decompositions by ignition, and polar decompositions. The former are exhibited when compound gases, fluids, or solids, are submitted to the agency of the fire excited by electricity. The latter, when alkaline, earthy, or metallic combinations in a fluid state, or moistened with water, are acted on by the battery. Dr. Davy illustrated these different decompositions by appropriate experiments. Sulphurated hydrogen and olefiant gas, were decomposed in glass globes by the contact of charcoal. These experiments were novel and impressive, especially that on sulphurated hydrogen gas—the sulphur was precipitated in the form of a dense white cloud.

Dr. Davy decomposed soluble and insoluble compounds, as nitre, sulphate of barytes, &c. and in all decompositions he found that alkalies, metals, metallic oxides, and hydrogen, were uniformly attracted by the negative surface, and repelled by the positive surface; and that acids, oxygen, and chlorine, were uniformly attracted by the positive, and repelled by the negative surface. It was in consequence of the discovery of this law of decomposition, that Dr. Davy decompounded the fixed alkalies, the earths, &c.

Dr. Davy explained the transfer, or passage of an acid through intervening alkali, or *vice versa*. In such cases, the usual operation of chemical affinity appears to be suspended or destroyed by the agencies of Voltaic electricity. Dr. Davy pointed out the application of the chemical polar agencies of electricity, to obtain alkali from the decomposition of neutral salts.

In illustrating the fusing powers of the battery, the professor stated, that the German philosophers were said to have converted charcoal into a substance analogous to diamond, by a powerful combination. The only effect which he had

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had been able to witness in trials of this kind, was, that the charcoal became harder at the points of contact. He exhibited an experiment in which very fine points of charcoal were electrized in chlorine gas, but there appeared to be no indications of fusion.

Electrical decompositions and combinations, there is great reason to believe, are constantly taking place in the bosom of the earth, and on its surface; and many of those phenomena, says Dr. Davy, which are attributed by contending theorists, either to the effects of water or fire, may possibly be owing to more refined agencies operating in the course of ages, and producing effects scarcely perceptible in the short period allotted to human observation.

The surface of the globe must be influenced by the electrical changes which occur in the atmosphere, and they may act an important part in the formation and renovation of soils.

To some, says Dr. Davy, these circumstances may appear too minute to be dwelt upon; but nothing which marks intelligence in the œconomy of Nature, he said, should be passed over without notice. We recognise, with feelings of pleasure, the combinations of ingenuity in human inventions; and surely the grand arrangements of Nature are worthy of our contemplation; and if we can feel sentiments of respect and obligation to the contrivers of artificial machinery, limited in purpose, feeble in effect, we cannot refuse the higher tribute of gratitude and devotion to the Author of the mechanism of the universe, where the scheme is designed by infinite wisdom and goodness, and executed by infinite power.

Dr. Davy stated, that the chemical attractions of bodies are nearly related to their electrical polarities; the chemical agents which act most powerfully on each other, produce the most striking electrical phenomena. The powers of all Voltaic combinations appear to be, in some measure, proportional to the chemical attractions of the acting bodies.

Dr. Davy stated, that he had been misunderstood, relative to the ideas he formerly advanced concerning electrical and chemical attractions. He did not say that chemical attractions were produced by electrical attractions, or *vice versa*. He conceived, that they may be different exhibitions of the same powers of matter, in one case acting upon particles, and in the other upon masses.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE have at various times felt it our bounden duty to guard our readers against surrendering their judgments to the partial and corrupt decrees of anonymous Reviews, which, under the abused name of criticism, seek to influence public opinion in regard to new books; and we have satisfied many thinking persons, that these trading critics are commonly actuated by the basest passions, and are unworthy of any respect or attention. The justice of our strictures has, we believe, been so generally felt, particularly by authors and persons acquainted with the business of the press, that, for some years past, the monthly Critical Journals have been declining in credit and circulation, and the sinistrous practice of quoting Reviews for characters of books, has in consequence been discontinued, except by the veriest quacks in literature. Traders in criticism, and critics by profession, were not, however, to be easily driven from an employment, in which concealment covered their turpitude, and which afforded periodical remuneration for their industry; the success, therefore, of one bold speculation, has led to the projection of a new race of *quarterly* Reviews, which have not even the claim of utility possessed by the monthly Critics in noticing a majority of new books, and which have the same imperfection of being *anonymous*, and consequently of being devoid of character or authority. As these anonymous writers are bound by no respect for truth or decency, and tend to blight genius and sink all literature to their own mediocrity, it appears to be necessary to repeat, to their deluded readers and patrons, that bold assertions and dogmatical language do not constitute learning; and that liberal, correct, and enlarged views of science and literature, are not to be acquired by perusing the mis-statements, mis-

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mis-quotations, and partial reasonings, with which these anonymous publications are filled.

Mr. James Forbes, F.R.S. &c. &c. has in the press, and nearly completed, a work upon the general, moral, and natural History, of a considerable Part of India, where he resided many years; with opportunities of acquiring information, seldom obtained by Europeans. Numerous admirable engravings, from his original drawings, some of them, coloured by artists of the first eminence, will illustrate the subjects of antiquities, ruins, public buildings, topography, natural history, arts, costume of the natives, &c. &c.

Professor Stewart, of the East India Company's College, has in hand a History of the Kingdom of Bengal, from the earliest Periods of (authentic) Antiquity, to the Conquest of that Country by the English, in 1757. This work will form a companion to Dow's History of Hindoostan, and Scott's History of the Dekhan; but, instead of being the translation of one author, will be a compilation from several, whose works will be carefully collated with each other, and will comprise the events of many more years than have been elucidated by any one historian. The very extensive collection of Persian manuscripts, lately purchased by the East India Company, for their library in Leadenhall-street, in addition to those brought from Seringapatam, has given access to many volumes which were formerly scarcely known to Europeans.

Dr. Davy has in the press, a volume of the Elements of Chemistry.

Miss Maria Edgeworth has in the press, a fourth and fifth volume of Tales of Fashionable Life.

Sea-Water Baths, and an Infirmary, are proposed to be established in the vicinity of London. Pipes, forming a main, are to be laid from the coast of Essex to Copenhagen-fields, or some such elevated and eligible situation; where a reservoir, covering several acres of land, will be formed; into which, by means of a powerful steam-engine, a constant supply of sea-water will be continually kept flowing. It is also proposed to connect with this establishment, every species of warm, cold, shower, and vapour baths; and the spacious grounds, which will include a botanic garden, are to be laid out in tasteful walks, shrubberies, and lawns, forming splendid promenades, uniting an elegant resort, conducive equally to the purposes of health and rational amusement. A laboratory for preparing artificial mineral waters, and the gases used in pneumatic medicine, with apparatus for inhaling the same, will also be provided. A large and commodious hotel, judiciously fitted up with numerous apartments, as well as other buildings for libraries, &c. such as are deemed requisite at other bathing-places, will form a part of this establishment; and it is intended that the whole shall be under the direction of a committee.

A translation is arrived of the Voyage round the World, in the years 1803, 4, 5, and 6, by command of his Imperial Majesty Alexander I. in the ships Nadesha and Neva, under the command of Captain Von Krusenstern; by R. B. Hoppner, esq. in one volume, quarto, with charts, plates, &c.

The Author of the Curiosities of Literature announces Calamities of Authors; including some inquiries respecting their moral and literary characters.

Mr. Galt, who lately published part of his Travels, has in the press a work, on the Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey; which will be published in the course of next month. Besides the ecclesiastical and political transactions of Popes Julius II. Leo X. Adrian VI. and Clement VII. Mr. Galt gives occasional sketches of the state of English literature, at that period; and of the opinions then held by the people on Astrology, &c. In the appendix will be introduced several original documents and private letters, written by Henry VIII. Francis I. Charles V. Mary Queen of France; and other persons of eminence in that age.

Dr. Stokes of Chesterfield, has just finished, in 4 volumes, his Botanical Materia Medica.

Dr. Crombie's work on Latin Synonyms is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. T. W. Williams is preparing, and will publish at the close of the present session of Parliament, a new work in one large 8vo. volume, on the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and on the Duty and Powers of Parish Officers. This publication has, he conceives, become absolutely necessary, from the circumstance of a mutilated edition of his original book, on the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, having been recently printed and published without his knowledge or consent.

A British Cabinet Bible will be published in the course of a few months, embellished

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embellished with engravings from drawings by R. Westall, esq. R.A.

Mr. Hooker's expected work on the British Jungermanniæ, containing coloured figures, with descriptions of this most beautiful, but neglected branch of British botany, is about to appear immediately in Monthly Numbers, the first of which will be published on the first of May.

A valuable and simple process has lately been discovered by Edward Howard, esq. F.R.S. for refining sugar, which promises to be of great advantage. The following is an outline of the process. "Take brown sugar, sift it through a coarse sieve, then put it lightly into any conical vessel having holes at the bottom (like a coffee machine). Then mix some brown sugar with white syrup, that is, syrup of refined sugar, to the consistency of batter or thick cream, and pour it gently on the top of the sugar in the vessel till the surface be covered. The syrup will soon begin to percolate, and leave the surface in a state which will allow more syrup to be poured upon it, which is to be done carefully. The treacle will be found to come out at the bottom, having left the whole mass perfectly white. The first droppings are to be kept apart, as the last will serve to begin another operation. The sugar is now in a pure state, except as to its containing insoluble matter, which may of course be separated by solution in water.—The clarification is to be performed by the best pipe-clay and fuller's-earth, and the addition of neutral alum, if lime be previously contained therein; the whole to be agitated together; and, if expedition be required, it should be heated to the boiling point: the fæculencies will then subside. The brown syrup may also be much improved by means of tannin and the above earths. To make the sugar into snow-white powder, it is also necessary to evaporate the clarified solution to dryness on a water-bath. To make loaves, the common methods may be resorted to, or the syrup drawn off by exhaustion, or small grains may be made according to M. Du Trone's process, *with much water*, and these grains may be cemented by hot concentrated syrup."

Mr. Bakewell's evening course of lectures on Geology, at the Russel Institution, was so well received, that he has been induced to undertake a morning course of ten lectures on the natural History of the Earth, designed to illustrate what is known of the structure of the globe, the great changes which the surface has undergone by the agency of the ocean and subterranean fires, the classification of minerals, and the laws of crystallization. He has thought proper to notice with distinction the new Theory published in our last Number.

Mr. Clarkson has lately delivered a course of lectures to the *London Philosophical Society*, on the Pyramids of Egypt; the first object of which was to establish the point, that the pyramids were not sepulchres, but temples dedicated to the mysteries of Solar Fire. He brought together a mass of evidence from Arabian manuscripts, Coptic traditions, Hindoo analogies, Greek records, various etymologies, and logical deductions. It is impossible to follow him through all the various channels of his research: it is sufficient to say, that part of his lectures was occupied with proving that the pyramids were not sepulchres; and the remainder in arguing that the passages of those singular buildings were devoted to the mysteries of fire-worship. In pursuing the first of these divisions, he rests his conclusions on the following facts:—That the form of the pyramids was sacred and mysterious; and this he proves by the pyramidal stones sacred to the Sun, to Hermes, to the Paphian Venus, and, in modern times, to Bramha. He proceeds from this to trace the connection of this form with the geometrical philosophy of the Egyptians, which descended from them to the Platonists and Pythagoreans. If it be proved that the pyramids were not sepulchres, there appears to be no alternative but admitting that they were temples. But Mr. Clarkson is not satisfied with this position singly considered, and has therefore entered into a variety of evidence to prove that the passages afforded the original model of initiatory caverns. "It is sufficient for me to observe," says he, "that the room situated in the exact centre of the Pyramid of Cheops, as the Sun is situated in the centre of that starry system of which the pyramid is a symbol, must have been devoted to Osiris. Next, that the situation of the Sarcophagus, exactly placed on one of the foci of an ellipse, and formed of two exact cubes, both of which circumstances were symbols of the same meaning, was dedicated to the birth of Horus, or Light, one of the Gemini that sprung from the egg of Chaos. Now the Gemini were like the Cherubim, the two visible apparitions of the Triune Principle; for, according to Pausanias, the number of the Dioscuri originally corresponded with the Cabiri. And here I cannot but remark, that, according to

the Pythagoreans, in two minds, that is, Isis and Osiris, was contained the great generating Fountain of Souls, and that Light and Life sprung from their mystical marriage. Now the Demiurgic principles of nature were represented by cubic stones. Hence the cubic temple of Mecca, hence the cubic stone of Bubaste. The temple of Solomon was indeed built upon a similar model; it consisted of three exact cubes, two of which were visible, but one invisible."

A new military work is in the press, and will immediately be published, under the title of the "Local Militia Paymaster;" by Captain GEORGE THOMAS, of the third regiment of Royal Bucks Local Militia; to be handsomely printed on foolscap folio, and comprehending the most essential abstracts of the *new* Local Militia Law, together with tables of calculations for the non-training and training periods, pay and allowances for *all* ranks.

The whole of the proceedings in the case lately decided in the Court of King's Bench, between the Rev. Dr. POVAH and the BISHOP of LONDON, is in the press; from authentic documents, under the inspection of Dr. POVAH.

A History of the European Commerce with India; with a review of the arguments for and against the management of it by a chartered company, an appendix of authentic accounts, and a map, is preparing by Mr. MACPHERSON, author of the Annals of Commerce.

The Veteran Secretary to the Board of Agriculture has published a lecture on the husbandry of three celebrated British farmers, Messrs. Bakewell, Arbuthnot, and Duckett; which he delivered, on the 6th of June last, to the Board. Mr. Young, with his usual perspicuity and zeal, has depicted the advantages, and lamented the national injuries of neglecting such examples of productive husbandry, as the late great cattle-breeder, Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, and the great ploughmen and tillers, Mr. Arbuthnot, of Mitcham, Surrey, and Mr. Duckett, of Essex, whose farm was so often frequented by His Majesty.

Professor Jameson is printing a second edition of his System of Mineralogy, with numerous plates, illustrative of the various crystallizations that occur in the mineral kingdom, of the structure of the earth, and of the form and structure of the organic remains which it contains.

The piece of superfine navy-blue cloth, exhibited at the late Spring Cattle-Show, in London, of which so much notice was taken by eminent judges for its extraordinary merit, is probably the first which has been manufactured in Scotland, from pure Merino wool, grown in that country. It was the produce of a part of the best of Lord Somerville's celebrated flock, purchased by Dr. Morison, and sent to Larchgrove, near Edinburgh. The manufacturer of the cloth, to whom much credit is due, as he had no variety of fine fleeces from which to select, and was not at all aware of Dr. Morison's intention to exhibit the cloth, is Mr. Richard Lees, of Galashiells.

MALCOLM LAING, esq. M. P. is making great progress with his Merino and Merino-Cheviot flock, at Kirkwell, in Orkney.

Mr. MAXWELL proposes to publish the Aquatic Tourist, being a particular description of the towns, villages, country seats, places of amusement, antiquities, &c. from Westminster Bridge to Windsor.

Mr. Shoobert will publish, early in April, Mr. GRAHAM's Review of the Ecclesiastical Establishments in Europe.

On the first of May, it is proposed to publish the first number of a new quarterly publication, entitled "The Christian Philosopher," intended to promote the interests of religion and literature.

The First Part of THURSTON's and RHODES's Shakespeare will appear in April.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Chelsea, has issued proposals for publishing the History, Topography, and Antiquities, of Fulham, including the Hamlet of Hammersmith;—to be embellished with engravings of the churches, ancient monuments, and inscriptions; the Bishop's palace, and other ancient or interesting buildings.

Miss LINWOOD is preparing to add to her Gallery in Leicester Fields, a copy of that beautiful painting of Northcote's Hubert and Authur, from the Play of King John.

By the late improved regulations of admission into the British Museum, 29,000 persons have been admitted in a season, instead of 15,000, as before; and with liberty to remain in any of the rooms as long as they please.

Mr. BELLAMY has issued proposals for a New History of all Religions; with an Answer to Levi on the Prophecies.

The Burr-knot apple is cultivated in Westmoreland; and is so easily propagated,

pagated, that every fruit-grower raises them himself. The branch is cut off a little below the burr-knot, and set either in March or October. The month of October is the preferable season, if care is taken that the frost in winter does not force the settings out of the ground. But cuttings produce only small dwarf-trees. If standards are wanted, they should be grafted on free vigorous stocks, as other standard apple-trees are. The fruit is generally ripe in October; and is a middle-sized apple, if grown on a young thriving tree, either dwarf or standard; round in shape, and red on the side exposed to the sun. The pulp is free and mellow; the taste tart, but not too sharp; it bakes well; and will keep till March. There are also the spence-apple, the old English codling, and the Carlisle codling, which all have *burr-knots*, and may be raised in the same manner.

The following is a return of the number of persons charged with criminal offences, who were committed to the different gaols in England and Wales for trial, at the assizes and sessions held for the several counties and places therein, in the year 1811; and the total for seven years, from 1805 to 1811.

	1811.	Total in 7 yrs.
Committed for trial—Males	3,859	24,246
Females	1,478	2,699
Total	5,337	33,945
Convicted	3,165	20,147
Sentences, viz. Death	*494	*2,628
Transportation for Life	29	51
Transportation for 14 Years	34	258
Transportation for 7 Years	500	3,631
Imprisonment, and several-ly to be whipped, fined, pilloried, kept to hard labor, &c.	2,049	12,587
Whipping—and Fine	147	992
Acquitted	1,233	7,930
No bill found, and not prosecuted	940	5,868
Of whom were executed	39	393

In digging clay lately on the grounds of Mr. Hobson, of Hoxton, a large fossil horn was discovered, which measured nine feet two inches in length: it was of a semilunar form, tapering towards one end, and hollow for the greatest part of its length; its diameter at the greatest end was about eight inches.

The Mineral Spring lately discovered on the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, by Dr. Waterworth, has been analysed by Dr. Marcet. After a great number of experiments, the doctor ascertained that one pint of the water contained the following ingredients—

	Grains.	
Of carbonic acid gas three tenths of a cubic inch		
Sulphat of iron in the state of chrystallised green sulphat	41	4
Sulphat of alumen, a quantity of which, if brought to the state of chrystallised alum, would amount to	31	6
Sulphat of lime, dried at 160	10	1
Sulphat of magnesia, or Epsom salt chrystallised	3	6
Sulphat of soda or Glauber's salt	16	0
Muriat of soda or common salt chrystallised	4	0
Silica	0	7
	107	4

Mr. Williams, of Stationers' Court, proposes in future to publish a Monthly List of New Publications, and New Editions of Works on Theology, Morals, and Education.

A very useful work is about to be published, entitled "The Circle of the Mechanical Arts." It will contain treatises on the different mechanical arts, trades, and manufactures, written in a plain and familiar manner. A work of this description has long been wanted, as there is no book extant that contains a full description of the manual arts and trades. It will be comprised within the compass of one large volume, in quarto, with numerous plates.

The following is an account of an experiment lately made, in Hyde Park, to exemplify the useful and important inventions of Captain Manby:

1. To show that the operation of the invention for discharging guns without fire, was importantly applicable to the service of the navy; that the tube used was certain and instantaneous, and completely removed the accidents that so repeatedly occur in a naval action, from the powder which is spilt on the deck in priming the guns, and other casualties—no priming was here necessary—the uncertainty of locks was dispensed with, and the dangers attendant on matches entirely removed.

2. That this tube was divested of properties that would inflame spontaneously or by friction; yet it did not lose the intended properties of a common tube, but was, if possible, more susceptible to the application of fire.

3. Lighting

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3. Lighting a portfire for the service of the field, when, from the severities of storm, all matches were blown out, and consequently the artillery unserviceable. The portfire being previously primed, was, by the application of a fluid, instantaneously inflamed, though the fluid had no effect on the unprimed portfire, or upon gunpowder, which was attempted by the desire of His Royal Highness.

4. The manner of immediately lighting a slow match, supposing it should be blown out, and consequently the service deprived of the means of inflaming a portfire to discharge the artillery.

A common tube, as used in the service, was immersed in water (to suppose it affected by severe rain), which, when taken out, was attempted to be inflamed, but it was perfectly useless. Captain M. then produced one of his own, which, after having been kept under water for a considerable time, was put into the gun, with which it was immediately discharged. Similar experiments were then made with portfires, as used in the service; and these, being previously primed and prepared, were attended with the same success, proving the great advantages of this discovery. Capt. Manby's plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked men, by throwing a rope affixed to a ball from a howitzer, was then exemplified with the happiest effect.

A Journey into Albania, Roumelia, and other Provinces of Turkey, during 1809 and 1810, is announced, by J. C. Hobhouse.

Major Price's second volume of Memoirs of Mohamedan History are in the press.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published, translated from the Latin, the Doctrine of New Jerusalem respecting the Lord; containing, it is said, a full elucidation of the doctrine of the Trinity.

The Philosophy of Melancholy, a poem; and the Spirit of Fire, a mythological Ode, will speedily be published by Mr. T. L. Peacock.

A new edition of Lewis's "History of the Isle of Thanet," is in contemplation.

Dr. Busby's private Recitations, from his new Version of Lucretius, which last spring so highly gratified his distinguished and classical auditory, recommenced at the Doctor's residence, on the 18th of last month, and will be continued weekly, till the six books are recited, giving one book each evening.

The Rev. J. Joyce, author of Scientific Dialogues, is printing two volumes of Dialogues on the Microscope, uniform with that work.

At the sale of the library of Sir James Pulteney, bart. at Christie's, the Variorum Classics sold at sums unprecedented; and the rare volumes of the Delphin Classics fetched at the following prices.

Ciceronis Opera Philosophica, editio vera, purchased by Mr. Dibdin, for Earl Spencer - - -	59	6	0
Prudentius - - - - -	16	5	6
Statius - - - - -	54	12	0

Mr. J. S. Brown proposes to publish a Catalogue of Bishops, containing the succession of Archbishops and Bishops from the Revolution of 1688, to the present time.

Amidst the numerous establishments lately formed, having the same laudable object, the Suffolk Auxiliary Bible Society has been established with distinguished success, and nearly 2000l. was raised within a few days.

The Rev. Thomas Belsham is printing his Memoirs of the late excellent and Reverend Theophilus Lindsey.

Major Torrens, author of "the Economists Refuted," has in the press, "An analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Money and of Paper Currency."

The Rev. Mr. Maurice is preparing for the press, an Account of the Attempts of the Sacerdotal Tribe of India to invest their fabulous Deities and Heroes with the Honours and Attributes of the Christian Messiah.

A Grammar of the Æolo-Doric or Modern Greek Tongue, to which are added, Familiar Dialogues, a Chapter from the Vicar of Wakefield, with the modern Greek and English text opposite, and a copious vocabulary, will shortly be published, by John Jackson, esq.

Mr. D. Boileau, author of an Introduction to the Study of Political Economy, is engaged in translating, with notes, Ganilh's Inquiry into the various Systems of Political Economy, their advantages and disadvantages, and on the theory of national wealth.

Mr. Bowyer is about to publish twenty-four Views in 4to, illustrative of the Scriptures, from drawings by Luigi Mayer, made for Sir R. Ainslie.

Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, has in the press a curious and extensive work on Apoplexy, with plates illustrative of that disease.

The

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The Triumphs of Learning, a poem, will shortly be published, by M. SHULDER.

Mr. BISSET, of Birmingham, has recently fitted up a *Picture Gallery and Promenade Room*, at LEAMINGTON SPA, which will considerably add to the attractions of the place.

Mr. ELLIS, of the British Museum, has undertaken to superintend the Manuscript of BRAND's Popular Antiquities, which is printing as expeditiously as the nature of the work will allow.

Mr. JOHN ISAAC HAWKINS has already realised his theory, in building two hollow cylinders of brick-work for the Thames Archway Committee, upwards of eleven feet in diameter, and twenty-five feet long each, and in sinking them through thirty feet of water in the river Thames. These cylinders were under such perfect command, that, from a stage erected on the bed of the river, being supplied with suitable windlasses, pullies, ropes, &c. they were lowered, raised, or moved, in any lateral direction without difficulty.

The subjects for Sir WILLIAM BROWNE's gold medals for the present year are: For the *Greek Ode*,

———"Crimenque timenti
Sideris, et terris mutantem regna *Cometæ*."
LUCAN.

For the *Latin Ode*, "Honestæ Paupertatis Laus."

For the *Epigrams*,

"Miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit." HOR.

Dr. SMITH's prizes, for the best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were this year adjudged to Mr. Cornelius Neale, of St. John's, and Mr. J. W. Jordan, of Trinity.

The following extract from a book, printed in London, in 1666, entitled, "The Travels of Sig. Pierro della Valle, a noble Roman, into East India and Arabia Deserta," throws some light on the origin of that system of popular education which has lately made so much noise:—

From Ikeri, Nov 22, 1623.

"Ascending the Gauts of Hindoostan, near the western extremity, which he describes as superior to the Appenines of Italy, in natural beauties, he arrives at a fortress, sometimes called Gaticola, but now Gavarada Naghar; near which is a temple of Hamant. 'In the porch of the temple,' says he, 'I entertained myself beholding little boys learning arithmetic, after a strange manner, which I will here relate. They were four; and, having all taken the same lesson from the master, get that same by heart, and repeat likewise their former lessons, and not forget them; one of them singing musically with a certain continued tone (which hath the force of making a deep impression in the memory), recited part of the lesson; as, for example, one by itself makes one; and, whilst he was thus speaking, he writ down the same number, not with any kind of pen, nor on paper, but (not to spend paper in vain) with his finger on the ground, the pavement being for that purpose strewed all over with very fine sand; after the first had writ down what he sung, all the rest sung and writ down the same thing together. Then the first boy sung and writ down another part of the lesson; as, for example, two by itself make two, which all the rest repeated in the same manner, and so forward in order. When the pavement was full of figures, they put them out with the hand, and, if need were, strewed it with new sand from a little heap which they had before them, wherewith to write farther. And thus they did, as long as the exercise continued; in which manner, they told me, they learned to read and write without spoiling paper, pens, or ink, which certainly is a pretty way. I asked them, if they happened to forget or be mistaken in any part of the lesson, who corrected and taught them, they being all scholars, without the assistance of any master? they answered me, and said, true, that it was not possible for all four of them to forget or mistake in the same part, and that they thus exercised together, to the end that, if one happened to be out, the others might correct him. Indeed, a pretty easy and secure way of learning.'"

Sonnets and other Poetical Works of Alfieri, are preparing for publication, by M. Zotti.

The extensive plantations of liquorice, which almost entirely surround the town of Pontefract, have been long the subject of admiration. This plant is not cultivated extensively in any other part of Great Britain, except at Mitcham, in Surrey. The soil in which the liquorice is planted, is a deep sandy loam, which is trenched three feet, and well manured with good rotten stable-dung. The land is divided into beds about a yard wide, and is planted with stocks, in rows, in February and March. The young plants are kept clean by weeding and hand-hoeing. Cabbages are planted between the rows the first year, and a crop of onions is sown in the alley between the beds. The tops of the liquorice are cut every year. In three years the plant is fit for taking up, at which time the ground is trenched for the succeeding crop. It contains

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contains more saccharine matter than any other plant, and is extremely nutritive.

It is said that the number of persons that traverse the Strand in one day exceeds *three hundred thousand*. Persons stationed on Blackfriars' and Westminster bridges, by frequent and accurate counting, have ascertained that above *twenty-six thousand* people use the former, and *twenty thousand* the latter, bridge, every day, on an average.

The following is a list of the public houses and dram shops in the metropolis.

In the City of London - -	825
City and Liberty of Westminster -	997
Tower Hamlets - - -	1016
Lower Royalty - - -	43
Holborn Division - - -	759
Finsbury Division - - -	393
Kensington Division - - -	258
Southwark - - -	943
	5234
In the villages and places in the neighbourhood of town - - -	766
	6000

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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HINTS for the Formation of Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Consisting of Designs for Flower Gardens, Parterres, Shrubberies, Groves, Woods, Parks, &c. arranged in various styles of rural embellishment. Including improved Plans of Greenhouses, Conservatories, Stoves, and Kitchen Gardening; adapted to villas of moderate size, and ground from one perch to 100 acres in extent. Illustrated by plates. 4to. 2l. 2s.

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Designs for laying out Farms and Farm-Buildings in the Scotch Style, adapted to England; comprising an Account of the Introduction of the Berwickshire Husbandry into Middlesex and Oxfordshire; with Remarks on the Importance of this System to the general Improvement of Landed Property. By J. C. Loudon, illustrated by 40 plates. 4to. 5l. 5s.

Agricultural Memoirs, or History, of the Dishley System, in answer to Sir John Sebright. By John Hunt, esq. author of Historical Surgery, &c. &c. 5s.

A View of the Agriculture of Dumbarton, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. By Messrs. White and Macfarlane. 8vo. 9s.

ANTIQUITIES.

A Collation of an Indian Copy of the Hebrew Pentateuch, collected by the Rev. C. Buchanan, D.D. By Mr. Yeates. 4to. 9s. 6d.

Ames' Typographical Antiquities, or the History of Printing in England, Scotland, and Ireland, enlarged, with notes. By J. F. Dibdin. Vol. II. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, 10 volumes, 500 plates. Foolscap 8vo. 7l. 10s. in boards, with proof impressions of the plates. Demy 8vo. 12l. in boards.

Plan and Views of the Abbey Royal of St. Denys, the ancient Mausoleum of the Kings of France; with an Historical Account. In six plates. Imperial 4to., 16s. sewed. The plates engraved by B Howlet, from drawings by Major G. Anderson.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Memoirs of Adam Smith, L.L.D., of William Robertson, D.D., and of Thomas Reid, D.D. Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, now collected in one volume, with some additional notes by Dugald Stewart, esq. F. R. S. Edin. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

Funeral Orations in praise of Military Men, translated from the Greek of Thucydides, Plato, and Lysias; with explanatory notes, and some account of the authors. By the Rev. Thomas Broadhurst. 8vo. 15s.

An Analysis of the Genealogical History of the Family of Howard, with its Connections. 4s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

Cartes Mercantiles, Conocumientos, Protestos

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Superior Glory of the Second Temple. A Sermon preached at Lynn; Norfolk, January 5, 1812. By the Rev. J. Evans. 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Economical History of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland. By T. Walker. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Narrative of a Passage from the Island of Cape Breton across the Atlantic Ocean. By J. Luce. 2s. 6d.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

WE are glad to find, by a prospectus which has been handed to us since our last Number, that Messrs. Button and Whittaker are publishing a *second series* of the vocal works of Handel, arranged and furnished with a distinct *part* for the organ or piano-forte, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge, the able editor of the *first series*.

We have felt so uniformly satisfied with the taste and judgment evinced by Dr. Clarke, and the spirit and liberality displayed by the publishers, in the conduct of this ingenious and useful undertaking, that we must, in candour, say we are gratified to find that it has received a patronage that encourages its further prosecution, and determines the proprietors to *complete* their plan. The *second series* is to comprise every vocal composition most worthy the unbounded genius and extensive science of the greatest of musical composers, and the melodies of his Italian operas are to have their beauties enhanced by the combination of English words from the truly poetical pen of Mr. Campbell, author of the Pleasures of Hope, while the first English artists are to add the tribute of their talents in appropriate embellishments.

"La Parade," a Military Divertisement for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. P. King, esq. 2s. 6d.

Mr. King has exhibited, in "La Parade," some strong proofs of the fertility of his fancy as well as of the correctness of his judgment. The introductory movement is scientific and effective, the *Rondo Militaire* is sprightly and animated, and the choice of the fine march, "Let us take the Road," as a conclusion, is happily judicious.

A Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte, with an introductory Prelude by George Frederick Handel; dedicated to Miss Younger, Whitehaven, by Wm. Howgill. 5s.

This sonata, which is accompanied with *parts* for a flute and violoncello, after opening with a fine movement from Handel's lessons, presents us with an Adagio in three crotchets, followed by a lively movement in two crotches, leading us to the celebrated air of "Lindor," to which Mr. Howgill has subjoined thirteen variations. Taken in the aggregate, this publication, we must say, is honourable to Mr. H. both as a man of talent and a master. The compiled portion of the work is judiciously selected and ably arranged, and the original movements evince both invention and taste, and will not fail to reward the attention of every cultivated ear.

"O breathe once more soft southern Breeze," a Song, composed by T. Howell, of Bristol. The words by W. Reed, esq. 2s. 6d.

In the melody and bass of this song we find striking indications of a cultivated taste, as well as an acquaintance with the secrets of good composition. The words are comprised in three verses, and are written in a style that reflects much credit on Mr. Reed's poetical talents.

"Robin Adair," with Variations for the Piano-forte, Harp, and Flute. Composed and inscribed to the Right Honorable Countess Cosyngham, by J. Mazzinghi. 5s.

Mr. Mazzinghi's ingenuity has been forcibly displayed in the variations to this favorite air. They are well adapted to the instrument for which they are designed and happily diversified. The accompaniments are at once tasteful and ingenious, and the whole is worthy Mr. M.'s high professional character.

Von Esch's Turkish Divertisements, with the Introduction of Les Folies D'Espagne. Arranged by the Author as a Duet for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Miss Corea and Miss M. Corea. 5s.

These well-known movements are here given in a form that will afford no small gratification to the lovers of piano-forte duets. The arrangement of the *parts* is executed with all that judgment and attention to effect which we should ever expect from such a master as Mr. Von

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Esch, and all the effect designed is fully attained.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. W. Hawkins, by P. A. Kreuster. 4s.

This sonata, if not of the very first order, takes a respectable station among the piano-forte compositions of the day, and, in the points of novelty and connection of idea, and a well-chosen bass, will be certain of pleasing real judges.

Chimpanzee, a favourite Air. Composed by Mr. Davy, arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, and Flute, and dedicated to Lady Mary and Lady Louisa Forbes, by J. Gildon. 5s.

This pleasing little air, by the form in which Mr. Gildon has here presented it to the public, is rendered very interesting to piano-forte practitioners, and forms an exercise as pleasing to the ear as improving to the finger.

A Third Grand March for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to the Young Ladies at Miss Crairton and Miss Gibson's Boarding School, Great Baddow, Essex, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.

This march possesses much of the true military spirit, and the movement by which it is succeeded (suggested to the author, if we mistake not, by that which follows Cramer's March) is pleasant and attractive, and concludes the piece with an effect creditable to Mr. Holder's talents.

"Dear is the Blush of Vernal Morn," a duet for two voices, with an accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.

Dr. Clarke has composed this duet with much happiness of fancy and display of science. The melody is pleasing, the expression is as just as varied, and the *parts* are ably blended. The words are said to be translated from the Greek: we wish we knew by whom, that we might do justice to the true poetical talent which they display.

"The Rustic Maid," a Ballad. Composed by M. P. King, esq. 1s. 6d.

We cannot but profess ourselves greatly pleased with this little song. The melody is expressive and engaging, the piano-forte accompaniment does much credit to Mr. King's taste: and we should not be just to him in dismissing the article without noticing the very original cast of the composition.

"Cœlebs in search of a Wife," a Ballad. Composed and inscribed to Miss Theobald, by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

This agreeable trifle, (for a trifle, and no more, is evidently intended by it,) is far from being without attraction. The words exhibit a picture of an unaffected simple female, and the melody has the merit of being suited to the character and style of life described.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of Important judicial Decisions; by a Barrister.

THE Acts of Parliament for the present sessions, being in the 52d year of George the Third, are only eight. They are thus entitled:

Cap. I. "An Act for continuing to His Majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England; for the service of the year 1812."—Passed the 4th of February, 1812.

Cap. II. "An Act to permit sugar, the produce of *Martinique* and other conquered islands in the West Indies, to be taken out of warehouse on the payment of the like rate of duty for waste, as *British* plantation sugar."—4th February, 1812.

Cap. III. An Act to revive and continue, until the 31st of December, 1812, so much of an Act made in the 49th year of his present Majesty, to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain, in the United Kingdom, as relates to Great Britain; and to revive and continue an Act made in the 49th year aforesaid, to suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland respectively; and for granting certain duties on worts or wash made from sugar during the prohibition of distillation from corn or grain, in Great Britain."—7th February, 1812.

Cap. IV. "An Act for raising the sum of 10,500,000l. by Exchequer Bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1812."—7th February, 1812.

Cap V. "An Act for raising the sum of 1,500,000l. by Exchequer Bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1812."—7th February, 1812.

Cap. VI. "An Act for making provision for

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for the better support of His Majesty's Household, during the continuance of His Majesty's indisposition."—11th February, 1812.

By this Act, in addition to 960,000l. per annum granted to His Majesty, the further annual revenue of 70,000l. is granted in like manner out of the consolidated fund, during His Majesty's indisposition.

And, during the same time, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent relinquishes an annual sum of 50,000l. which goes to increase the civil list revenues.

And, when the excess of charges on the civil list, beyond the average expenditure, amounts to 10,000l. accounts of such excess shall be laid before Parliament.

Cap. VII. "An Act for granting to His Majesty a certain sum for defraying the expenses incident to the assumption of the personal exercise of the royal authority, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the behalf of His Majesty."—11th February, 1812.

By this Act 100,000l. is granted to the Prince Regent.

Cap. VIII. "An Act for the regulation of His Majesty's Household, and enabling Her Majesty the Queen to meet the increased expense to which Her Majesty may be exposed during His Majesty's indisposition; and for the care of His Majesty's real and personal property; and to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, to provide for the administration of the royal authority during His Majesty's illness."—11th February, 1812.

By this Act, from the 18th February, 1812, the groom of the stole, vice chamberlain, keeper of the privy purse, four gentlemen and four grooms of His Majesty's bed chamber, master of the robes, the equerries and pages, a private secretary to Her Majesty, and a secretary to the Groom of the stole, and a requisite number of attendants and servants shall be appointed by Her Majesty, or selected from the King's present household.

The remainder of the household to attend on the Regent, who is to have all regal prerogatives.

During the King's illness 100,000l. to be paid first out of the civil list revenue, for the expense of his household.

10,000l. annually to be paid to Her Majesty.

28,236l. in the whole to be issued from the privy purse, for payments usually made by His Majesty; and the net surplus of the revenue of the Dutchy of Lancaster is charged with the payment of the sums due for medical advice.

Her Majesty and the Regent to appoint three commissioners; one of whom to be a master in Chancery, to act *gratis*; for the care of His Majesty's real and personal estate, under the 39 and 40 Geo. iii. c. 88.

REMARKS.

It will be observed that the above Acts, with the exception of the act for stoppage of the distilleries in England, are such as are commonly called annual acts, or those which are rendered necessary by the unhappy state of His Majesty's health; a calamity which must now be seriously felt by all His Majesty's most faithful subjects.

In the last statute there is a clause for the appointing of commissioners for the management of His Majesty's private estate, under the statute 39 and 40 Geo. iii. c. 38.

Previous to this statute, the kings of England could have no estate in lands which they did not possess in right of the crown; and, when the civil list revenue was granted, the rents of these lands were appropriated to national purposes.

"All lands and tenements which the King has belong to him in right of his crown, and are called, *Sacra Patrimonia*, or *Dominia Coronæ*, (Co. Lit. 1. 6.) though they were lands and tenements, of which he was seized in his private capacity before the descent of the crown to him." (Per *Holt*, *Skin.* 603, *Plowden's Com.* 214.)

Such was the jealousy with which our ancestors viewed the acquisitions of our former monarchs. They considered them as possessing every thing as *king*, and nothing as an *individual*.

It is not our intention generally to notice Bills which are pending before the Parliament, except on very particular occasions; although it would be very desirable if some mode could be adopted for making the public universally acquainted with them. It might prevent some mischiefs that occasionally happen by the oversights of the Legislature; through which it not unfrequently occurs, that, in some Act of little general notice, new powers are introduced, by which the rights of the public are abridged.

A Bill is, however, now pending before Parliament, to which we are anxious to call the attention of the public. It has already excited considerable alarm amongst

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amongst the clergy, by whom it has been decried, as subversive of all ecclesiastical rights; as oppressive to the priesthood; as degrading to all but the dissenters. This Act is merely for the enforcing of due attention to the keeping of parish-registers. It was introduced by the Right Hon. George Rose, who in his official duties, has found great difficulties occur from the negligent conduct of the clergy, in making entries and keeping these important records. That the public may now be thoroughly informed on this subject, we shall insert its heads verbatim.

"The officiating ministers are to keep registers of baptisms, &c.—The parishes to provide books, containing ninety-six leaves each; and the entries are to be numbered progressively.—The King's printer shall transmit the Act, and forms of the register, to the ministers; and also a set of these books. The books afterwards to be provided by the churchwardens.—The registers to be in separate books; and every minister shall, immediately after the solemnization of every baptism, marriage, or burial, respectively, record the same in a fair and legible hand-writing, in the proper register-book, so far as he shall obtain the same from the persons requiring the same.—The books to remain in custody of the rector, or officiating minister, and securely kept in a dry well painted iron chest, to be provided by the parish; and which shall be constantly kept locked in some dry and secure place, in the residence of such minister; or, if no minister resident, then in the church or other accustomed place; and the books shall not be removed from the chest at any time, except for making entries, or inspection to search, or obtain copies, or for some of the purposes of this Act.—The registers shall be verified by affidavit every year.—Which affidavits and register-books are to be transmitted to the Registrar General, within ten days after; and duplicate copies are to be made under the inspection of the minister, and kept in each parish; then afterwards delivered to the bishop, as is now usual under the existing Canon Law.—The officiating minister may interrogate persons requiring the baptism of any child, or parties to be married, or persons employed in any funeral, concerning all necessary particulars; and, in case of refusal or false statement, every person so interrogated and refusing, shall forfeit 5l.—Those who dissent from the rites of the Church of England, in regard to baptisms, may, within three months give a certificate or writing signed by the father or mother, containing the birth-day, sex, and name, of the child; profession and residence of the father; birth-place of parents; time of their birth or baptism; and when or where married.—In case of marriages (by other forms out of the church) a like memorandum to be given, signed by the person officiating, within one month, and by the husband and two of the witnesses, containing the day of marriage, names, and abode, of parties; trade of the husband; whether the wife married before; birth-place of each; and the abode and profession of two of the witnesses.—So, in case of the burials of like dissenters, a like memorandum, signed by the person employed about such funeral, together with two of the persons attending the same; which shall contain the day and year of the burial; the day of decease and his name, last place of abode, profession or calling; whether then married, and when and where born.—Which are to be received by the officiating minister without fee or reward, and transmitted with the yearly returns.—In extra-parochial places, a memorandum may be delivered of every birth, baptism, marriage, or burial, to the minister of some adjoining parish, signed as in the Act required.—The officiating minister not complying with terms of the Act, within twenty-eight days after the time appointed, shall thereby become disqualified from performing his duties as minister, for any time not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the ordinary.—Letters and packets to go free of postage.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, respectively, to appoint the Registrars General. The Registrars General to appoint and dismiss clerks, &c.—The Treasury may issue money (in addition to fees received) for erecting buildings in London and in York, to preserve the registers in; and for payment of Registrars General and their officers, viz. 5000l. for London, and 4000l. for York; and any annual sum not exceeding, together with fees, 1200l. for the province of Canterbury, and 800l. for York; and all fees and such monies to be applied in payment of registrars, clerks, and officers, as appointed by the archbishops.—The Registrars General to take an oath faithfully to execute the office.—The register-books and memorandums, when transmitted to the Registrars General, to be safely kept from damage, &c.—The office copies of registers in such register books and memorandums, to be received in evidence.—Such office copies to be subject to the stamp duties.—After delivery of the original register-books to the Registrars General, the rector, &c. not to give or sign any certificate, &c.—The original register-books, after being delivered to the Registrars General, not to be produced in any Court, unless by an order therefrom.—Wilfully making false entries, or omissions in, or false copies of, such entries, felony, and transportation for fourteen years.—But this is not to affect accidental errors, if they are duly and timely corrected, according to the truth and justice of the case.—Nor to apply to entries made in consequence of the misrepresentation of the parties.—The seco-

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very of the penalties on persons refusing to give the information required by the officiating minister, is directed to be within one month after such refusal, by the minister making affidavit before a justice, whereupon the parties to be summoned, and upon further refusal, the penalty to be levied by distress.—Any fees heretofore payable, not to be diminished by this Act.—A duplicate or copy of any register, kept by the minister, or by him delivered to his diocesan, exempted from the stamp duty.—When offices are provided, the Registrars General are to call upon rectors, &c. for all parish registers.—The title, and the 8th section of this Act, to be periodically read in churches for three years.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of February and the 15th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 139.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABRAHAMS G. Falmouth, merchant. (Stephens, Bristol
Adkin J. Ainsworth, Lancashire. (Hutton, Bolton
Arnold H. Cateaton street, warehouseman. (Hurd
Arnall G. and J. Birmingham, merchants. (Elkington and Co.
Bargerber S. and Co. Burr street, East Smithfield, shipowners. (Wallet and Co.
Baxter F. Congreve, Staffordshire, iron master. (Collins and Co.
Baines S. and Co. Bradford, Wilts, bakers. (Monte
Barke W. M. Stratford upon Avon, victualler. (Hunt and Co.
Bocks J. St. Ives, Huntingdon, ironmonger. (Fisher
Bennett J. Manchester, builder. (Cardwell
Beckwith R. Baldwin's Gardens, leather cutter. (Jennings and Co.
Beales R. Goodge street, tripe-man. (Richardson and Co.
Biggs J. and Co. St. Andrew's hill, Doctors' Commons, wholesale ironmongers. (Simcox, Birmingham.
Bolton T. Worcester, vintner. (Becke
Brown J. Bristol, victualler. (Baynton
Brown W. Madely Wood, Salop, shopkeeper. (Griffiths
Broadbent R. Manchester, victualler. (Morgan
Bridger B. Brighton, carpenter. (Attree.
Bryant J. and P. Ipswich, Suffolk, maltsters. (Pearson and Co.
Brown E. Bradford, Wilts, clothier. (Moule and Co.
Brook R. Almondbury, Yorkshire, joiner. (Potter
Brow J. St. Catherine's street, Staffordshire warehouseman. (Rutton
Brookman J. Norton Hawkefield, Somersetshire. (Cornish, Bristol
Brown C. Newcastle upon Tyne, joiner. (Matthew
Buchanan G. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.
Buckley J. Halifax, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Wigleworth
Cartwright, Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire
Cady J. Ipswich, Suffolk, cheese factor. (Osborne, Baker, Pearson, and Co.
Celf J. Alton, Chester, linen draper. (Killmister
Chalmers T. Wormwood street, Broad street, warehouseman. (Parton
Child J. Crutchet-friars, victualler. (Parton
Clark W. and Co. Kingsland, Devonshire, shopsellers. (Barber
Cole J. Norwich, silk mercer. (Elgnold
Cooper H. and Purdy, Ludgate hill, booksellers. (Whithy
Coe W. J. Coddington, Nottinghamshire. (Fox, Newark
Conner M. Liverpool, trunk maker. (Allifon, Huddersfield
Cuckell J. Ratcliffe highway, haberdasher. (Phipps
Coates F. and Co. Cheetham, Manchester, brewers. (Law
Cook R. Devizes, plumber. (Tilby
Day E. R. Haberdasher street, Hoxton, candlewick manufacturer. (Bryant and Co.
Dagnall W. Liverpool, hardwareman. (Phillips
Dixon T. Sandwich, Kent, ironmonger. (Noakes
Donne J. W. Great Russel street, Covent garden, haberdasher. (Hudson
Dodsworth W. Scarborough, Yorkshire, grocer. (Robson
Ellifon } North Shields, Northumberland, linen draper.
(Bainbridge
Elsure A. Bath, lodging-house keeper. (Sheppard
Endance H. Llandaff, Glamorganshire, maltster. (Stevens, Bristol
Fairbone E. New street, Fetter lane, mathematical instrument maker. (Scott
Field T. Stanstead Abbots, Hertfordshire, lime burner. (Bond
Glover J. St. Mary at Hill, builder. (Lang
Gould T. Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, dealer. (Tyrrell, Exeter
Gooch T. Exeter, grocer. (Turner
Gould W. Stratford upon Avon, Warwick, draper. (Griffiths
Good T. Northumberland street, merchant. (Charsley
Godden W. Cranbourn street, linen draper. (Hicks
Gray A. and Co. London, merchants. (Pearce and Son
Grob J. E. College hill, sugar refiner. (Rose and Co.
Hardy W. and Co. Cheapside, merchants. (Nind
Harvey J. Beech street, Barbican, baker. (Duff
Harrison R. Manchester, lime dealer. (Johnson and Co.
Hampton T. and Co. Rhayader, Radnorshire, bankers. (Woofnam.
Hewett J. St. James's street, engraver. (Stokes
Hepple J. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Adkinson
Henderson J. Gloucester street, harness maker. (Holmes and Co.
Head W. Adelphi, army clothier. (Rogers and Co.
Hillman E. Clutton, Somersetshire, baker. (Sheppard, Bath
Hindmarch L. Alnwick, Northumberland, tanner. (Bainbridge
Hockenhull J. Sandback, Cheshire, corn factor. (Harrop, Stockport
Jaymond L. South Audley street, milliner. (Holmes
Jacobs F. Wapping, dealer. (Eyles
Jones W. Deptford, apothecary. (A'Beckett
Jones W. Barton upon Needwood, Staffordshire, draper and grocer. (Edge
Johnson T. Heaton Norris Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Johnson and Co. Manchester
Johnson W. Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, wheelwright. (Ward
Jones T. Church passage, warehouseman. (Loxley and Son
Kettle S. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Griffith and Co.
Kemp G. Great Pulteney street, Golden square, taylor. (Cardales and Co.
Lawson J. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Cotsworth
Lewis D. Milford, Pembroke, shopkeeper. (Morgan and Co Bere
Leach W. Thetford Norfolk, butcher. (Trenchard
Lowe W. Royton, Lancashire, machine maker. (Barlow
Lomar J. Liverpool, shoemaker. (Phillips
Lucas W. Holbeach Marsh, Lincolnshire, jobber. (Foster and Co.
Mackenzie G. Derby, salesman. (Wild
Marchmant H. Barking, fishierman. (Edis
Maine G. James's place, and S. Gill, Dover, horse dealers. (Hoover
Mills W. furniture warehouseman, Oxford street. (Kibblewhite and Co.
Mook J. Stillington, York, brewer. (Lockwood
Munckton W. Langport, Somerset, baker. (Welsh
Nash M. Harlington, Bedford, grocer. (Eade
Newton J. and Co. Stockport, Chester, corn factors. (Harrop
Neale T. Cheapside, shawl manufacturer. (Bygrave, Norwich
Neale S. E. Cheapside, shawl manufacturer. (Bygrave, Norwich
Needham R. W. Louth, Lincolnshire, merchants. (Noy and Co.
Norbury T. Warrington, Lancashire, grocer. (Rowbotton
O'Neill E. Liverpool, dealer. (Avison
Owen M. Porthywean, Salop, inn keeper. (Edwards, Oswestry
Page E. Lutley, Worcestershire, miller. (Court
Part S. Atherton, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Boardman, Bolton
Paine G. Piccadilly, hosier. (Williams

Pickering

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Pickering J. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Kein, Barnsley
Pindar A. Bexhill, Suffex, shopkeeper. (Gregson and Co.
Potter S. Milk ſtreet, merchant. (Walton
Potter R. Derby, ſtraw-bonnet manufacturer. (Bond
Pringle T. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, dealer. (Donkin
Preece B. Gratton ſtreet, Soho, hat-dreſſer. (Parton
Rea T. and G. Minories, gun makers. (Evitt and Co.
Reynolds W. Walſall, Staffordſhire, grocer. (Healey
Roger S. Liverpool, merchant. (Williamſon
Roche J. Nicholas lane, merchant. (Oakley
Sexton J. Stanmore baker. (Clark
Shelton J. Mitcham, Surrey, meal-man. (Lee
Skerrow C. Lancaſter, grocer. (Atkinſon
Smith T. Adlington, Glouceſterſhire, dealer. (Taylor
Smalley E. Leeds Yorkſhire, draper. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester
Stothard M. St. James, Glouceſter, merchant. (Stephens, Briſtol
Sykes W. Leiceſter, dealer. (Lawton
Tarling J. Weſt Smithfield, hay ſalesman. (Loxley and Son
Teal C. Sheffield, Yorkſhire, merchant. (Blakelock and Co.
Thomas E. Halſton, Cornwall, ſhopkeeper. (Morgan and Co. Briſtol
Thorpe W. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Bevers and Co.
Tickins J. G. Warnford court, merchant. (Sweet and Co.
Tod R. Liverpool, merchant. (Rowe
Trihe R. Hambledon, Southampton, brewer. (Hector
Turner J. and Co. Sheffield, merchants. (Smith
Watſon J. Aſhfield, Notringham, miller. (Walkden
Waters R. Queen ſtreet, Bloomsbury, painter and glazier. (Jones and Co.
Walton S. Farſley, York, ſcribling miller. (Speight
Waitt J. Kendall, Weſtmoreland, linen draper. (Fell and Co.
Wainwright J. Wavertree, Lancaſhire, joiner. (Jackſon
Whitehead W. Laceby, Lincolnſhire, draper. (Sandwith, Hull
Whitcher J. Ringwood, Southampton, carrier. (Broume
Wilks W. Leeds, merchant. (Atkinſon and Co.
Williams S. Greenwich, tobacconiſt. (Dixon
Wilſon J. Knighton, Radnorſhire, tanner. (Harriſon, Southwark
Woodman W. Bartholomew cloſe, drug grinder. (Aubrey and Co.
Wright W. Tewkesbury, Glouceſter, linen draper. (Check, Evesham
Young T. Hythe, Kent, carpenter. (Amory
Young A. Cheſter, milliner. (Finchett.

DIVIDENDS.

Adams R. Baſingſtoke
Anſtiſtick T. Turnham green
Baker W. York
Bewley F. Bucklersbury
Berry W. Alphington
Bidwell H. Whitechapel
Birket R. Glouceſter ſtreet, Queen ſquare
Biſhop E. Briſtol
Blundell J. Lloyd's Coffee houſe
Blow J. Hertford
Backhouſe J. and Co. Lancaſter
Bowe J. Piccadilly
Bone J. and Co. Strand
Boſwigdon S. Vine ſtreet, St. Martin's lane
Bull J. King's Langley, Hertfordſhire
Burrough M. New Sarum, Wilts
Butler R. Cheapſide
Chapman T. Eaſt Retford, Nottingham
Charterton C. Newark upon Trent
Clive T. Token houſe yard
Cook H. and Co. Birchin lane
Collier J. Stockport, Cheſhire, and S. Collier, Manchester
Cogtan G. Skircoates, Yorkſhire
Copp J. Newcaſtle under Lyme, Staffordſhire
Crifton G. Walham Green
Cullen R. Union court, Bread ſtreet
Cook J. Middle ſtreet, Cloth fair
Cottin J. Broad ſtreet
Crevill J. Warnford court
Cockeſley R. Pool, Montgomeryſhire
Davis P. Barcham, Suſſex
Davey J. Truro, Cornwall
Dawes R. and Co. Pall Mall
Dixon J. Plymouth Dock
Dolly R. Colcheſter
Dunn F. City road
Duckham T. Wakefield, Devon
Ford J. Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide
Fuller W. Bath
Gibbons R. Beech ſtreet, Barbican
Gal. G. and Co. Loxley ſtreet, Southwark
Fenton J. and Co. Rotherithe
Fidler W. Hounſditch
Gardner J. Horſleydown lane, Southwark
Glover M. and Co. Kidderminſter, Worceſter
Green J. Cornhow, Cumberland
Griffiths W. Weſtwood, Wilts
Harding T. Ludlow
Halliday T. Broad ſtreet
Harris E. St Catherine's
Hall G. Holywell ſtreet, Shoreditch
Harper W. Norwich
Hathaway E. Walſall, Staffordſhire
Hamilton J. Broad ſtreet
Hearn W. Needham Market, Suffolk
Heſelwood T. York
Hordern A. St. John ſtreet, Smithfield
Hobman W. and Co. Deptford
Hoppe E. Church ſtreet, Little Minories
Hodgſon A. Fenchurch ſtreet Chambers
Hutchinſon J. Tooley ſtreet, Southwark
Hunnberſtone M. E. Kingſton upon Hull
Hibbard J. Cripplegate
Higbee R. Poultry
Jackſon S. Bermondſey ſtreet, Surrey
Jones S. Wardour ſtreet
Jones R. Lock's fields, Surrey
Johnſon A. Manchester
Ingliſh J. Manchester
Kemp J. Burr ſtreet, Eaſt Smithfield
King K. Duke ſtreet, Lincoln's inn fields
Knight R. Warminſter
Knele A. Broad ſtreet
Lardner R. Newton Poppleford, Devonſhire
Lea W. Deptford
Lemsy J. Pennyfields, Stepney
Lee E. Broad ſtreet
Like T. Old Brompton
Maynard T. Mount Picaſant, Clerkenwell
Marchant R. and Co. Bond ſtreet
Marſh J. Hilperton, Wilts
Marriott R. Northampton
Maſh R. Rayleigh, Eſſex
Medley G. College hill
Merren W. Mile End
Mitchell W. Turnwheel lane
Miciane W. Goſport
Morgan J. Coppice row, Clerkenwell
Mumford T. and Co. Greenwich
Naylor R. Chigwell, Eſſex
Nailer J. Jeffries ſquare, St. Mary Axe
Nesbitt J. Aldermanbury
Norrie J. Holborn
Noble R. Clarke's terrace, Caſtle ſtreet road
Ogilvie G. and Co. Liverpool
Palmer T. Briſtol
Phillips G. D. Briſtol
Philipps C. and Co. Milford, Pembrokeſhire
Phillipps H. Worthing
Platt W. Bolton le Moors, Lancaſter
Prigg W. Ipſwich
Reeve W. Clapham
Redgiſh R. St. James's ſtreet
Richardſon T. South Benfled, Suſſex
Robinſon J. Whitehaven
Rote W. Stratford, Eſſex
Roſs A. and Co. Argyle ſtreet
Sankey C. James ſtreet, Covent-garden
Sarjent J. Jermyn ſtreet
Scott J. Strand
Scott J. Ruſſell ſtreet, Bermondſey
Scott W. Lloyd's Coffee houſe
Sharrock T. Preſton, Lancaſhire
Sherwood J. W. Newgate ſtreet
Skinner D. Newington Cauſeway
Shes craft J. Glouceſter ſtreet, Queen ſquare
Simpſon J. and Co. Old 'Change
Smith T. Oxford
Smedley J. Saſford, Lancaſhire
Smith G. and Co. Chepſtow, Monmouthſhire
Spencer W. and Co. New court, Bow lane
Spalding D. Thorpe, near Norwich
Stead J. Foſter lane, Cheapſide
Stooke W. St. Pancras
Summer T. Barnacre, with Bonds, Lancaſhire
Sylveſter P. Wantage, Berkſhire
Torpin J. Upper Tooting
Tibb W. and Co. King's road
Twybil J. Macclesfield ſtreet, Soho
Valentine J. H. Church paſſage, Old Jewry
Ullock M. and Co. Chatham
Waring J. Alton, Southampton
Winter J. and Co. Acre lane, Brixton Cauſeway
Willots J. Gracechurch ſtreet
Wightman W. Petticoat lane, Whitechapel
Wiſe T. Prince's ſtreet, Hanover ſquare
Wilton E. H. and Co. Liverpool
Woodley J. P. Walham Green
Wood J. Sunderland

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

SINCE our laſt, no remarkable event have taken place on this ſeat of war, excepting the ſurrender of the ſtrong fortreſs of Peniſcola, by the treachery of the Spaniſh governor. Of courſe, however, a great waſte of blood continues on both ſides, in ſkirmiſhes and ſmall operations.

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rations. The following is the report of the French general on the subject, dated Valencia, Feb. 7.

"After the fall of Valencia, I caused Peniscola to be invested. About the 28th of January, the general of division, Severoli, with two battalions of the 114th, two of the Italian line, and one of the second of the Vistula, commenced, by my order, the operations of the siege. The general of artillery, Valee, proceeded to fix the situation of the batteries; and on the 28th commenced a bombardment, which has been maintained with activity during eight days. On the night of the 31st of January, or 1st of February, the trenches were opened by one thousand labourers, to the length of two hundred and fifteen toises; the batteries of attack were instantly raised, in order to silence the fire of the enemy, and to establish afterwards more closely the batteries intended to make a breach. The engineers continued their approaches, advancing on the left bastion, eighteen pieces of cannon were placed in battery; the mortars continued to fire day and night, and sunk a gun-boat: the enemy returned a heavy fire of ball and grape-shot. The 2d of February, Lieutenant Prunel, whom I had sent with instructions, having been admitted into the fortress, reported an answer, and some propositions, which were immediately sent to me. The preamble was remarkable, and of a nature to announce the submission of the place. The governor, in a very animated conversation, expressed his true sentiments, and his hatred of the English, who urged him, with threats, to give up the fort to them. He did not hesitate to prefer the French, and has acknowledged the existing government as the only system proper to put an end to *agonie* of his country. I sent back immediately the proposed capitulation, with my answer in the margin. I added a letter to the governor. In the interval the works were continued, and the fire was resumed during twenty-four hours; but the modified capitulation that I had forwarded was approved, and the governor, by acceding to it, put an end to hostilities. On the 4th, at noon, Peniscola surrendered to the troops of the emperor. We have found sixty-six pieces of cannon, provisions for two months, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. The circumstances which attended the reduction of Peniscola, and the submission of the governor, Garcia Navarro, form a conquest from which I expect to derive the best effects. Every thing here, (except Alicant, where an English general, named Roche, has taken the command) tends to put an end to the war. It is considered as finished."

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a very numerous meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, held in Dublin, on Friday, the 28th of February, 1812, the Earl of Fingal in the chair, the following address to the Prince Regent and the draft of petitions to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland, were read and adopted. We have inserted it at length, as containing a summary of the arguments on this famous long-contested question.

"The PETITION SHEWETH—That we humbly approach your Royal Highness as the guardian of the honour and interests of the great empire, and presume respectfully to submit to your Royal consideration our peculiar condition under the Penal Laws, now in force against us.

"The generous and elevated character which the people of Ireland have long been taught to attach to the name of your Royal Highness, has impressed us with the pleasing confidence, that the glorious work of effectually relieving the Roman Catholics of the realms from their numerous sufferings, has been reserved for your gracious and happy interposition in our favour.

"We have publicly and solemnly taken every oath of fidelity and allegiance to the Crown, which the jealous caution of the Legislature has, from time to time, imposed as tests of our political and moral principles. We are ready to give every further pledge that can be given in this respect; and, though we are still set apart, (how wounding to every sentiment of honour!) as if unworthy of credit in these our sworn declarations, we can appeal confidently to the sacrifices which we and our forefathers have long made, to which we still make (rather than violate our consciences by taking oaths of a spiritual import, contrary to our belief) as decisive proofs of our profound reverence for the sacred obligation of an oath.

"By those awful tests we have bound ourselves, in the presence of the All-seeing Deity, whom all classes of Christians adore, "to be faithful and bear true allegiance to, &c.

[*Here the long qualification oaths, prescribed by the statutes of* 1782, *&c. to the Catholics are specially set forth.*]

"We can with perfect truth assure your Royal Highness, that the political and moral principles, asserted by these tests, are not merely in unison with our fixed principles, but expressly inculcated by the religion which we profess.

"And we do most humbly trust, that the professions of doctrines, which permit such tests to be taken, will appear to your Royal Highness to be entitled to the full enjoyment of religious freedom, under the happy constitution of these realms.

"Frequently has the Legislature of Ireland borne testimony to the uniform peaceable demeanor of the Irish Roman Catholics—to their acknowledged merits as good and loyal subjects—to the wisdom and sound policy of admitting them to all the blessings

of a free constitution, and of thus binding together all classes of the people by mutual interest and mutual affection.

"Yet may we humbly represent to your Royal Highness, and we do so at this perilous crisis, with sincere regret and deep solicitude, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland still remain subject to severe and humiliating laws, rigidly enforced, universally felt, and inflicting upon them divers injurious and vexatious disabilities, incapacities, privations, and penalties, by reason of their conscientious adherence to the religious doctrines of their forefathers.

"For nearly the entire period of the last twenty years, the progress of religious freedom has been obstructed; and, whilst other Christian nations have hastened to unbind the fetters upon religious dissent, the Roman Catholics of Ireland have remained unrelieved.

"The laws, which unequivocally attest our innocence and our merits, continue to load us with the pains of guilt—our own consciences, the voice of mankind, acquit us of crime and offence—our Protestant fellow-citizens press forward with generous ardour and enlightened benevolence to testify their earnest wishes for our relief. Yet these Penal Laws, of which we humbly complain, cherish the hostility, and impede the cordial union of the people, at all times so desirable, and now so necessary.

"These Penal Laws, Sire, operate for no useful or meritorious purpose, affording no aid to the Constitution in church or state; not attaching affection to either, they are sufficient only for objects of disunion and disaffection.

"They separate the Protestant from the Catholic, and withdraw both from the public good; they irritate man against his fellow-creature, alienate the subject from the state, and leave to the Roman Catholic community but a precarious and imperfect protection, as the reward of fixed and unbroken allegiance.

"We forbear, Sire, to detail the numerous incapacities and inconveniences inflicted by those laws, directly or indirectly, upon the Roman Catholic community, or to dwell upon the humiliating and ignominious system of exclusion, reproach, and suspicion, which they generate and keep alive. Perhaps, no other age, or nation, has ever witnessed severities more vexatious, and inflictions more taunting than those, which we have long endured; and of which but too large a portion still remains.

"Relief from these disabilities and penalties we have sought through every channel that has appeared to us to be legitimate and eligible. We have never consciously violated, or sought to violate, the known laws of the land; nor have we pursued our object in any other manner, than such as has been usually adhered to, and apparently the best calculated to collect and communicate our united sentiments accurately without tumult, and to obviate all pretext for asserting, that the Roman Catholic community at large were indifferent to the pursuit of their freedom.

"We can affirm with perfect sincerity, that we have no latent views to realise, no secret or sinister objects to attain. Any such imputation must be effectually repelled, as we humbly conceive, by the consideration of our numbers, our property, our known principles and character.

"Our object is avowed and direct—earnest yet natural—it extends to an equal participation of the civil rights of the Constitution of our country, equal and in common with our fellow-subjects of all other religious persuasions—it extends no further.

"We should cheerfully concede the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty to all mankind—we ask no more for ourselves.

"We seek, not the possession of offices, but more eligibility to office, in common with our fellow-citizens—not power or ascendency over any class of people, but the bare permission to rise from our prostrate posture, and to stand erect in the empire.

"We have been taught, that, according to the pure and practical principles of the British Constitution, property is justly entitled to a proportionate share of power—and we humbly trust that no reasonable apprehension can arise from that power, which is only to be obtained and expected through the Constitution.

"We beg leave most humbly to assure your Royal Highness, that we estimate too highly the genuine value of the British Constitution, to entertain any project tending to endanger its preservation; and, if we persevere with more than common earnestness in our humble solicitations to be admitted to all its blessings, we hope that our perseverance will be viewed rather as a proof of our just title to the liberty which we seek, and of our sincerity in its pursuit, than as the result of any sentiment foreign to that of true and constant allegiance. We would not lightly abandon this the paramount object of our wishes; and we should seriously dread, lest our silence might be construed as an indication of despair, by a nation of faithful but feeling people. We are sensible, and we do not regret, that this equality of civil rights, (which alone we humbly sue for) will leave a fair practical ascendancy wherever property shall predominate; but, whilst we recognise and acknowledge the wholesomeness of this general principle, we cannot admit the necessity of the unqualified disfranchisements of any part of the people, in a Constitution like that of these realms.

"We are gratified by the reflection, that the attainment of this, our constitutional object, will prove as conducive to the welfare and security of this great empire, as to the complete relief of the Roman Catholic com-

munity; that it will secure the quiet and concord of our country, animate all classes of the people in the common defence, and form the most stable protection against the dangers which so heavily menace these islands.

"For we most humbly presume to submit it to your Royal Highness, as our firm opinion, that an equal degree of enthusiasm cannot reasonably be expected from men, who feel themselves excluded from a fair participation of the blessings of a good Constitution and Government, as from those who fully partake of those advantages; that the enemies of the empire, who meditate its (speedy) subjugation, found their best hope of success upon the effects of those Penal Laws, which, by depressing (nearly five millions of) the inhabitants of Ireland, may weaken their attachment to their country, and impair the means of its defence; and that the continued pressure of those laws, in time of unexampled danger, only spreads the general feeling of distrustful alarm, and augments the risk of common ruin.

"To avert such evils, to preserve and promote the welfare and security of the empire, and to become thoroughly identified with our fellow-subjects, in interest and affection, are objects as precious in our eyes, upon every consideration of propriety, principle, and moral duty, as in those of any other description of the inhabitants of these realms.

"If, in thus humbly submitting our depressed condition and our earnest hopes to the gracious consideration of your Royal Highness, we would dwell upon the great numbers and the property of the Roman Catholics of Ireland—already so considerable and so rapidly increasing—and to their consequent most important contribution to the exigencies of the state, we would do so, not with a view of exciting unworthy motives for concession, but in the honest hope of suggesting legitimate and rational grounds for constitutional relief.

"And, deeply indeed should we lament, if these very recommendations should serve only to hold us out as the objects of harsh suspicion at home, or of daring attempts upon our allegiance from abroad.

"May we, then, with hearts deeply interested in the fate of this our humble supplication, presume to appeal to your Royal benignity and constitutional wisdom, on behalf of a very numerous, industrious, affectionate, and faithful, body of the people—the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

"And to pray, that your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to recommend it to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to take into their favourable consideration, the whole of our condition, our numbers, our services, our merits, and our sufferings.

"And, as we are conscious of the purity of our motives, and the integrity of our principles, we have been emboldened thus to submit to your Royal Highness, with profound respect, the full extent of our wishes and our hopes. And, we therefore humbly pray to be restored to the rights and privileges of the Constitution of our country—to be freed from all Penal and disabling Laws in force against us, on account of our religious faith—and, that we may thereby become more worthy, as well as more capable, of promoting the service of the Crown, and the substantial interests of this great empire, now committed to the unrestricted wisdom of your Royal Highness, &c. &c. &c."

The Address to both Houses of Parliament, is a precise counterpart of the above.

In times like the present, which, *truly* to describe, might be to expose our press to unprincipled persecution—we judge it prudent, as every one who uses the press must also judge it—to abstain from recording all we feel for our country. The future historian will be better qualified, and more at liberty to do justice to our subject; and, if all perceptions of decency and virtue are not banished, if corruption and the lust of power have not deadened all the moral senses and feelings, we may, at no distant period, be able ourselves to justify our present reserve; on points on which we at the same time feel the keenest sensibility and liveliest interest.

The proceedings of Parliament have been distinguished chiefly by a motion of Lord Boringdon, in the House of Lords, to address the Regent to remove the ministers, which was negatived by 165 against 72. In the House of Commons, Mr. Percival has seized on the last resort of the portentous paper system; and, as gold and silver cannot, by Lord Stanhope's strange law, be forced down to the price of paper, the paper is now to be made tantamount to specie, in liquidating obligations by payments in court!

Some alterations in the disposition of the ministry have taken place, but unattended by any peculiar advantage to the public welfare. Lord Castlereagh, the nephew of the Marquis of Hertford, has been appointed Secretary of State for foreign Affairs. The Marquis himself has been appointed Chamberlain in the Regent's Household, and his Son, and the Son of the present Marchioness—Lord Yarmouth—has been appointed his Father's Deputy. At the time we write, some inconsequential arrangements has also been made at the Admiralty, and it is understood that Lord Sidmouth and his brother, and brothers-in-law, are to be taken into administration! As

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Journalists, we record these things; but we feel as little interest regarding the movements of the present ministers, from one place to another, as we believe is felt by the public at large. All attempts to separate from their principles; those illustrious Statesmen, who form the last and best hopes of the nation, have happily failed; and we consequently flatter the country, that ere long, the reins of Government will be confided to such known and tried patriots, as the Lords Moira, Erskine, Grey, Grenville, Lansdowne, and other patriots of equally great public-spirited and liberal Principles.

In such a crisis, the city of London has set a noble example to the nation; and at a Common Hall, which took place on the 26th, the following resolutions were carried, amidst the general plaudits of several thousands of the Livery. Such genuine unsophisticated expressions of public opinion, cannot fail to put vice to the blush, and re-establish the ascendancy of virtue in our public Councils.

Resolved—1. That we have long seen and felt, with the deepest concern and anxiety, the prevalence and baneful effects of a corrupt and unconstitutional influence in the administration of the government, equally dangerous to the honor and independence of the crown, and to the liberties and happiness of the people.

2. That among other pernicious effects of this system, the public resources have been dissipated in wild and disgraceful projects, in numerous frauds and peculations, in useless places, pensions, sinecures, and reversions, and in expensive establishments having no apparent object but the increase of ministerial patronage, creating an oppressive and overwhelming weight of taxation, rendered doubly grievous by the inquisitorial and arbitrary mode of its exaction.

3. That we have seen a delusive and factitious paper currency substituted in place of the valid coin of the realm, and the pernicious progress of measures and laws designed to give a forced value to such unnatural currency, evidently indicating the approaching confusion of the public finances, and the ruin of the public creditors.

4. That under the protection of a corrupt influence, which undermines all public spirit and principle, we have witnessed the most shameless and insulting disregard of public opinion, degrading instances of which have been the screening from justice two individuals, who were then and now are, ministers of the crown, and who have been openly charged with corrupt trafficking in seats in the House of Commons; by the refusal to inquire into the calamitous and disgraceful expedition to Walcheren; and in the re-appointment of the Duke of York, against the unequivocal sense of the nation.

5. That we have long suffered under an impolitic and ruinous system of restrictions on commerce, which, by an unhappy policy, have converted the impotent threats of the enemy into a substantial injury, and to which is to be attributed the almost general ruin of our merchants, and the starving and wretched condition of the population of the manufacturing districts, who, driven to despair, claim relief in a change of system, instead of an extension of our already sanguinary penal code.

6. That we have seen foreign mercenaries introduced into our armies, and placed in command over Englishmen, at a time in which a great portion of our fellow subjects are denied a participation of the very privileges which these foreigners enjoy.

7. That we have for a series of years made many earnest representations of our grievances by petitions to the throne, and to both Houses of Parliament, none of which have yet been redressed; on the contrary, we observe an increased determination to resist inquiry, to protect abuses, and to screen from punishment public delinquents and open violators of the law and constitution, while the right of petitioning and the free access to the throne, secured by the Bill of Rights, have been denied to the people, and the public press has been either corrupted or persecuted.

8. That these and all other oppressions and grievances, are solely to be attributed to the corrupt and inadequate state of the representation of the people.

9. That from the avowed hostility of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the system so long pursued, and from a reliance on his own declarations, we patiently bore with these grievances, looking forward with anxious solicitude to the period, when his Royal Highness should accede to the full and unrestricted exercise of his powers, as the the dawn of a new era, when it was expected those radical changes would have been effected, which the feelings and sufferings of the people, and the actual state of the empire, so imperiously demanded.

10. That it was with no less grief than astonishment we learnt that, notwithstanding the pledges which had been given, his Royal Highness had determined to continue those ministers in office, whose malversations and corruptions had been rendered as notorious as the sun at noon day—who had uniformly evinced a total disregard of all public principle—and whose practices had been chiefly directed to the corruption of Parliament, and their own aggrandizement; thereby extending and confirming that hateful system which had entailed so many miseries on the country.

11. That the continuance of such ministers in the service of the crown and of the public, destitute as they are of the smallest claim to support on any public principle, can be

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be attributed only to the most disgraceful intrigues, and to the pernicious influence of a despicable faction behind the throne—afflicting to a loyal and intelligent people, and portentous to the welfare of the empire.

12. That an humble and dutiful address and petition be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, representing our numerous grievances, and praying that his Royal Highness will be pleased to dismiss his present evil advisers, and to call such men, and such men only, into the public service as stand pledged to his Royal Highness and the country, to devote their exertions in effecting the salutary reformations which are so imperiously required—to correct those abuses and corruptions which have taken root in every department of the state; and to accomplish that radical and effectual reform in the House of Commons, which shall make it truly speak the independent and loyal feelings of the people, rather than remain the convenient engine of the sinister views and corrupt measures of any minister for the time being.

The address and petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was read and agreed to.

Resolved—That the address and petition be signed by the town clerk.

Resolved—That the Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and a deputation of twenty-one liverymen, attended by the recorder and city officers, be desired to present the said address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Resolved—That the sheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, do wait upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to know his will and pleasure when he will be pleased to receive the said address.

Resolved—That the representations of this city in Parliament be instructed to support the principles of the said address and petion in their places in Parliament.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to Mr. Alderman Combe, for his upright and independent conduct in Parliament, as one of the representatives of this city.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to Messrs. Robert Waithman and Mr. Samuel Favel, the mover and seconder of the Resolutions.

Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his impartial conduct in the chair this day.

WOODTHORPE.

T. N. WILLIAMS, Clerk, Common Hall.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

LORD SOMERVILLE's Cattle Show took place on Tuesday the 3d, at Mr. Sadler's Yard. It was attended by several noble Agriculturists and Breeders, who inspected with much interest the various novel objects that were produced. The weights of Mr. Ellis's two sugar-fed Devon oxen were stated as follows, viz. the dark red one, seven cwt. from grass, and twelve cwt. now fat; and the light red one, seven cwt. and fourteen lbs. and now, eleven cwt. three-quarters. The weights of Mr. Hudson's two Downs, and Lord Somerville's, both last year, when shewn lean, and now when fattened, were stuck up; as also, the weights of the six working oxen, which his Lordship intends shewing fat next spring. The company afterwards adjourned to Freemason's Tavern, where three hundred and thirty persons sat down to dinner. After dinner the following Prizes were adjudged from a written award, prepared by the appointed judges.—To Mr. James King, a cup, value 30l. for his pair of Hereford oxen, bred and worked by Mr. William Jones. Mr. King was desired to take his choice of two almost similar cups; the other of which was delivered to Mr. Weston, in like manner, for the breeder, who was absent.—To Mr. John Terrett, a cup, value 20l. for his pair of Hereford oxen, bred and worked by Mr. Joseph Hill. This and another cup for Mr. Hill, were delivered to Mr. Terrett, with a marked compliment from the Noble Donor, on the great merit of these oxen.—To the Earl of Bridgewater, a cup, value 15l. for his five South Down wethers, bred and fed by himself.—To Mr. John Boys, a cup, value 15l. for his five South Down wethers.—To Lord Somerville, a cup, value 15l. for his five Merino Ryeland ewe hogs. This cup his Lordship set by for a different appropriation.—To Mr. John Cawston, a cup, value 15l. for his five third-crossed Merino wethers. In delivering this cup to Mr. Causton, his Lordship told that gentleman that, by the excellence of the frame and carcase of his sheep now shown, he had opened the eyes of hundreds, who had before doubted on the much-contested subject of Merino crosses, as to quantity of mutton.—To Charles Ellis, esq. a cup, for his nine-years old Devon cow, sugar-fed.—Mr. James King, a cup, for his half-bred Suffolk and Essex breeding sow, bred by E. T. Waters, esq.—The award then proceeded to extol the Hereford oxen shewn by the Duke of Bedford, and for which he disclaimed a competition for the premium; and the Devon oxen, which Lord Somerville exhibited. They also complimented the Duke of Bedford on his excellent South Down ewe hogs, and Earl Bridgewater on his South Down wethers

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and a beautiful ewe; Thomas W. Coke, esq. on his Merino down, and Mr. Swallowes' pig. They concluded by congratulating his Lordship and the company on the increasing excellence of the stock in general that is shewn in competition for his premium, so much to the benefit of the nation.

On the following day, the Merino Society's First Annual Show took place also at Sadler's Yard. It was attended by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, distinguished agriculturists, when the sheep and their different crosses were exhibited for the premiums. The principal business transacted by this Society, (which adjourned to dinner at Freemason's Tavern), was the election of Sir Joseph Banks to be President for the ensuing year, and T. G. Bucke, esq. to be Honorary Secretary, Vice Benjamin Thompson, esq. resigned. The day of the Annual Meeting was fixed in future for the Friday in the week, when Lord Somerville's show should be exhibited. Thanks were then voted to different gentlemen for their Essays and Communications, and the following Premiums were delivered by Sir Joseph Banks, with appropriate observations:—To C. H. Ellis, esq. M. P. a piece of plate, value 20 guineas, for the best pure Merino ram, not more than 28 months old.—To J. Fane, esq. M. P. a piece of plate, value 20 guineas, for the second best ditto.—To Mr. G. Flower, a piece of plate value 20 guineas, for the best Merino ram, not more than 16 months old.—To Lord Castlereagh, a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the second best ditto.—To Mr. R. Flower, a piece of plate, value 20 guineas, for the best pen of Merino Ewes, of not more than 16 months old.—To C. R. Ellis, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the second best ditto.—To J. Elliott, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best pen of five Anglo-Merino ewes, of the third cross, not more than 16 months old.—To C. R. Ellis, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best pen of five Anglo-Merino ewes, of the first cross, of the same age.—To Mr. John Cawston, a piece of plate, value 5 guineas, for the best pen of five Anglo-Merino fat wethers, of the third cross.—To T. G. Tollet, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best Merino ram's fleece.—To C. R. Ellis, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best Merino ewe's fleece.—To Mr. G. Flower, a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best Anglo-Merino ewe's fleece.

A Petition has been presented to Parliament by Mr. Berkeley Portman against the proposed Regent's Canal, in Mary-le-bone parish, stating that the value of the estate is eight millions sterling, the reversion of which will come to the Portman family on the expiration of the tenant's leases; that there are 27,000 inhabitants upon it who will be affected by the canal; and that, if the proposed scheme is carried into execution, it will prevent 200,000l. being laid out in building that part of the estate where the canal is projected to run, and deprive Mr. Portman of an immediate large yearly income.

A school, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, is to be established for the Wards of Aldersgate, Coleman-street, Bassishaw, Cripplegate Within and Without, and for St. Luke's, under the patronage of the Duke of Kent.

The amount of suitors' monies, in the High Court of Admiralty, and High Court of Appeals for Prizes, was on the first of January, 1810, 461,764l; in 1811, 400,750l.; and in 1812, 262,460l.

It is understood to be in contemplation of many Members of both Houses of Parliament, to procure a general bill of inclosure, of commons or commonable lands, in the kingdom, and thereby prevent the great expence now attendant upon private inclosure bills.

The following is a list of the present Theatres in London, which, taken at the lowest calculation, contain as under;—Covent Garden Theatre, 3000 persons; Drury-lane, when built, 2800; Opera House, 3500; Pantheon, 3000; Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, 1800; Lyceum, 2000; Surrey Theatre, 2500; Astley's Olympic, 1500; Astley's Amphitheatre, 2500; Sadler's Wells, 2200; Sans Pareil, 1500; Regency Theatre, Tottenham-street, 1600; Royalty 1600. Total 29,500.

The ballot for the Local Militia for the County of Middlesex is about to take place. The number of men required is 10,000, between the ages of 16 and 30.

Cundell and Smith, two of the seamen sentenced to death for being found in arms at the Isle of France, were executed at Horsemonger-lane on the 16th.

G. Skeene also suffered death on the 18th for forgery. He was of a respectable family in Scotland; at an early age he went to the East Indies, and, on his return, remained for some time in the family of the Earl of Fife, and, at the death of the Earl, married his lady, who was burnt to death about three years since. He was then appointed second clerk to Shadwell Police Office, and was removed from thence as First Clerk to Queen's-square Office, where his conduct had been so uniformly good, that an appointment as a Magistrate had been actually made out for him a few days previous to the discovery of his delinquency. In the earlier part of his life he published some poetical works, of considerable merit; and, on the morning of execution, he wrote a letter to a literary friend, bequeathing to him his manuscripts, to be used as he thought proper.

On Wednesday, Jan. 22, a new dock, of fifteen acres, was opened at the Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe. The sluice was cut by the chairman, Sir Charles Price. These docks now contain an area of about 40 acres of

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of water, with a wharfage and bonding yards, sufficient to receive 200 sail of ships, to discharge at the same time.

At a late Court of Common Council, 3000l. was voted towards building a new Hospital for Lunatics in St. George's Fields.

MARRIED.

The Hon. M. Elliot, to the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-gen. Robinson, of Dunstanhall, Suffolk.

Captain G. Moore, of the royal navy, brother of the late Sir J. M. to the daughter of the late T. Eden, esq. of Wimbledon.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Right Hon. Lord C. Townshend, to Miss Loftus, daughter of General and the Lady E Loftus.

At St. Petersburgh, Sir R. Ker Porter, to Princess Marie Seberbatoff.

At Clapham, Mr. T. Puckle, jun. of Clapham Common, to Miss A. Broadhurst, of Battersea Rise.

G. Brettle, esq. of Wood-street, Cheapside, to Miss Walker, of St. Alban's, Herts.

R. Hedger, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mrs. Norman, second daughter of Mrs. Sparrow, of Downing-street, Westminster.

Dr. J. Vetch, jun. of Hawthornbank, to the eldest daughter of Sir A. Grant, of Baker-street.

H. Corbould, esq. of John-street, Fitzroy-square, to the only daughter of T. Pickles, esq. of Chelsea.

At St. George's, Colonel Peachy, to the widow of the late J. Henry, esq. of Jamaica.

J. P. Anderdon, esq of New-street, Spring-gardens, to the daughter of J. Cassamajor, esq. of Potterells, Herts.

Mr. G. Steadman, jun. of St. George's in the East, to the youngest daughter of Mr. T. Boycott, of Clement's lane.

At Fulham, the Rev. J. T. H. Le Mesurier, to Miss Ludlam, of North End.

J. Bertin, esq. of Leicester-place; to the youngest daughter of the late W. Desanches, esq.

J. W. Roberts, esq. of the East India Company's China establishment, to the eldest daughter of the late C. Moody, esq.

H. Cook, esq. of the Adelphi Terrace, to Miss Wright, of Wood Green, Tottenham.

H. Havis, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss M. Swaine, of Doggett's, Essex.

J. Curtois, esq. of Curzon-street, to Miss Leech, of the same place.

Mr. W. Underwood, to the eldest daughter of S. Bull, esq. of Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

N. Hadley, esq. of Lewisham, to the daughter of C. Hurshe, esq. of Burkham-place, Sussex.

Lieutenant G. H. Elliott, 20th Light Dragoons, to the eldest daughter of Major-general Hay.

Mr. W. Boothe, of Aldermanbury, to the second daughter of the late C. Sumison, esq. of Colerne, Wilts.

Sir F. Hartwell, to Miss Aldridge, of New Lodge, Sussex.

J. L. Yeates, esq. of the Army Pay Office, to the daughter of P. Reinagle, R. A. of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

H. J. Bunnett, esq. to Miss Bowers, both of Fulham.

R. T. Moore, esq. of Portsmouth, to the daughter of the late W. Blackhouse, esq. of Devonshire street.

Captain J. Ross, of the Company's ship Carmarthen, to Miss E. Goodwin.

Mr. F. Turner, of Bloomsbury-square, to the eldest daughter of J. Roberts, esq. of Harrow Weald.

Captain Wald Sebthorp, 4th Dragoon Guards, to the daughter of P. Tottenham, esq. of Clifton.

Mr. M. D. Slater, to Miss B. W. Thring, of the New Kent Road.

At Fulham, H. Bunnett, late surgeon in the West Essex militia, to Miss Bowers.

At Petersham, R. T. Moore, of Portsmouth, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late William Backhouse, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

At Putney, Edward Whitmore, esq. banker, of Lombard-street, to the eldest daughter of J. P. Kensington, esq. of Lime-grove.

At Lymington, L. H. Kingston, second son of John K. esq. of Belmont, Herts, M.P. to Frances Sophia, second daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke.

Charles Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury, to Clara, daughter of the late Benjamin Baldwin, esq. of Oakingham, Berks.

Mr. Woolcot, of Doughty-street, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, of Mill End, Bucks.

Major N. Napier, of the 43d light infantry, to the youngest daughter of the late General Fox.

B. Barnett, esq. of the Temple, to the daughter of Sir R. Barnet, of Modelen Hall, Surrey.

Mr. M. Smith, of Portsmouth, to the daughter of the late M. De Lisle, esq.

At St. George's, A. Pitcher, esq. of Charles-street, Covent Garden, to Miss Amey, of Bath.

Captain G. Greenhill, of the navy, to the youngest daughter of the late C. Spencer, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

Mr. G. E. Beck, surgeon in the royal artillery, to the eldest daughter of J. W. Wood, esq. of Croom's Hill, Greenwich.

G. Garrow, esq. of Great George-street, to Mrs. Fisher, of Torquay, Devon.

E. Russell, esq. of Walworth, to Miss Woolley, of York-street.

Mr. L. Howard, of Cannon-street, to Miss Swan, of Nottingham.

At St. James's, Captain J. N. Fischer, of the royal marines, to Miss E. M. Walker, eldest daughter of William W. esq. of Swinnow-park, Yorkshire.

Rev. Kingsman Foster, rector of Dowsby, to

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to Mary, youngest daughter of K. St. Barbe, esq of Vine-street, America square.

Mr. Hall, of Foster-lane, to Miss Batt, of Wakefield.

At St. John's, Mr. John Hodgson, of Mumford-court, to Miss Alice Loy, of Peckham.

On the 14th, (the former statements of the marriage having been premature) Mr. W. F. L. T. Wellesley, to Miss Tylney Long. The dress of Mrs. Wellesley Pole consisted of a robe of real Brussels point lace, the device a simple sprig: it was placed over white satin. The head was ornamented with a cottage bonnet of lace, with two ostrich feathers, she likewise wore a deep lace veil, and a white satin pelisse, trimmed round with swansdown. The dress cost 700 guineas, the bonnet 150, and the veil 200. Mr. Pole was plainly dressed in blue and buff. About 800 silver favors, each valued at 31s. were distributed; those for ladies had an acorn in the centre, and the gentlemen's a star. Those for the domestics were made of white satin ribbon, with silver stars, and silver balls and fringe. The lady's jewels consist principally of a brilliant necklace and earrings: the former cost 25,000 guineas. After liberally providing for her domestics, increasing the portions of her sisters, and adding to the annuity of her respected mother, the fortune of Mrs. T. L. P. Wellesley, is estimated at 60,000l. per annum.

DIED.

At Islington, *A. Ricardo, esq.* 80.

In Nottingham Place, *John Wigram, esq.* 82.

In Gray's Inn-square, *S. S. Baxter, esq.*

At Mitcham, *T. Langdale, esq.* of Holborn.

At Blackheath, ten days after the decease of her venerable husband, *Mrs. Burnaby*, aged 76, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. and heiress of the late J. Edwyn, esq. of Baggraye, Leicestershire.

Aged 72, *E. J. Pineger, esq.* of Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, nephew to H. Pineger, esq. late of Southmarston, Wilts.

At Croydon, *John Stapleton, esq.* late of Clints, near Richmond, Yorkshire, a gentleman much respected on the turf.

At Brighton, aged 77, *Lady Burdett.*

In the Adelphi, the third son of the Rev. T. H. Pearson, vicar of Queen Camel, Somersetshire.

In Park-street, the *Hon. Mary Talbot*, mother of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Mr. J. Henstall, sen. of Wardour-street.

At Clapham, *Mr. S. Franks.*

Aged 81, the lady of J. Dennett, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In Spring Gardens, the youngest daughter of P. Grenfell, esq M. P.

In Bond-street, aged 70, *Mr. W. Fraser.*

At Hans-place, Chelsea, aged 46, *Miss C. Maughan.*

At Ireton Constable, Norfolk, the seat of Sir J. Astley, bart. Member for the county, the *Hon. Lady Stanhope*, eldest sister of the late Lord Delaval, and sister-in law to the late Earl of Chesterfield. Her ladyship was one of the finest women of the age, and a lady of great understanding and accomplishments.

At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, the lady of the Right Rev. Claudius Crigan, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The lady of H. G. Atwatters, of Tavistock-square.

At Battersea Rise, aged 57, the lady of W. Hutchins, esq.

In Argyle-street, the *Countess of Aberdeen.*

The wife of Mr. R. Oliphant, of Leadenhall-street.

At Kentish Town, aged 88, *S. Davis*, esq.

Aged 17, the youngest son of W. Hay, esq. of Russell-square, midshipman on board the Galatea frigate.

Dr. Garthshore, many years an eminent and successful physician.

The youngest son of W. Hamilton, esq. of Guildford-street.

In Beaumont-street, *Miss Sowerby.*

At Jamaica, *C. Harrison*, esq.

In Conduit-street, aged 76, *Mrs. J. Simpson.*

In Cavendish-square, *Sir W. Langham.*

The only daughter of Mr. Bell, of Bowlane.

At Croydon, the wife of Mr. J. Rivers, late of Phipps bridge, Mitcham.

At Hammersmith, *J. P. De Loutherbourg*, esq R. A.

The wife of Mr. C. Ashmore, of Henrietta-street.

Aged 74, *Mrs. C. Hodges.*

At Blackheath, aged 80, the *Rev. A. Barnaby*, D.D. Archdeacon of Lancaster.—Aged 75, *Lieutenant-General T. Davies*, of the royal artillery.

In Old Burlington-street, the *Earl of Uxbridge.* His death was hastened by an event which happened a few days ago. Two of his servants were helping him to walk from one room to another, and one of them quitted his lordship's arm, in order to shut the door; the other servant had not strength enough to sustain his master singly, and they both fell; in consequence, one of the noble lord's ribs was broken, and he lingered two days, when he was released from all mortal sufferance. His lordship was 67 years old. Lord Paget, his eldest son, succeeds to his titles and honours.

Colonel Matthew Smith, major of the Tower of London, 73.

In Poet's Corner, aged 41, *Mr. H. Medley*, late of the 84th regiment.

Mr. Dakin, of Friday street.

At Walthamstow, aged 64, *John Bacon*, esq late of King-street, Cheapside.

At Twickenham, at the house of her second son, Major-general T. O. Jones, *Mrs. Joanna Jones.*

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Jones, the widow of the late R. J. esq. of Fonmon Castle, Glamorganshire.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, widow of the late Mr. D. C. of King's-row, Pentonville, 78.

Mrs. Wratislaw, wife of Mr. W. of Tenterden-street, Hanover square.

In New Bond-street, *Mr. R. Mason*, many years tea-dealer and grocer, 73.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Lee*, relict of the late J. L. esq. 74.

In Wimpole-street, *Mrs. Tash*, wife of W. T. esq. of Broomfield-house, Southgate.

The wife of Mr. Tapp, of Cheapside.

In Falcon-square, *S. Pinder*, esq. 73.

Mr. Vardon, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

Mr. W. Collins, Great Portland-street; author of a poem on the Slave Trade, Life of George Morland, the Artist, &c.

Mr. C. Harris, of Winchester-place, Southwark.

Aged 88, *Mrs. Taylor*, mother of Mr. T. wine-merchant, High-street, Borough.

Ellen, the youngest daughter of T. Williamott, esq. of Clapham Rise.

Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. J. P. wine-merchant, Leadenhall-street.

Mr. Samuel Elmes, of College Hill, after a short but very severe illness of a few days, in the 52d year of his age, lamented by his family and friends.

Deeply lamented, *Mrs. Mary Shaw*, wife of Mr. S. of Old Broad-street, and eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Brooks, Strand, aged 29.

—— *Owen, esq.* of Conduit-street. Of this excellent man we feel it impossible to refrain from recording the following characteristic anecdote. Soon after the editor of this Magazine, in a public office in the city of London, proposed the establishment of a Fund, for the relief of the families of prisoners, he dined at a public table near to Mr. Owen; and, when the company retired to take their tea and coffee, Mr. O. addressed the Editor, spoke in commendation of the plan, and, putting his hand in his pocket, said he was sorry he had not more money about him, but begged his acceptance of what he held in his hand, which was a bundle of Bank notes, and then darted amidst the company. The Editor afterwards ascertained his name from a bystander, and his subscription appears in the Subscription List as a modest Y. Z.

Aged 22, *Mr. Richard Richards*, engraver at the Bank of England, at his apartments, Great George-street, Blackfriars-road. Perhaps a young man of greater promise, or more sincerely regretted, has never been arrested by the unsparing hand of death. Excellence was the object of his attainments. Even this the partial sketch of a friend, who so lately saw the earth closed over him, must fall short of that which is due to his memory. In the execution of vignettes, arms, crests, &c. he has been seldom excelled; and his attainments may in some measure be estimated when it is mentioned that he was formerly the pupil of Mr. James King: and that the Bank directors, unexpectedly and unsolicited on his part, placed him in a situation so honorable to both parties. With a pensive and susceptible mind, he was but little calculated to press before those of less merit, but of more boldness; indeed his modesty as a man was equal to his merit as an artist; and the writer of this article, in recollecting him, has often thought the words of the poet might be faithfully applied:—

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

In his situation at the Bank, (which had so opportunely placed him above the difficulties and vexations he had often experienced), he had but continued a few weeks, when this hope of his widowed mother, this delight of an affectionate sister, and the pride of his friends, after two days confinement to his bed, was snatched from them by the resistless grasp of death. His body on being opened by Drs. Walshman and Calderwood, discovered his lungs much injured, and the heart completely surrounded by water.

Admiral Sir C. Cotton, bart. of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, Admiral of the White, and Commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy on Sunday morning the 23d instant, at Stoke House, Plymouth, which in a short time terminated in his dissolution.

At Pimlico, aged 43, *Mr. Thomas Baker*, one of the porters at Buckingham House. About five weeks before his death, he had been bitten by a puppy, which labored under some disease, and for which he had called in a farrier, and in administering some medicine, both of them were bit. The dog, getting worse, was hanged, without any certainty of his being mad, and nothing more was thought of the bite, till Baker fell ill during a night on which he was on duty at Buckingham House. In the morning, he complained of having had a shivering fit, and of being in a violent perspiration. He walked home, and, getting worse, sent for a medical man, who, from some symptoms, was led to ask if he had not been bitten by a dog? he put him to the test of the disease with a glass of wine, which he refused with horror, and continued to shun all liquids, and vessels capable of containing liquids, till his death, which took place at four on the following morning. He was sensible at intervals to the last, and his dread of liquids arose from the difficulty of swallowing, and from the danger of being suffocated if he made the attempt. The farrier has not been affected.

At his house at Wimbledon, where he had resided many years in great comfort and affluence, *John Horne Tooke*, esq. in the 76th year

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year of his age; a man who will long be celebrated in literature for his Diversions of Purley, and whose name will be recorded in the history of George the Third, among the patriots who sturdily and ably opposed his system of government. Mr. Tooke began life as minister of New Brentford, and signalised himself by his zeal during Wilkes's contests for Middlesex. He was noticed by Junius, and wrote a letter printed in the works of that writer. In 1777, he solicited subscriptions in aid of the Americans, and was thereon prosecuted and imprisoned. He afterwards joined and was duped by Mr. Pitt, who placed himself at the head of the reformers; but, to his everlasting infamy, in 1794, as minister, caused Mr. Tooke, and others, to be tried for their lives for persevering in those attempts to obtain reform, in which he had himself been a leader. In 1796, Mr. Tooke stood for Westminster, and delivered from the hustings the best set of speeches ever spoken on those occasions. In 1799, he was returned to Parliament, but by his total silence disappointed the fond expectations of his friends. He was afterwards ejected on the ground of being in priest's orders; and, since that period, has lived in privacy, and been no further concerned in public affairs than as confidential friend of Sir Francis Burdett. A few years since, he lost the use of his lower limbs from palsy; but his habitual wit and sarcasm never failed him, and he received and enjoyed his friends to the last. He ordered his body to be buried in a tomb long prepared in his garden, a request which, we learn, his surviving relatives intend to comply with. [*In our next we purpose to devote our biographical pages to a full account of his long and active life.*]

In Pall Mall, the most noble the *Marchioness of Buckingham.* Her ladyship came to town from Stow on the night preceding her death, to obtain professional advice for a violent pain in one eye; but in all other respects apparently in high health. She was seized, however, with a violent fever in the course of that night, and on the following evening departed this life. When the marchioness was created Baroness Nugent, it was with remainder to her second son, Lord George Nugent Grenville, who by the decease of his mother, becomes a peer of the kingdom of Ireland. She was married to the marquis in 1775.

The *Hon. Lieutenant-Gen. Vere Powlett*, of Addington Grange, Bucks.

At Leatherhead, *W. Blacklurn*, esq.

In John-street, the only surviving daughter of the late Right Rev. R. Lowth, Lord Bishop of London.

At Mount Henry, Ireland, aged 74, the widow of the late Lord Baron Annaly, of Tenelick, Longford.

Aged 53, *Mr. H. Gibson*, of Watling street.

At Chelsea, *Miss Isabella Lucas.*

At Highgate, aged 74, the relict of the late W. Hodges, esq.

In Curzon-street, the only daughter of the late C. Donne, esq.

At his house in Frith-street; deeply and sincerely lamented by his afflicted relatives, and an extended circle of surviving friends, *Mr. Swainson*, the well-known and benevolent proprietor of De Velno's Vegetable Syrup. To those who had the happiness of being intimately known to Mr. S. it would be unnecessary to say any thing respecting his merits: but, to others, it is but justice to departed worth to declare, that he was a warm and even enthusiastic friend to the cause of humanity in general. "Humani nihil a me alienum puto," seemed to be the spring from which all his actions flowed. In his private friendships, and in his personal attachments, his zeal scarcely knew any limits, exhibiting a benevolence of heart rarely to be met with. On all occasions, he was particularly anxious to afford every assistance to those who were climbing up the hill of science: fully conscious also of the infirmity of human judgment, he was always the first, to make every allowance for what he conceived to be error in others. The greater part of his valuable life was devoted to the noblest of purposes, viz. an unremitting study, how he might most effectually remove or alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, by preparing and administering the celebrated vegetable syrup of De Velnos, of which he was the sole proprietor. This important duty he discharged with fidelity and diligence, during a period of thirty years; and with a success which has hitherto been unequalled in the annals of Medicine. In the performance of this duty, his liberality was eminently conspicuous. His constant language was, that the greatest happiness of his life consisted in being able to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow men: and his actions always kept pace with his professions. His remains, accompanied by a few select friends, were on Saturday the fourteenth instant, interred in a family vault at Twickenham; where, led on by an ardent desire to increase his knowledge in the vegetable kingdom, he had formed a botanical garden; which has long been, not only the admiration of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, but of men of science in almost all parts of the island. By his death the valuable medicinal recipe for the vegetable syrup of De Velnos, becomes the property of his nephew, Thomas Canham, esq. who is prepared, by an assiduous study in Mr. Swainson's school, to promote the wonderful effects and extensive utility of the medicine, by administering it conformably to the experience of his very respected relative. In that school he has learnt that the systems of Galen and Boerhaave seem to be reviving; and that the humoral

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humoral Pathology is likely to prevail in the mutability of fashions. The state of the blood, lymph, and humours, is becoming the objects of medicine; and practitioners find it necessary, not only to remove obvious superficial symptoms, by air, exercise, and sea-bathing, but to purge the inward malady, which like a worm gnaws the roots of the constitution. In the season of fashionable emigration, they seek temporary relief by plunging into water, or by change of atmosphere, but do not get rid of the noxious influence of their internal habits. Mr. Canham has seen with satisfaction the happy efforts of Mr. Swainson to relieve symptoms, which were the effects of intemperance, sedentary habits, study, and indiscretion, committed by the patient or his ancestors. The humoral pathology, on which the credit of the vegetable syrup, and the success of the late Mr. Swainson, has been so long supported, does not restore by violence, but by gradual and permanent means which ameliorate the whole constitution. Mr. Swainson and Mr. Canham, following his practice, avoids copious evacuations, because they enfeeble the lacteals and induce dropsy; and in cases of nervous, gouty, and scorbutic, affections, in paralytic and epileptic tendencies, they accelerate the bile; and in all the affections of the liver, in which the syrup is used, and those complaints called bilious, they are very pernicious. Mr. Canham has witnessed with sorrow the appearance of brave men, with deranged and vitiated digestion, with copious and acrid bile, with checked perspiration disordering the intestines, and diminished strength of the fibres: all these owing to the sudden changes of scorching heat and suffocating atmospheres into cold and wet seasons, to crude aliments, excessive anxiety, and to long and continued fatigues, would have been relieved by the seasonable use of the vegetable syrup. Mr. Canham therefore hopes, that he shall be as successful as his excellent predecessor, in impressing on the minds of the afflicted, a proper alarm in the *first* stages of all debilitating diseases; for a corpse may be as soon re-animated, as an asthma, a consumption, or a cancer, *cured*, which is fully matured.

[The late *John Grisdale, esq.* of Lincoln's Inn, whose death was mentioned in our last, was born in Carlisle, in the year 1780, of the cathedral, of which his father is chancellor. In the year 1799 he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, but removed from that society the year following to Christ College, in the same University. He took his batchelor's degree with distinguished honor in the year 1802, being second wrangler. The year following he received a fellowship of that college. From his early youth he gave the promise of extraordinary attainments in literature, knowledge, and he possessed a judgment clear and comprehensive, which enabled him to select the most useful parts of science: while his superior taste led him to chuse for the objects of his imitation the most pure compositions in ancient and modern literature. His life opened most auspiciously; his friends beheld with joy the dawn of uncommon talents. There seemed nothing in literature too difficult for his attainments; his application was unwearied, and he was not merely a student by profession; he brought to literature an ardent and a noble mind, fraught with all the enthusiasm of a poet, and all the soberness of a critic. While at the Grammar-school at Carlisle, his compositions were admired for possessing force, elegance, and beauty, far beyond his years; and his friends could not help expecting anxiously, that powers of mind so highly gifted, with application so steady, and a demeanor at once gentle and manly, might atchieve a distinguished situation in the learned profession which he had chosen. Alas! how false are our own hopes! Not only his parents and relatives must deeply lament a fate so truly distressing, but the numerous acquaintances which his superior understanding and excellent qualities had procured him, must deplore a stroke which has cut short the career of one who, had he lived, it is no exaggeration of truth to say, would have been one of the brightest ornaments of the nineteenth century.—When a sage who has attained celebrity in science, falls, we lament his departure, but we regret his loss the less because he has perhaps left a monument behind him, which will not speedily perish; but, when a young man of promising talents, like the subject of the present article, is cut off in the very prime of life, it is truly lamentable; and, while the grief-subdued friend is contemplating the loss, where is the comfort which can heal the wound, except it flows from the Christian religion. That blessed dispensation teaches us submission to the will of God; and, though many of his decrees may partially distress our happiness, yet we may hope that finally his goodness and his power will be both manifested in our favour. The late Mr. Grisdale was an *elève* of that celebrated Divine and Philosopher Dr. Paley; he had read his works with uncommon attention, he admired the close texture of his style, and the great force of his conversation. His college vacations were passed at Carlisle, where Dr. Paley occasionally resided. With this gentleman, with Dr. Milner, Dean of Carlisle, and the Rev. J. D. Carlyle, Mr. Grisdale was on terms of the greatest intimacy; they all did justice to his promising talents, they saw the superior force of his understanding, they acknowledged the versatility and the energy of his mind, and no doubt expected to see him

and a very inconsiderable city, contained occasionally a society of learned men, as eminent as any in the kingdom. The first of these was Dr. Paley, whose writings are universally diffused and read; to attempt any eulogium on Paley in this place, would be superfluous; but the world is not acquainted with his excellent conversational powers. To him we may add the Rev. Dr. Milner, dean of Carlisle, and master of Queen's College, Cambridge. Though Dr. Milner has not established so permanent a reputation as Dr. Paley, his abilities are of the first order; as a chemist and natural philosopher, he has attracted much notice in Cambridge; but, as an excellent preacher, his reputation is confined to Carlisle. If a person were to create in imagination, as Cowper says, "a preacher such as Paul," the Dean of Carlisle would best answer the description. The fervour of his piety is equalled by the extent of his knowledge. The various powers which he brings to his task is amazing; his arguments and illustrations are so clear, and his conclusions so energetic and striking, that he attracts universal attention; and the cathedral is, during the time of his residence at Carlisle, continually crouded. To these eminent men we may add the Rev. J. D. Carlyle, then chancellor of Carlisle, known to the world of letters by his beautiful translations from the Arabic. Mr. Carlyle was a man of fine taste for poetry and painting, and at that period had just returned from his travels in Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy. Unhappily ill health at that time had began to impair those excellent faculties which promised to their possessor both reputation and opulence. Mr. Carlyle lingered for two years under a painful disorder, which terminated in his death at Newcastle upon Tyne, in April 1804, of which place he was vicar. The last of the celebrated junto was the Rev. William Sheepshanks, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Carlisle. He had travelled through France, Switzerland, and Italy, with the son of Sir Thomas Rumbold, and had surveyed the buildings and paintings of Rome with the eye of a connoisseur; his memory was tenacious, and his good humour and conversational powers were inexhaustible. Three out of the four of these celebrated men are now no more. Dr. Milner only survives. Mankind have always been prone to praise and exalt men into heroes, who have contributed nothing to the sum of human happiness, but rather have added to the sum of human misery. People are praised as heroes who have scattered destruction among the human race. How much more worthy of regard is the sage whose studies tend to promote peace, knowledge, and goodness. The present sketch makes known to those who peruse it, the faint lineaments of one, who, had he lived to compleat the usual term of human life, would have been enrolled among British worthies, and he would have had a more celebrated pen to write his biography. He had talents to have shone as a statesman, a legislator, a legal luminary, as great as any who now are exalted in superior situations. But death has closed our fond prospects, and shut out our most darling hopes. Among the millions whom death strikes, how few are like the subject of the present article! His early friends look round in society for a substitute for his intelligence, his frankness, his independence, his noble qualifications, and his eminent endowments. They look round, but alas! they are no-where to be found!

Star of the North! no more I hail thy rays,
Shed thy bright glories to my ardent gaze,
Was it for this I mark'd thy opening morn,
Which bright eyed Fancy fondly would adorn.
Thy mind illumin'd by superior force,
To trace each science to its parent source;
Genius that lights its fires in heaven were thine,
Who drew bright knowledge from a source divine.
Ah, flowers illusive scarce allow'd to bloom,
They now are scatter'd o'er thy youthful tomb!

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE petition from the people of Berwick, praying for the repeal of the religious penal laws, contained so many names, that it extended upwards of twelve yards in length, though the signatures were written in double columns.

A correspondent has furnished the following description of the antiquities mentioned at page 185.—"The cup seems to have been consecrated to the sacred mysteries (for so I understand the word *dubit*) of the Luperci, by some called Fabiani, from Fabius and Quintilius, their governors. These rites

were instituted by Romulus, as a memorial that Romulus and Remus were nursed by a she-wolf, to testify his gratefulness for her pains in nourishing him. These rites were celebrated upon the unfortunate days of February, and were of such a nature that they were abolished in Rome; but Augustus Cæsar, when he was chief pontiff, restored them again."

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Huntley, to Miss Mary Ann Moss.—Mr. Thomas Wood, to Miss M. Hawkins.—Nicholas Fenwick, esq. of Howard-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hurry, esq. of Dockwray-square.—Samuel Barrett, esq. to Miss Storey, daughter of Robert S. esq. of Arcot.—Mr. Henry Ayre, to Miss Cox, daughter of Mr. G. C.

Mr. J. Story, of Ponteland, to Miss Ann Bowman, of Heathery.

At Gateshead, Mr. Thomas Bell, shipbuilder, of South Shields, to Mrs. Armstrong, of the South Shore, near Gateshead.

At Earsdon, Mr. Thomas Rutter, of Seaton Delaval, to Miss Pattison.

At Keswick, Mr. Wm. Brown, aged 74, to Miss Jane Scott, aged 28.

Mr. George Hunt, to Miss Mary Nichol, both of Winlaton.

At Durham, Mr. John Nelson, of Rushyford, to Miss Wood, of Close House, near Sedgefield.—Mr. John Maddison, to Miss A. Davidson.

Mr. George Scarlet, merchant tailor, to Miss M. S. D. Shields, daughter of the late Mr. S. dissenting minister, both of Newcastle.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Isaac Mason, of Penrith, to Miss R. Ostle, of Broughton.

Mr. Wm. Elliott, to Miss H. Peagle, both of Bishopwearmouth.

At Jarrow, Mr. Wm. Smoult, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wood, shipowner, all of South Shields.—Mr. Robert Major, to Miss Mary Johnson.

At Stamfordham, Mr. John Fairbairn, to Miss Catcheside.

Anthony Wright, esq. of Alston Brewery, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Rowel, spirit merchant, Alston.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Robson, to Mrs. Elisabeth Ward, both of Hilton Ferry.—Mr. N. Burnikell, ship-owner, to Margaret, daughter of John Wright, esq. late of Chester-le-street.—Mr. Joseph Davison, master joiner, to Miss Mary Sharp, both of that place.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. John Robinson, upholsterer, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Howe, master mariner.

Mr. Isaac Slee, of Soulby, to Miss Mary Whitwell, of Penrith, in the 70th year of their ages, after a very short courtship.

At Sunderland, Mr. R. Dobson, chemist, to F. M. second daughter of Mr. R. Preston, solicitor.

Mr. A. Oliver, writer, to Miss C. Brown, both of Coldstream.

At Berwick, Mr. Wm. Turnbull, mariner, to Miss Kinross.—Mr. James Gerrard, to Miss Tweddle, all of Berwick.—Mr. Smith Patterson, of Berwick, to Miss Margaret Smith, of Tweedmouth.—Mr. Edward Moor, mariner, to Miss Hiddlestone.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Thomas King, of Westoe, to Miss E. Croudace, of Pelton.

At Horton, Mr. John Young, jun. of Stobbill House, to Miss Tyzack, niece of P. Holland, esq. of Croston.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. George Wilson, aged 94. He was 36 years on board of his Majesty's navy, the latter 17 of which he served as an officer.—Suddenly, aged 68, Mr. James Morrison, of the Castle Garth.—Aged 20, Mr. George G. Bell, fourth son of Mr. B. land surveyor.—Miss Tate, of Westgate-street.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. L. T.—Mrs. Ann Warniken, widow of Mr. P. W. of the Broad Chare, sugar refiner, 71.—Mrs. Pollard, wife of Mr. J. P.

At South Shields, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Finlay, formerly of Denwick.

Aged 97, Mrs. Watson, relict of the late S. W. esq. of North Seaton.

At North Shields, Mrs. Sarah Pringle, wife of Mr. J. P. ship-owner, 58.

At Newbiggin, Ravenstonedale, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, widow of Mr. W. S. Her clothes caught fire, and she was so much burnt, that she survived the accident only about a week.

At Berwick, Mrs. Fluker, wife of Mr. J. F. 66.—Mr. Alexander Wright.—Mr. James Skinner.—Mrs. Stewart, 66.

At Jarringmoor, near Wigton, Mrs. Susan Collin, 84.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Weatlands, 73.

At Sunderland, Mr. A. Taylor, formerly a ship-owner, 60.

At Lamesley, Captain Robert Stevenson, 62.

At Redflatt, Abbey Holme, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Wm. Glaister, esq. of Redflatt.

Mrs. Royall, relict of Mr. Wm. R. of North Shields, ship-owner.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Cox.—Mr. Edward Maxwell, late of Gateshead, surgeon.—Mrs. G. Charlton.

At Durham, Miss Mary Bales, in the prime of life, sister of the late Mr. R. B.—Mrs. E. Wheatley.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Wm. Manders, formerly of Felton, 84.

In New Elvet, Mr. John Southeren, aged 72.

At Hudgill, near Alston, Mr. R. Stephenson, 73.

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At Elerburn, near Pickering, Mrs. Nichols, wife of Mr. J. N. paper manufacturer, 34.

At Morpeth, Mr. Wm. Blyth. His death was occasioned by his hand being fractured in the wheel of the factory.

At Swalwell, Miss Rebecca Brown, 21.

At Chester-le-street, Catharine Aisbett, aged 104.

At Old Durham, Mr. Thomas Calvert.

At Sunderland, Ann, widow of Mr. A. Samuel, 77.—Suddenly, Mrs. Etherington, 75.

Mr. Wm Scott, of Hawick, 82.

At his father's, at Brampton, Mr. Wm. Bell.

Mr. John Minto, 77.

At Belchester, near Kelso, James Trotter, esq. 72.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The premiums given by the Kendal Agricultural Society to the best ploughers, were contended for by sixteen candidates, at Sizergh, on the 28th of February, and awarded to the five laborers who displayed most skill. The trials were made with the simple Scotch plough, which is now getting into general use in Westmoreland; and great improvements in every department of agriculture are taking place, through the exertions of the above Society.

Several Roman antiquities have been found lately at Plumpton, on the site of the station generally called Petriana, but better known in that country by the name of Old Penrith. Amongst them are silver coins of Maximinus; of Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius; of Severus; of Geta, his son; and of Caracalla. There are also copper coins of Licinius, Constantius, and Geta; besides several of brass, and the ornaments of ensigns, brass tripods, &c.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Harling, to Miss Postlethwaite.

At Orton, Mr. T. Earnfather, to Miss Mary Hodge, of Orton-rigg.

Captain Clarke, of Maryport, to Miss Clementson, daughter of Mr. W. C. of Parton.

At Egremont, Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss B. Walker.

Mr. Isaac Mason, of Penrith, to Miss Rachael Ostle, second daughter of Mr. J. O. of Broughton.

Mr. R. Blencarn, of Reasby, to Miss Parker, of Dudmire.

Mr. Wm. Holgate, of Horton, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. D. Bannister, of Cowgill.

Mr. Jackson, of Ingleton Hall, to Miss Walker, of Twistleton.

Edward Haseli, esq. of Dalemain, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Whitehead, of Ormside Lodge.

At Penrith, Mr. R. Lough, printer, to Miss E. Sergenson.

At Carlisle, Mr. David Scott, parish clerk of Dalston, to Miss Margaret Parker, of Wreay.—Mr. John Porteous, of Burgh-by-Sands, to Miss Jane Stubb, of Carlisle.—Mr. Joseph Nixon, to Miss Jane Atkinson.

Mr. George Taylor, of Sedbergh, to Miss Wilson, daughter of Mr. R. W. of Capplethwaite Hall.

At Whitehaven, Captain R. Bloome, to Miss M. Moore.—Mr. Ormandy, to Miss Bragg.—Mr. John Lamb, to Miss Sarah Harrison.—Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Thompson.

At Lindal, Mr. Dixon, of Cark, to Mrs. Bailiff, of Quarry Flat.

At Warcop, Mr. Sawer, to Miss Fawcett, both of Sandford.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Bordley, aged 78.—Mr. W. Swainson, in his 70th year.—Mrs. Tyson, wife of Mr. N. T. 67.—Ann Wilson, in her 90th year.—Mr. C. Mitchell, 82.

At Ulverstone, Miss Postlethwaite, 82.

Mr. Cowper, aged 70, formerly of Long Marton.

In Kentmere, Mr. J. Newton, 73.

At Soulby, Mr. R. Franklin.

Mr. Carleton, of Clifton, in this county, late of Whinfield.

Dorothy Coates, mother of George C. of Norton, one of the Society of Friends, 87.

Mrs. Wilson, of West End, Brough-by-Sands, 92.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Fisher, a maiden lady, 66.

At Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Hodgson, father of Wm. H. esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Cumberland.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Wm Scott, 68.—Mr. J. Spooner 32.—Mr. C. Ray, 56.

Mrs. Beck, wife of John B. esq. comptroller of the customs, and daughter of the late Rev. B. Allott, of Whitehaven. Her regretted death was awfully sudden.

At Workington, Mr. John Elliot, 69.

At Maryport, aged 89, Mr. Andrew M'Ewen.

At Eaglesfield, Mr. John Bowman, 79.

At Pardshaw, Mr. Peter Head, 80.

Mary, the wife of Mr. John Askew, aged 70 years.—Mrs. Jane Wilson, widow, aged 67.

At Garths-hill, Ravenstonedale, Mr. H. Shaw, 50.

At Ravenstonedale Town, aged 73, Mrs. Eleanor Rennison, widow of the late Mr. J. R.

At Ulverston, Mr. T. Fisher, 58.—Mr. J. Harrison, father of Wm. North, esq. of Gunnerthwaite, 85.

At Fowl Briggs, Mrs. Moss, aged 103.

At Botcherby, aged 90, Mrs. Margery Jackson, a maiden lady.

At Kirkoswald, Mrs. Esther Thompson, aged 70.

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At

...at Osmpark, Mr. Henry Nelson, aged 104.—On the same day, at the same place, Mrs. Harbottle, wife of Mr. H.

Mary, third daughter of George Bigland, esq. of Bigland, near Carmel, after an acute and afflicting illness of three years.

At Sedburgh, Mrs. Carlisle, 89.—Ann, the wife of Mr. Wm. Handley. She has left a husband and nine children.

At Penrith, aged 98, Mrs. Phœbe Gasgarth.

Mr. Richard Alderson, of Stone House, in Dent, one of the Society of Friends.

YORKSHIRE.

No further depredations have been committed against the properties of the woollen manufacturers in Yorkshire generally; but so much alarm prevails amongst the proprietors of gig-mills, that it is judged necessary that a military guard should be stationed at nights for their protection. The machine-breakers in the West-Riding, however, according to an account dated the 12th, continued their outrages.

A petition against the Orders in Council, has been sent up from the trustees of the Leeds Cloth Hall.

At the Yorkshire assizes, on the 12th, Mr. Abraham Briggs, paper maker, of Morton, was convicted of forging the stamps used to denote the duty on paper, which is printed on the paper by the officer of the excise.

Married.] At York, Mr. John Allis, of Bristol, to Miss Sarah Sanderson, of York.

The Rev. Richard Astley, of Halifax, to Miss Ann Heywood, daughter of the late Mr. H. solicitor, of Nottingham.

At Whitby, R. Burdon, esq. of Hotham, to Mrs. Mary Thompson, daughter of H. Walker, esq. of Whitby.

At Halifax, Mr. James Jackson, to Miss Rachel Brook.—Mr. James Wood, of Huddersfield, to Miss Eliz. Bolton, of Southowram.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Carr, of Hunslet, son of Mr. J. C. solicitor, Wakefield, to Miss Wait, daughter of the late Mr. T. W. of Wakefield Outwood.—Mr. Wilkinson, of Hartshead-Moor, to Miss Wilkinson, of Kirkhamgate, Outwood.

At Leeds, Mr. John Westenholm, of Sheffield, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Jubb.—Mr. R. Masterman, to Miss Elizabeth Crosland, daughter of Mrs. Greaves, of the Hotel.—Mr. A. G. Washington, to Miss A. T. Holt, only daughter of Mr. H. surgeon, all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Cooper, schoolmaster, to Mrs. Mary Phelps.—Mr. R. Cookson, of Holbeck, clothier, to Mrs. Ann Dickenson, of Leeds.

At Market Weighton, Lieut. John Pickering, of the Wakefield Local Militia, to Miss Jackson, only daughter of Mr. J. of that place.

At Bradford, Mr. T. Ackroyd, to Miss Mary Audsley, youngest daughter of Mr. W.

Wm. B. Fernell, esq. of Spring House, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Henry Tudor, esq. of Sheffield.—R. C. Burton, esq. of Hotham, to Mrs. Thompson, widow of J. T. esq. of Wormersley-Hall.

At Bowden, Mr. N. Hill, of Manchester, to Miss Harriet Borel, youngest daughter of A. H. B. of Timperley Lodge, Cheshire, esq.—Mr. G. Stroker, of Wakefield, to Miss Laycock, daughter of Mr. J. L. of Hunslet-Hall.

At Rotherham, the Rev. John Foord, to Miss Parker, daughter of Mrs. P. of Masbro'.—Mr. T. Hardaker, of Rothwell, to Miss Ann Brook, of Water Fryston.

At Knaresbro', Mr. T. Wetherill, of Hutton Sessay, to Miss Binks, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of Whixley, near Knaresbro'.

At Kirkheaton, Mr. J. Smith, of Bradford, to Miss Knight, of Heaton.

Mr. G. Deake, son of Mr. D. grazier, to Miss Ash, all of Wakefield.

At Lynn Regis, Mr. William Headley, to Miss Amy Curl, daughter of R. C. esq. of East Winch, Norfolk.

At Calverley, Mr. Wm. Naylor, to Mrs. Mary Cockshott, both of Farsley.

Mr. John Ogden, to Miss Brook, only daughter of the Rev. J. B. all of Holbeck.

Mr. John Yewdall, to Miss Mary Fowler, of Bradford.

Mr. John Naylor, of Hunslet, to Miss Ann Wigglesworth, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Rosedhay.

Died.] At York, Mr. Thomas Hunt, attorney at law, and one of the coroners for the City and Ainsty of York.—Mrs. Beckwith, relict of Stephen B. esq. of York, 80.—Mr. John Wolstenholme, father of Mr. W. bookseller, York, 59.

At Leeds, Mrs. Jaques, sister of Colonel J. 83.—Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. solicitor, and youngest daughter of Mr. G. Smith, banker.—Mr. Joseph Naylor, son of Mr. J. N. 24.—Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. C. merchant.—Mr. Christopher Heaps, 64.—Mrs. Stephenson, late of Tadcaster, mother of Mr. James S. of Leeds, 71.

Aged 19, the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hamer Oates, esq. of Chapel-Allerton.

At Headingley, Mrs. Wilks, widow of the late Mr. T. W. of Leeds, merchant.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Hallam, wife of Mr. A. H. of Pond-street.—Mr. Longden, aged 58 years, 35 of which he had been a preacher in the Methodist Connexion.—In her 73d year, Mrs. W. Broadhead, relict of the late Mr. J. B. of Sheffield; and mother of Mr. J. B. of Leeds. She has left 18 sons and daughters, and 30 grand children.

At Halifax, N. Warnhouse, esq.—Mrs. Sarah Tattersall.—James Oldfield, esq. of Suck-lane.—Mrs. Clarkson, relict of the late Mr. C. of Hartshead, 70.—Mr. Richard Naylor, who had been many years in his ma-

At Tinsley, W. Coupland, esq. He has left a widow and eight small children.

Mr. George Travis, of Rotherham.

Aged 81, Mr. Edward Lorrimer, an opulent farmer, of Arkendale, near Knaresbro'. He was a gentleman of integrity and exemplary character.

At Elloughton, Mrs. Nicholson, 86.

Mr. Burrow, of West House, near Ingleton.

At Falsgrove, near Scarborough, Mr. F. Batty, late of York.

Miss Osbourne, eldest daughter of Wm. O. esq. of Hull, merchant.

Mr. J. Cawood, of Garforth, 90.

At Millshaw, near Fulstone, at the advanced age of 102 years, James Hinchliffe, clothier, he always enjoyed a good state of health, was deprived of his sight a few years back, but his memory was good to the last.

Mr. Eli Jowett, of Riddlesden Hall, near Kighley, 83.

Mr. U. Brook, eldest son of Mr. J. B. of Cumberworth.

Miss Amelia Thorp, only daughter of Mr. R. T. of Haddonley.

At Minskip Lodge, near Boroughbridge, Wm. Fletcher, esq.

Elisabeth, the wife of Mr. C. Earnshaw, of Knaresbro', 21.

Mr. John Lodge, second son of the Rev. O. L. of Kirkburton.

Mrs. Ann Hurst, of Hillfoot.

Mr. Matthew Hobson, of Bloome-House, near Barnsley, 75.

Mrs. Ellen Ikin, mother of T. I. esq. of Headingley, 78.

Mrs. Wade, wife of Col. W. of Altofts-Lodge, near Wakefield.

Mr. Wm. Raine, stuff manufacturer, late of Barnard-Castle, 73.

LANCASHIRE.

The competition for premiums offered by the Preston Agricultural Society took place on the 11th. At the appointed hour, eleven ploughs, each drawn by a pair of horses, and driven by the ploughman, started for the prizes. The rate which each ploughed per statute acre was from four hours sixteen minutes, to five hours thirty-two minutes. The first prise was awarded to James Burns, who performed his work in four hours and fifty-six minutes.

A short time ago, as some labourers were trenching the garden belonging to Mr. Willis, of Lancaster, they came to some masonry, supposed to have been part of the Roman wall, and about six feet from the surface, discovered the principal part of a large flag, with an inscription cut upon it, which appears to have belonged to a Roman bath, a quantity of tiles having also been found near it.

The following new mode of proceeding is to be adopted in future at the Lancaster assizes:—In order to save the expense of long delay in the trial of undefended causes, all causes will be taken as undefended, unless marked as defended in the Marshal's Cause Paper, on or before the second day of the assizes, (exclusive of the first commission day, and also of Sunday, if Sunday shall intervene,) which period will expire at the next assizes on Tuesday the 24th instant.

The merchants, &c. of Liverpool held a meeting on the 17th, on the subject of an open trade to India; and a committee was appointed to prepare a petition.

The distress of the population of Liverpool continues on the increase. Eighteen thousand persons were receiving relief from the contributions of the inhabitants at the beginning of the month.

The misery of the people of Blackburn is so great, that a petition was presented to the Commons on the 20th, praying relief for them.

The Newry Packet to Liverpool, was lately lost, and all on board, including 250 soldiers, besides women and children, together with the crew, amounting in the whole to more than 300 souls, perished. Many of the bodies were washed on shore by the returning tide.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Latwychon, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Barton, youngest daugher of Mr. James B. sen of Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham.—Mr. Corrigley, aged 46, to Ellen Dalton, aged 74.—Mr. Cohen, spice dealer, to Mrs. M'Dermot, Lord-street.—Mr. Jackson, mariner, to Miss Rebecca Gordon.—Mr. R. W. Urmson, Captain of the brig Speculation, to Miss Alice Garner, third daughter of Mr. Wm. G. Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Cheshire.—Lieut. O. Owen, R.N. to Miss Humphreys, Brownlow-street, late of Penrhyn.—Mr. W. Bulley, to Mary Ann, third daughter of the late John Hurry, esq.—Mr. John Fowler, to Miss Mary Taylor, both of Bevington-hill.—Mr. T. E. Dickman, of Bidston, to Miss Mary Hornby, of Liverpool.—Captain George Knubley, of the ship Belmont, to Mrs. Christian.—Robert Kirk, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Augusta Sidney Young, of Ellesmere.—Mr. Robert Benson, merchant, to Miss Dockray, eldest daughter of the late Mr. D. D. of Lancaster.

At Goosnargh, Jonathan Kirkham, esq. of Middleton Hall, to Miss Sumner, of Goosnargh.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. Ward, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Forbes, daughter of the late T. F. esq. of the latter place.

At Manchester, Mr. John Whitehead, of Hanging-ditch, to Miss A. H. Deacon.—T. C. Jackson, esq. of Newton Grange, to Miss Mary Woolley, of Berdsley-gate.—Wm. Rathbone, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliz Greg, eldest daughter of S. G. esq. of Manchester.—Mr. Joshua Rayner, to Miss Fisher, both of Manchester.—Mr. G. Elwall,

of Manchester, to Miss Maria Baddeley, of Nantwich.—Mr. J. Lill, of Preston, to Miss E. Harrison, of Manchester.

Mr. Wilkinson, bookseller, to Miss Helme, both of Lancaster.

Died.] At Woolton, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, assistant teacher at the Rev. W. Shepherd's school. He was a man of singularly extensive acquirements, being well versed in the Latin, French, and Italian, languages, and possessing a tolerable acquaintance with the German and the Greek. In mathematics he was profoundly skilled. His integrity was unimpeachable, and his manners were at once simple and cheerful. About fourteen years ago the exercise of his poetical talent unfortunately became to him the fruitful source of distress, and in its consequences brought him to an untimely end. Having composed a political song, he was sentenced to suffer two years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 50l. Soon after he was conveyed to the House of Correction at Preston, which was appointed as the place of his confinement, his brother addressed to him a letter, in which he expressed himself in terms of strong indignation at the result of his trial. This letter was opened by the jailor, and by him transmitted to a magistrate, who, instead of proceeding against the writer, gave orders that the unconscious prisoner, to whom it was addressed, should be put into close confinement. These orders were but too well obeyed. Every morning Mr. Lloyd was conducted from his sleeping cell to a solitary apartment, totally destitute of furniture, he not being allowed even a chair to sit on, nor any book except the book of Common Prayer. Here he was locked up till bed time, when he was carefully guarded back to his place of rest. This process lasted for six months, during which time he was on no occasion suffered to quit his day room, to open the only window of his apartment, or to hold intercourse with any one save his keepers. At the end of that time he was, in consequence of the remonstrances of Mr. Scarlett, put on the same footing with his fellow prisoners. It was soon evident, however, that his health had been dreadfully impaired, and, though during the remainder of his confinement he was treated with humanity, and was promoted to the confidential situation of acting clerk to the prison, he left Preston at the expiration of the term of his imprisonment with a confirmed asthma, which yearly becoming more and more oppressive, for the last twelve months rendered the prolongation of existence a painful toil, and finally terminated his mortal career with acute suffering. The magistrate, in consequence of whose interposition Mr. Lloyd was so harshly treated, has by a few months preceded his victim to that home from whence "no traveller returns." In this circumstance perhaps he was fortunate: for had he lived to read this record of the mischief which he has done, its perusal would in all probability have by no means tended to dissipate the horrors of the grave.

At Liverpool, the wife of Mr. T. Hughes, attorney.—Mr. S. Rathbone, 63.—Mrs. Lowe, mother of Thomas Creevey, esq. M.P. for Thetford, 74.—Mr. T. Borrowdale, only son of Captain B.—Mrs. Maxwell, Crooked-lane.—Mrs. Whittingham, wife of Mr. T. W. printer, Temple-lane, 38.—Mrs. Nowlan, relict of the late Michael N. esq. of Madeira, 78.—Ralph, the youngest son of Mr. John Jackson, Duke-street.—Mr. T. Hassall, of Pool-lane.—Mrs. Margaret Dawson, wife of Mr. S. D. stationer, 27.—Mrs. Leavy, wife of Captain L. late commander of the ships Britannia and Phœnix, of this port; and on the following morning, Mrs. Woodward, sister to Mrs. Leavy.—Miss Brooke, daughter of Mr. B. Parliament-street.—Mrs. Abbott, 69.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Webster, mother of Mr. W. solicitor, 65.—The Rev. John Atkinson, M.A. minister of St. John's Chapel.—Mr. John Peacock.—Mr. Thomas Broster, bookseller.

At Preston, Mrs. Ann Smith, 69.—Mrs. Bullen, 78.

At Salford, J. Radford, esq.

At Chewbent, and were interred within a few days of each other, three women, whose united ages amounted to more than 270 years; each individual being upwards of ninety.

Mr. John Atherton, of Preston, 79.

At Woodplumpton, aged 83, Mr. Wm. Threlfall.—He had been married 58 years; twelve sons and daughters, and nine sons and daughters-in-law, attended his funeral; and he has left fifty-five grand-children.

At Barbon, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. Garnett, father of the late celebrated Dr. G.

CHESHIRE.

It is intended to apply to Parliament for an act to inclose the forest of Delamere, containing about 10,000 acres.

The late high tides, so accurately predicted by the astronomers at Paris, have done much damage at Chester. The whole of the meadows from opposite the hill at Broughton to Iron Bridge, were completely under water, and it was with much difficulty the cattle were saved. Considerable damage was done at the iron-foundry of Mr. Harrison, opposite Brewer's Hall, by the extraordinary influx of water. Nearly the whole of the lower part of the building was inundated. The tide has not been so high since 1802.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. W. Duncan, merchant, to Miss Sarah Lewthwaite, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. L. of the former place.

At Cheadle, R. R. Lingard, esq. second son of J. L. esq. of Dodge Hill, Heaton Norris, to Miss Turner, of Hollywood House, near Stockport.

At Astbury, Mr. C. Higginson, of Northwich, to Miss Lockett, of Congleton.

Died.]

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Died.] Mr. T. Harbridge, of Mouldsworth, near Chester, 80.

At Chester, W. Robertson, esq. captain of marines, 82.

Miss Mary Tomkinson, eldest daughter of Mr. John T. of Northwich, salt proprietor.

Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Mr. F. of Stockport, 61.

DERBYSHIRE.

Several outrages have lately been committed by the frame-breakers in this county: the ringleaders, it seems, have threatened with destruction such witnesses as may appear against their party.

Married.] At Elvaston, Mr. Allestree, of Alvaston, to Miss Trowell, of Amberston.

At Youlgreave, Mr. M. A. Taylor, of Bakewell, to Miss Briddon, daughter of J. B. esq. of Middleton.

Died.] At Mosbro' Hall, Samuel Staniforth, esq. 61.

At Breaston, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. C. rector of West Hallam.

Mr. R. Gaskin, of Derby, 65.

Thomas Chatterton, esq. formerly of Ashborne, 70.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

We are happy to state that tranquillity prevails at present in the town of Nottingham. For the purpose of preventing a repetition of the late disturbances, government have determined to form a regular garrison there, in which two or three regiments are to be kept constantly. The Mayor of Nottingham lately received a letter, threatening, that, if any of the persons now confined for rioting should be found guilty and punished, the town will be set on fire. The Luddites have raised between three and four hundred pounds for the purpose of procuring counsel. It appears, that, since the commencement of the Luddite system, forty-two lace-frames, and five hundred and forty-four plain silk and cotton-stocking-frames have been destroyed: the value of the former, when new, is upon the average about sixty pounds each; and that of the latter from eighteen to twenty pounds each.

The trials of the rioters commenced on the 19th, and several of those unhappy men have been found guilty. Of these three were sentenced to fourteen years transportation, two to seven years, and two were acquitted. Judge Bayley, in his charge to the Grand Jury, stated, that when he should leave the town the Assizes would be only adjourned, and that, upon the seizure of any of the rioters, a judge would come down, and act upon the present commission.

Married.] At Halam, near Southwell, Mr. Dickinson, draper, of Nottingham, to Miss Leeson, of the former place.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

L. Dymoke, esq. the champion of England, has sent a message to the Tower, requesting his armour, as used at the coronation of the Kings of England, in order that it may be fitted and made ready for use. The championship of England is hereditary in the family that possesses the manor of Scrivelsby, to which the dignity is attached: the office is not lucrative.

Married.] The Rev. W. Vevers, to Miss Darby, of Lincoln.

At Rayall, Mr. John Dyson, of Stamford, to Miss Lucy Redfern, of the former place.—At Stamford, Mr. C. Naylor, of Ketton, to Mrs. Towns, widow, of the former place.—Mr. T. Tayrey, to Miss Ann Cole.

Mr. J. Stevenson, of Winterton, to Miss Day, of Wooton.

Died.] At Holme, 99, Mr. W. Foster.

At Louth, R. Radgall, esq.—Mr. E. Wilson, 72.

Mr. R. Roadley, of Searby, 71.

At Gainsborough, the wife of Mr. Mercer.

At Grantham, the wife of Mr. Eggleton, 67.

At Barrow, Mr. J. Wilkin, 83.

At Retford, Mrs. L. Peatfield, 62.

At Stamford, Mr. J. Bailey, 80.

At Great Bowden, Mr. Lefevre, 60.

At Leake, Miss Ann Holland, 28.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The frame-work knitters of the town and county of Leicester, have resolved to present a petition to the Prince Regent, praying him to take into consideration the present distressed state of their trade, which they attribute to the Orders in Council.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. William Turner, jun. to Miss M. Brierhood.

At Sileby, Mr. James Oswin, to Miss Shuttlewood, both of that place.

At Loughborough, Mr. Kane, to Mrs. Holland, both of that place.

Mr. Samuel Brewin, of Captain Smith's troop of Leicestershire Yeomanry, to Miss Lowe, of Enderby.

Mr. J. Bailey, of Quebec House, to Miss Hunt, of Newtown.

At Claybrook, Mr. Richard Barnes, of Hampton Lucy, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Bent, master of the academy at the former place.

At Hinckley, Mr. Thomas Pridmore, to Miss Ann Robinson, daughter of Mr. T. R.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Samuel Allsop, youngest son of the late Mr. A. builder, 25.—Robert Peach, gent.—Miss Sarah Forbrooke, 26.—Miss Moore, daughter of the late Mr. M. Horsepool-street.

At the parsonage, Cottesmore, the Rev. W. Brereton, formerly of King's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1749, A.M. 1753; nearly fifty years rector of that parish. He was rector also of Pickwell, in Leicestershire, Canon Residentiary of Litchfield Cathedral, and formerly Archdeacon of Stafford, which office he conscientiously relinquished when unequal to discharge its duties.

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At Hinckley, Mr. John Shipman, in his 80th year.

Mr. Wilson, formerly of Snareston, 72.

Mrs. Ann Mellor, relict of the late C. M. gent. of Kirby Frith.

At Whetstone, Mr. John Martin, 70.

At Syston, Catherine Ross, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. D. R. of Syston.

Mr. John Smith, of Newhold.

At Loughborough, Daniel Woodruffe, gent. 70.

Sarah, wife of —— Lynes, gent. of Kirkby Mallory.

Mr. William Bishop, of Tugby, in this county.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The wretch who assassinated Mr. Mycock, as mentioned at page 190, turned out to be the brother of the deceased. He was soon apprehended, and was tried at the late assizes, when he was, upon the clearest evidence of his own nephews, found guilty. He has experienced the reward of his crime, having been executed and delivered for dissection.

Married] Mr. John Taylor, of Knowle, to Miss Bate, daughter of Mr. T. B. of Compton.

At Stone, John Williams, esq. of Pool Park, Denbighshire, to Miss Robinson, daughter of W. R. esq of the former place.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Tomkinson, of Ettingshall, to Miss Horobin, of Bilston.—Mr. Richard Dallow, to Miss Cooper.—Mr. J. Davis, to Miss Whitaker.

Died] Thomas Fernyhough, esq. of Forebridge, 53.

F. Bullivant, esq. of Stanton-House, near Burton-upon-Trent. He has left the whole of his property to the son of a poor man of the name of Fletcher, of Heanor, Derbyshire, which will amount, it is supposed, when the youth comes of age, to 200,000l.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Birmingham for the purpose of establishing schools for the education of the poor, in connection with the established church.

It is stated, in Mr. Swinney's Birmingham Chronicle of March 5, that a deputation of Birmingham merchants had waited on Mr. Perceval, by appointment, with a statement of the mischiefs resulting from the Orders in Council. The minister admitted, in the presence of Mr. Rose, that no stronger case had been presented to him; that it should have its due weight; but he added, that he would not flatter those hopes which might eventually be disappointed.

The following official intimation has been communicated from the General Post Office to the mayor of Birmingham:—"Such arrangements are under contemplation at the General Post-Office, that a coach is to leave your place at four o'clock in the afternoon, to carry the bag of letters from Birmingham to London; and that the letters from Liverpool to Birmingham, are to be delivered in the latter place an hour sooner than heretofore.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. F. Bellamy, surgeon, to Miss Ann T. T. N. Ryland, daughter-in-law of Mr. Taylor, surgeon, of Colmore-row.—Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss Mary Wallins.—Mr. Thomas Alcock, to Miss S. Dickins.—Mr. Labron, of that town, to Miss Mabson, of Wakefield.—Mr. Thomas Wilson, to Miss Gell, both of that town.—Mr. A. Knight, druggist, to Miss T. Clift, formerly of Coventry.—Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Julia Hakesley, of Willenhall.

Died.] Mr. John J. Burton, of Birmingham, aged 54. His numerous relatives, who testified by their attendance the last sad tribute of respect to his remains, together with the many poor persons whom, in his lifetime, he had relieved, showed, by their mournful attention when assembled round the grave, the greatness of the loss that they, and many others, had sustained.—Sarah Pendleton, of Snow-hill, 59.—In Suffolk-street, Mr. Josiah Hickman, 85.—Mr. John Burton, of New-street.—The wife of Mr. T. Norman, of Cannon-street, in this town.—Aged 82, Mr. Joseph Butler.

Ann Goodall, of Coventry, a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. W. Mason, of Kenilworth.

Aged 72, Mrs. Jordan, widow of Mr. J. J. of Coventry.

Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. Wm. R. attorney-at-law, of Summer Hill.

Mrs. Lutwyche, relict of Mr. T. L. 86.—Mr. Wm. Ford, of Aston-street.

SHROPSHIRE.

Extraordinary fecundity.—A ewe, belonging to Rowland Hunt, esq. of Boreaton, lately yeaned SIX fine lambs.

Married] At Monk Hopton, Mr. E. Millner, of Stanton Long, to Miss Ann Adney, third daughter of Mr. A. of Weston.

At Baschurch, R. A. Staney, esq. of Hatton Grange, to Miss Muckleston, of Walford, daughter of the late Dr. M. and niece of J. M. esq. Prescot.

Joseph Holl, esq. merchant, to Miss Cooke, of Shelton.

Mr. Mitton, of Frankwell, to Miss Davies.

At Welsh-hampton, Mr. Lowe, of Ellesmere, to Mrs. Edwards, of the former place.

At St. Alkmond's, Mr. J. Purcell, to Mrs. Grafton, both of Pulley.

Mr. Taylor, of Acton Pigott, to Miss Massey, of Acton Burnell.

At Albrighton, the Rev. W. Thomas, of Cleobury Mortimer, to Miss Smith, of Crickheath.

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W. Harding, esq. of Breck House, near Liverpool, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of B. Harding, esq. of Old Spring House, near Market Drayton.

At Leintwardine, the Rev. John Rocke, jun. eldest son of the Rev. J. R. of Clunggunford Park, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late T. B. esq. of Heath House, in this county.

At Wellington, Mr. S. Altree, of Shawbury, to Miss F. Astley, second daughter of Mr. A. of Edgbolton.

Mr. J. Harris, of the Paper-mills, Ludlow, to Miss Griffiths, of that place.

At Bridgnorth, J. Olive, esq. of Longford, to Miss Lloyd, only daughter of Alderman G. L. of Bridgnorth.

Died.] Mrs. Bishton, relict of John B. esq. of Kilsall.

At Copthorn, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Beech, sister to Mr. B. of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Taylor, of the Dayhouse, near Tibberton.

Mr. Rodenhurst, of Edgbolton, author of "The Hawkstone Guide."

Mr. Hamilton, of Claremont Hill, 63.

Mrs. Mary Spendlove, relict of Mr. R. S. of Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, of Shrewsbury, aged 86.

At Dawly, Mr. Delves, sen.

Mrs. Dodd, relict of Mr. D. of Much Wenlock.

Mr. Lummas, of Pave-lane, near Wellington.

Mrs. E. Dudell, of Muxton.

Mr. R. Phillips, of the Platt-mills, in this county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

It was lately determined, by the magistrates at Dudley, that the contractors of the toll for the roads are entitled to one-half more tolls on narrow wheels, than is granted by any local act, where the lessees or contractors purchased the same at the time of letting; and that persons not paying the same will incur the penalty.

The Grand Jury at the Assizes for this county, agreed to petition the House of Commons for a General Inclosure Act; and a very strong petition, pointing out the necessity of inclosing the waste lands, was drawn out in consequence.

Married.] Mr. A. Knight, druggist, to Miss F. Clift, both of Dudley.

At Aston, Mr. Thomas Lutwyche, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Charlotte Barton, of Castle Bromwich.

At Old Swinford, Mr. Wm. Shutt, of Stourbridge, to Miss Witton, of the Heath.

Mr. Jonathan Saunders, of Bilston, to Miss Sarah Green, of Dudley.

J. Piggot, esq. eldest son of J. P. esq. of of Bevere, near Worcester, to Miss Eleanor Walsh Porter.

At Hadsor, the Rev. A. Luders, son of A. L. esq. of Bath, to M. P. Bradstock, third daughter of the late Rev. T. B. rector of Birlingham.

Died.] Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. S. of Dudley.

Mrs. Corbett, wife of Mr. C. of Worcester.

Mr. T. Boughey, of Dudley.

Mr. T. Pidcock, son of J. P. esq. of the Platts House, near Stourbridge.

The Rev. Dr. Lucas, rector of Ripple, Worcestershire, and vicar of Pateshall. He was an active magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and was known to the literary world as the author of a volume of Poems, and another of Sermons; aged 65.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Freeman, of Donnington Hall, to Miss M. Mainwaring, youngest daughter of the late Capt. T. B. M. R. N.

Died.] Aged 76, Mr. T. Fisher, of Goodrich, near Ross.

At sea, Mr. T. Morgan, master of the brig Hope, bound from Chatham to Chepstow, a native of the latter place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a spacious and elegant chapel, in aid of the parish church of Cheltenham.

No less than seven public roads and drift ways are about to be cut, under the Tidenham and Woolaston inclosure Act.

Married.] At Haresfield, Mr. D. Vick, of Elmore, to Miss Stroud, eldest daughter of Mr. G. S. of the former place.

At Stanton, Mr. R. James, of Colford, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. G. Yarworth, of Brecknor's Court.

At Newland, Mr. James Trotter, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. James Teague, both of Colford.

At Elkstone, Mr. W. Winning, of Brimpsfield, to Miss E. Sadler, of Highgate.

Died.] The Rev. John Baldwin, vicar of Southropp, and late fellow of Wadham College.

In Gloucester, aged 76, James B. Purchas, esq. a captain in the royal navy.—Aged 23, Lydia, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Spilsbury, of Tewkesbury. She was cut off whilst entering on the important work of educating the rising generation.—Mr. E. Barnes, aged 78.

At Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, Mr. Thomas Ballinger, aged 43.

John Gale, esq. of Charlton King's.

At Tewkesbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Jenkins, relict of Mr. F. J.

In the prime of life, after a lingering illness, Miss Margaret Goodhall, daughter of Mr. G. of Mitchel-Troy.

At Minsterworth, in his 82d year, Joseph Hawkins, esq.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. H. L. of Ebley.

Miss Mary Lawrence, of Withington.

At

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At Cheltenham, aged 58, Mrs. Berrington, wife of Thomas B. esq of Winsley, the only daughter and heiress of F. Risdon, esq. of Howfield.

Aged 76, John Miles, esq. of Underdown, near Ledbury.

Aged 88, Mrs. Prudence Blewett, of Longhope.

Mrs. Dymock, relict of N. D. esq. of Stonehouse.

Aged 86, Edmund Reeve, gent. of Rendcombe.

Mrs. Mary Harris, of Moreton Valence.

Aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of T. F. Ellison, esq. of Shipcombe.

Aged 78, Mr. Edward Lucy; and, aged 28, Mr. Jos. Carless, both of Ledbury.

Aged 77, Mr. John Morris, of Kington.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The city of Oxford will in future be regularly supplied with water; a clause in the Bill which is now before Parliament, authorising the collection of a rate, from each householder, for improving and extending the city water-works.—Some holders of lands who, in 1804, refused to pay the small tithes, have been lately prosecuted under an Exchequer Process, and condemned to pay the value of those tithes from that period, and all costs.—The city of Oxford has voted fifty pounds in aid of the National Church of England Education Society.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Slay, of Marston, to Miss Andrews.

At Handborough, Mr. J. M. Hableton, of that place, aged 65, to his fifth wife, Mrs. Mary Bruise, of Witney, aged 64.

Died.] Mr. John Stone, of Standlake.

Mrs. Hornsby, relict of the Rev. T. H. D D late Savilian Professor of Astronomy in this University, 71.

Mrs. Pepall, 84, wife of Mr. R. P. of Holywell, and many years butler of Merton college; and a few days afterwards died Mr. P. her husband, 84.

Mrs. Ann Bartlett, 68, widow of the late Mr. W. B. an opulent farmer of Wendlebury.

In St. Ebbe's, advanced in years, Mrs. Cooke.

At Woodstock, Mrs. S. Tebbett, wife of Mr. W. T. of Blenheim; and S. C. Didier, grand-daughter to the above; they were both interred in one grave.

Mrs. Colston, wife of E. F. C. esq. of Filking-hall.

Mr. Thomas Wood, a respectable farmer of Cut Mill, near Stanton Harcourt.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

In consequence of a great number of accidents which have lately happened to those employed at the different locks of the Grand Junction Canal, in this county, the coroner, on behalf of the parishes within his jurisdiction, applied to Mr. Bevan, principal engineer, to survey the works, when orders were given for the removal of all obstructions likely to endanger the lives of persons trading thereon, with a strong recommendation that lamps be erected at the several lock-houses on the side of the towing-path, for the safety of those who conduct the numerous fly-boats which are passing every evening.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mrs. Box, widow of the late P. B. esq. banker, and receiver-general for the county, 67.

Mr. William Nash, of Denham, 71.

At Lavendon, Mr. Thomas Gent, 89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At North Mimms, J. P. Anderson, to Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of J. Casamajor, esq. of Potterells.

At Theobald's Park, J. Nesbitt, esq. to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late W. Tatam, esq. of Moulton, near Spalding.

Died.] At Ware, John Tilby, esq. many years clerk in his Majesty's Stamp-office.

J. Emmett, esq. of Daltons, near St. Albans, 68.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On the 21st ult. a meeting was held at Biggleswade, for the purpose of forming a Branch Bible Society, in connection with the Bedfordshire Auxiliary Bible Society, for the towns of Biggleswade, Potton, and their respective vicinities. Resolutions were passed for effecting the purpose of the meeting, and a considerable sum was raised to support the society.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the assizes, William Jones, for the murder of Samuel Lees, received sentence of death, and was executed on the 16th.

Married.] At Ashby St. Ledgers, T. H. Vaughton, esq. eldest son of R. V. esq. of Ashfurlong House, to Miss Kelsick, niece of Mrs. Ashley, of the former place.

The Rev. William Stockdale, of Walgrave, to Miss H. Wolley, neice of Alderman W. of St. Alban's.

At Clipstone, Mr. G. Terrall, of Brixworth, to Mrs. Watkins. The courtship commenced on Tuesday, they were married by license on Wednesday, and the bridegroom is said to have run away from his spouse on Thursday.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Forty-four walnut-trees, at the Nut Holt in Ely, were, on the 20th of February, sold by auction for 1028l.

The Ely bank of Messrs. Brackenbury, which failed about four months ago, have declared a dividend of twenty shillings in the pound.

At the Cambridge assizes, D. Dawson was put to the bar on a charge of poisoning a colt belonging to Sir F. Standish last year, at Newmarket. The fact of poisoning was clearly proved, but the prisoner escaped by a flaw in the indictment. He was, however, detained on a charge of poisoning race-horses in 1809. This trial, which exposed a scene of scarcely paralleled infamy, excited the highest interest.

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At the Isle of Ely assizes, Michael Whiting, a shopkeeper at Downham, and a dissenting preacher, was indicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act, on a charge of administering poison to George Langman and Joseph Langman, his brothers-in-law. It appeared in evidence, that the Langmans resided together at Downham, and were small farmers: their family consisted of themselves, a sister, named Sarah, about ten years of age, and a female domestic, named Catherine Carter, who acted as their housekeeper and servant: they had another sister who was married to the prisoner. On the morning of the 12th of March, they sent their sister to the prisoner's house to borrow a loaf; the prisoner returned with her, and brought a loaf with him, and told the Langmans, that, as he understood their housekeeper was going on a visit to her friends for a few days, he would bring them some flour and pork to make a pudding for their dinner. He went away, and shortly afterwards returned with a bason of flour and pork, which he charged the housekeeper to make into a pudding for the boys: the lads ate of it, and were immediately taken ill: the remains of the pudding being preserved by them, it was analysed, and found to contain corrosive sublimate. There were other decisive proofs of the prisoner's criminality, and he was found guilty. It appeared, that, by the death of the two Langmans, under age, the prisoner's wife and the child he took home with him, would have become entitled to the father's estate, as the heiresses of their brothers. Before his execution, he made a full confession, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence.

By the original deed relative to Bell's scholarships, no son or orphan of a clergyman was permitted "to sit as a candidate for these scholarships, who was manifestly well able to bear his own expences"—the vice-chancellor has given notice that this restriction is repealed, and these scholarships thrown open to the pursuit of all sons and orphans of clergymen without limitation. An election of two scholars upon this foundation took place on the 13th.

Died.] At Cambridge, Richard John Marsh, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. M. Margaret Professor of Divinity.

At Morden, Mr. S. Dix, of Great Morden, 56.

At Huntingdon, George Maule, esq. solicitor, 63.

NORFOLK.

At a gentleman's garden, within a few miles of Norwich, were lately taken from a pond at one haul, forty brace of perch, which averaged 3lbs. each fish, and twelve brace of pike, the smallest weighing 6lbs. The pheasants feed close to the windows, and after dinner nets being placed round the garden, 32½ brace of hares were caught and then liberated.

A cow belonging to Mr. Nash, of Fritton, about five years old, has yielded thirteen pounds and three ounces of butter for three weeks past.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Dunham.

At Benlingham, J. Muskett, jun. esq of Jutwood Hall, to the daughter of W. Jary, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Downham Market, Mr. R. Carr, formerly of Needham Market, and late of East Dereham, 78.

Mr Frederick Bell, third son of H. B. esq. of Wallington.

At Pulham, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Branch, 23.

At Kurdiston, Mrs. Priest, relict of the Rev. R. Priest.

At Thetford, Mr. W. Talbot, druggist.

At Bracondale, the youngest daughter of the Rev. C. Millard, chancellor of the diocese of Norfolk.

Mr. R. Bacon, of St. Augustine's, formerly proprietor of the Norwich mercury.

SUFFOLK.

The award for inclosing Battisford Tye has been finally executed. The common contained 145 acres, and is now divided into 84 inclosures (including several allotments to the poor). The expense of inclosing amounted to about 3,400l. of which sum upwards of 2,200l. has been expended in making the roads. Since the inclosure, 60l. per acre has been given for parcels of the common, which before fetched only 20l. per acre. By the inclosure, an excellent, but in its former state unprofitable, spot of land, has been made fruitful, the roads across it excellent, the owners of it have all received their just share of the property, and the community at large are benefited.

The nobility, gentry, and clergy, of Suffolk, lately met at Stowmarket, and entered into resolutions for forming a society in that county, to be called "the Suffolk Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is patron, and the Marquis Cornwallis president, of the institution. Subscriptions, amounting to 1300l. have been entered into for its support.

At Bury, St. Edmund's, on the 21st of March, Edward Thrower, the miscreant whose apprehension we stated at p. 86, was tried for the murder of Eliz. Carter, at Cratfield, in the year 1793. He was found guilty and executed at Ipswich on the 23d.—John Smith and his second wife suffered at the same time; having been found guilty of causing the death of one of the man's children by his first wife; the cruelty practised towards which, and two other of his children, was of the most shocking description. Besides starving them all, the father confessed that he had hung the deceased child up by the waist to a beam, without any cause. Till his second marriage the man bore

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bore an excellent character for humanity, but it was the object of his wife to destroy the children, as she had said that they could live better without them.

Married.] At Witnesham, Mr. R. Dowsing, to Miss Daurant.

Died.] Maria, relict of the late Mr. J. Harris, and daughter of Mr. F. Willett, banker, Brandon.

At Bardwell, Miss S. Collis, eldest daughter of Mr. C. 22.

At Thornham, Mrs. Coe, 72.

At Horsham, Mr. J. F. Baldry.

At Clopton, Mr. G. Pain, 60.

At Bungay, Mrs. Kerrison, wife Mr. K. esq.

At Lowestoft, Mrs. Corneby, mother of Mr C. merchant, 80.

At Ipswich, Mrs. S. Notcutt, 79.

ESSEX.

Married.] The Rev. C. Arnold, vicar of Roydon, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Maddock, of Nottingham.

Dr. Hue, of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Berkeley, daughter of Dr. B of Writtle.

At Rochford, H. Davis, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Maria Swaine, of Doggetts, Rochford.

Mr. J. Baker, of Rettendon Hall, to Miss Pasmer, eldest daughter of Mr. N. P. of Bridge-foot Farm, Great Elston.

At Tolleshunt Knights, the Rev. Mr. Carwardine, to Miss Sarah Francis, of Heybridge Hall.

Died.] At Mount Bures Parsonage, the Rev. R. Marsh, rector of that parish, and vicar of Great Tey, 89.

Miss Ann Ruggles, second daughter of T. R. esq. of Spain's Hall, Finchingfield.

Lost, in his majesty's ship Saldanha, on the north coast of Ireland, in the night of Dec. 4, 1811, Charles Copsey, son of Mr. C. C. formerly of Braintree.

KENT.

The erection of the new gaol, town-hall, &c. for the county of Kent, is going on with some degree of briskness at Maidstone, the estimate of the expence of which is 160,000l. The county of Kent is certainly opulent and very populous, but a number of the lesser farmers and others, dread the demands coming round for the increase of rates these expensive buildings must occasion.

Upon opening the body of an ewe belonging to Mr. Thomas Rayden, of Brookland, which died lately it was found to contain six fine even lambs.

A society is about to be formed at Dover, for the purpose of relieving poor lying-in women. A very numerous meeting has been held, at which the generous offers of many ladies of the first respectability to take an active part in this charitable institution, and to assist in its promotion, reflects the highest honour on their feelings and humanity.

In consequence of the great number of daring outrages lately committed at Margate, the inhabitants have formed themselves into classes, and under the direction and superintendance of a committee, regularly patrole the town every night.

The Bill now before the House relative to Margate Pier, purports to be "for separating the management of the harbour of Margate from the paving and lighting of the town of Margate, and for vesting the future management of the said harbour in a joint stock Company."

Married.] Mr. John Jessop, to Miss Charlotte Revell.—Mr. Jas. Mummery, to Miss Mary Hall.—Mr. Wm. Singar, to Mrs. Elizabeth Blatstall, all of Folkestone.

Mr. How, of Folkestone, to Miss Margaret Gurnick, of Medley.

At Frindsbury, Mr. Casey, to Miss Sophia King, of Rochester.—Mr W. West, to Miss Sarah West, of Rochester.—Captain C. F. Sandham, of the Royal Artillery, to Maria Munro, daughter of George M. esq. Vanbrugh-fields, Blackheath.

At Wingham, Mr. J. Kemp, to Miss Elizabeth Moon, of the same place.

At Margate, Mr. Robert Harty, to Miss Sophia Barwood.

Mr. John Browning, to Miss Mary Terry, both of Waltham.

Died.] Mrs. Dence, wife of Mr. D. of Halden.

At Broadstairs, Mrs. Taylor.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Southee, one of the aldermen of that city, aged 56.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. Smith, mace-bearer for that city.—Aged 86, Mr. Wm. Hussey.

Mrs. Packe, the wife of H. P., M. D. and daughter of the late John Browne, esq. of Mount Browne, Limerick.

At Folkestone, suddenly, aged 71, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. E. W.—Mrs. Creasey, aged 80.

At Margate, Miss Hannah Rhodes, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. R. in the 17th year of her age. This accomplished young lady was one among the many who have of late fallen victims to the deplorable accident of their clothes taking fire.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. M. late of Otham.

At Chatham, Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Wheatley, many years proprietor of the London Waggon from Maidstone.

At Crundale, of a decline, aged 27, Wm. Lancefield, sixth son of Mr. James L. of Crundale.

At Dover, of a paralytic fit, Miss Goodwin.

At Sandwich, Mr. Thomas Birch, sen.

At Maidstone, after a lingering illness, Mr. George Smith.

At Ashford, Mr. T. Wilkes, 78.

At Newington, aged 76, Mr. Adam Ruck.

At Longport, Canterbury, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Rigden, one of the brothers of Smith's hospital.

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At

At Up-down place, Mrs. Elizabeth Plumptree, widow of the late P. P. esq.

At Breach-farm, Barham, Mr. William Westfield.

At Harbledown, Mr. Horn, formerly of Stourmouth.

Mr. Wm. Petley, of Cliff's-End, near Ramsgate, aged 59.

At Eythorne, in an advanced age, Mrs. Sankey.

At Ash, aged 74, Mr. Henry Doorne.

At Westwell, Mr. J. Isted.

At Bobbing, John Honey, gent. at the advanced age of 86.

At Sandwich, leaving an infant family of seven children, to regret the irreparable loss of an affectionate mother, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B.

SUSSEX.

An ewe, the property of Mr. Rason, of South Bourne, lately yeaned seven fine lambs, six of which are now living!

Longevity.—There are now living in the parish of Buxted, a woman and her natural daughter, whose united ages make 177 years! And in the parish of Wadhurst, three brothers, whose united ages amount to 258 years.

It has been resolved to build a wall at the base of the Cliff at the east end of the town of Brighton, to secure it from the encroachments of the sea; and the Commissioners are preparing to commence the expensive undertaking.

Much discontent is said to prevail in a central part of Sussex among many considerable land-owners, through whose estates passes one of the projected new roads between Brighton and the metropolis. Non-payment for the land taken to make the road is stated to be the cause of complaint.

The Innkeepers and Publicans of Sussex, have petitioned Parliament to relieve them from the burthen of supporting soldiers on their march. The brewers have contributed to their subscription.

Married.] The Rev. Wm. Dodson, fellow of St. John's college, to Elizabeth Dorothy, eldest daughter of F. P. Lamb, esq. of Mountsfield Lodge.

At Bishopstone, the Rev. Dr. Hutton, vicar of Sutterton, to Miss Sarah Hurdis, youngest sister of the late Rev. Dr. H. Professor of Poetry.

At Lamberhurst, Mr. T. Barton of that place, to Miss Alice Tyrrell, late of Maidstone.

Died.] On the 8th, Mr. Napper, surgeon of Chichester. His death was occasioned by paring off some hard skin from his heel, about three weeks ago, when he unfortunately cut too deep, and, treating it with indifference, a mortification took place, and terminated his existence.

A few days since, at the uncommon age of 105, W. Chatfield, of Cowfield, Sussex. The chief amusement of this old man, for the last seven or eight years, was angling, which he practised with the keenness of a youthful sportsman, and with considerable skill, to the day of his death.

HAMPSHIRE.

A new invented extraordinary portable Thrashing Machine, which will fix any way in fifteen minutes, was tried lately near Romsey. It thrashed four sacks of wheat within the hour, with two horses, cleaner than with the hand.

Married.] At Hound, W. Burnett, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Smith, of Netley Grange.

Mr. R. T Moore, Cashier of the Naval, Military, and Commercial, Bank, Portsmouth, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late — Backhouse, esq. of Petersham.

Mr. John Morgan, of Woodside, to Miss S. Hawkesworth, late of Pennington Farm, Lymington.

At East Knoyle, Mr. John Fairburn, to Miss S. Mitchell, of Hindon.

Mr Joseph Olive, of Romsey, to Miss Jane Stroud, of Sackville Street.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lieut. James Odes Liss, royal navy, eldest son of J. L. esq. senior commander of his majesty's naval service, to Elizabeth Scruldt, a widow lady, and daughter of the late Charles Tarrant, esq. an eminent surgeon at Brading.

Died.] In her 41st year, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Robt. S. a respectable brewer, of Southampton

J. Hodgkinson, esq. many years steward to Sir H. Titchborne, bart. at Titchborne, near Alresford.

At Curdidge Cottage, near Botley, aged 32, J. R. Blackwell, esq. second son of the late E. B. esq. of Lewisham.

At Hardway, near Gosport, Wm. Hillman, esq. purser of his majesty's prison-ship Vengeance.

Aged 83, Mr. F. Blewett, many years proprietor of the Abingdon stage-coach.

The Rev. Mr. Washington, rector of Chilcomb, and curate of St. Faith's, Winchester, 61.

At Cheriton Lodge, John Smythe, esq. brother of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

In Lower Brook-street, Salisbury, Mrs. Sheppard, aged 102 years; she had been blind a few years, notwithstanding which she continued to spin, with a small thread wheel, to within a short period of her death, and earned from 2d. to 3d. per day.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. W. Bayley, of Swindon, to Miss Avrey, of Lyncombe Vale.

Edward Dyke Poore, esq. of Tidworth, to Maria C. Pakenham, eldest daughter of J. H. Pakenham, esq. of Grafton-street.

Died.] At Marlborough, aged 80 years, Mr. Griffiths, sen. late of Enfield, Middlesex, and father of Mr. G. attorney, and banker of Marlborough.

Digitized by Google Rev.

Rev. T. Owen, M. A. rector of Upton Scudamore, and late fellow of Queen's college.

Mrs. Rogers, the wife of the Rev. T. R. of Tisbury.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Coulling, of Radley, to Miss Hutchins.—Mr. Tomkins, of Abingdon, to Miss Coulling, of Radley.

At Hanney, Mr. William Belcher, to Miss Mary Anne Giles.—Mr. James Monk, of West Hanney, to Miss Battine, only child of Mr. B. of Grove.

C. Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury, to Clara, daughter of the late B. Baldwin, esq. of Oakingham.

At East Ilsley, Berks, Mr. J. Gray, of Mortlake, to Miss Palmer, eldest daughter of J. P. esq.

Died.] The Rev. John Green, twenty-three vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading.

At Windsor, Lieutenant George Edward Layton, of the 53d regiment, occasioned by three years excessive fatigue in Portugal and Spain.

Mr. William Pinder, solicitor, of Wantage.—Mr. Gilks, of Abingdon.—Mr. Arthur Tuckey.—Mr. A. Applebee, son of Mr. A.—Mr. Kelway, 83.—Mr. Francis Blewet, many years proprietor of the Abingdon stage coach, 83.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The merchants and citizens of Bristol, have petitioned against the renewal of the East India charter.

A very numerous meeting was held on the 10th at Bath, to establish an auxiliary Bible Society. Sir Horace Mann took the chair, and after him Lord Melville. A considerable subscription was raised.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. W. Griffith, of Stall-street, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Baker, Kingsmead-terrace.—Mr. Sams, to Miss R. Hawker, of Bishop's-Hull.—A. Hilbore, esq. of Bristol, to Phebe Anne, youngest daughter of the late William Perry, esq. of Woodroofe, Clonmell, Ireland.—Joseph Thompson, esq. Lieutenant R. N. eldest son of the late C. T. esq. of Belfast, to Sarah, eldest daughter of T. Read, esq. Lansdown Crescent.

At Colerne, Mr. William Bourne, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Charlotte Sumsion, second daughter of the late Mr. C. S. of Colerne.

Mr. Hawkins, of Glastonbury, to Miss Baker, of Mere

Mr. Stockwell, jun. of Widcombe, to Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Phillips, Union-passage.

The Rev. W. Comins, to Miss M. E. Pearce, youngest daughter of W. P. esq. of Duburton.

At Bristol, H. B. Beresford, esq. of Londonderry, to Eliza, daughter of John Bayley, esq. of Portland-square.—R. B. Ward, esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Ridout, esq.—Mr. Webb, of Dulcott, to Miss Stokes of East Horrington.—At Saltford, Mr. William Francis, to Miss Evans.—William Taylor, esq of Huntspill Court, Somerset, to Miss Hawkins, daughter of the late Sir J. Hobart.—John Kingston, of Ditcheat, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jerome Swetman, of Street.—Mr. A. Clothier, tanner, of Street, to Miss K. Tuttiett, of Somerton.

Mr. Nott, bookseller, of Taunton, to Miss Tripp.—Mr. Thomas Clarke, to Miss Davey, of Taunton.

Died.] At Bath, Captain George Preston, late of the 40th regiment, 27.—Miss Fanny Wilkinson, daughter of the late J. W. of London, esq.—Mr. Courtney Murray, sen.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, relict of Mr. J. C. many years a most respectable surgeon of Swindon, 87.—Mrs. Sainsbury, relict of W. S. esq. 91.—Mr. T. Kidd, brother of the late Mr. K. of Westgate-street.—Mr. Benjamin Dally, St. James's parade.—Miss Hannah Clifford, 19.

At Wells, Charles Bacon, esq. senior common-councilman of that city.

At Wellington, J. Holman, M.D. He resided many years in Bath, universally esteemed; was a member of the body corporate; and formerly one of the physicians to the Dispensary and the General Hospital.

At Bristol Hot-Wells, after a lingering illness of more than two years' continuance, Ann Bowerbank, 26; and on Saturday evening the 9th ult. at the house of her brother, the Rev T. F. Bowerbank, vicar of Chiswick, Isabel Bowerbank, only surviving sister, 22; following their younger brother, Edward, 23, and their sister Mary, 24, to the grave within the short period of ten months. They were four of the six children of the late Rev. Edward Bowerbank, rector of Broft and Baringham, and prebendary of Lincoln.

At Allestree Hall, C. A. Dashwood, esq. eldest son of C. V. D. esq.

Samuel Stuckey, esq. banker of Langport.

Mrs. Mary Ledyard, of Melksham, 81, she closed a valuable life of piety and benevolence.

Mrs. Chubb, wife of Mr. C. wine-merchant, of Bridgwater.

The Rev. Tho. Davis, rector of Saltford.

At Babcary, Mrs. Parsons; also her infant son, aged 11 months.

At Rowbarton, Mrs. Parratt.

At Charmouth, Mrs. Combe, widow of the Rev. W. C. many years rector of that parish.

At Staplegrove, Miss Marks, only daughter of the late Mr. M. of Blagdon.

At Load Bridge, aged 80, Ann, the wife of Charles Day. She had 19 children, 82 grand children, and 28 great grand children, and was carried to her grave by six grandsons.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyme, James Gear, esq. of Weymouth, to Mrs. Ridout, of Charmouth.

Mr. Thomas Noon, of Shepton Beauchamp, to Miss Knight, of Crewkerne.

At

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At Shaftesbury, Mr. Stephen Harding, to Miss Martha Freaker.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, in the prime of life, Mr. John Drew.

At Child Okeford, the Rev. R. C. Rogers, D D. rector of Bellchalwell and Stoke Wake, 83.

Mr. Thomas Arnold, of Milborne-Port, 72.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lester, of Sherborne, 78.

At New Cross, Kinsbury Episcopi, Mrs. Humphry, 90.

DEVONSHIRE.

The merchants and ship-owners of Plymouth have petitioned against the renewal of the India Company's charter.

The dreadful storm which prevailed on the 25th of February, killed and wounded no less than 24 persons on board his majesty's ship Toanant, in Plymouth harbour.

Married.] At Teignmouth, the Rev. Mr. Gleed, to Miss Anne Butley.

At Axminster, Mr. Robert Hoare, of Musbury, to Miss Anna Orchard, of Week. —Mr. James Chick, malster, of Axminster, to Hannah Manders, of the same place. —Mr. William Tucker, of Greatwood-Farm, to Miss Chick.

At Exeter, Mr. G. C. Davy, son of the late Rev. J. D. of Wold, to Miss Mary Hewer, eldest daughter of Mr. B. H. of Exeter.

Died.] At Tiverton, Mr. Henry Dunsford, one of the senior burgesses of the corporation, 72 —Mrs. Boyce, wife of Mr. B. of Tiverton, 63.

In Gascoyne-street, Plymouth, Mr. Curgenven, sen. 56.

Mr. George Attercott, of Cushtash-farm, Kingston, 87.

REPORT OF DISEASES.

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1812.

Catarrhus	9	Vertigo	2
Scarlatina Anginosa	2	Epilepsia	3
Cynanche Tonsillaris	3	Paralysis	2
Peripneumonia	2	Ascites	2
Rheumatismus Acutus	4	Pyrosis	4
Pertussis	2	Enterodynia	2
Variola	1	Gastrodynia	3
Morbi Infantiles	6	Dysenteria	3
Tussis et Dyspnœa	37	Diarrhœa	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8	Hœmaturia	2
Scrotula	2	Enuresis	1
Asthenia	9	Icthyosis	1
Arthritis	1	Porrigo	1
Rheumatismus Chronicus	6	Abortus	1
Lumbago	4	Amenorrhœa	2
Cephalalgia	5	Menorrhœa	4

The weather of late has been extremely variable; mild, stormy, cold, moist, and dry; in the course of a month, we have had hail, snow, thunder, lightning, frost, and rain.

During the thunder and lightning on the 22d of February, an elderly lady, standing near a window, suddenly fell down, deprived of sensation; on coming to herself, she found that she had lost the use of one side. I saw her on the following day, when she had recovered her recollection, and attributed the fit to the lightning, having been as well as usual before the attack. She was of a spare habit, and had lived temperately. It was a question whether the hemiplegia was occasioned by any meteor or atmospheric change. I am disposed to think the fit, occurring at that precise moment, was either entirely accidental, or that fear at the sudden flash operated as a depressing power. If the affection was produced by lightning, similar instances would more frequently occur. I am aware that several persons have been killed by being struck with lightning, but I doubt whether in such cases they perceive the flash, as the stroke must be instantaneous, and those who recover from its effects are not usually affected with palsy or hemiplegia. The patient is recovering under the use of stimulating medicines, with friction to the affected parts.

In the treatment of this complaint, it is very common to bleed freely; this however is often prejudicial, and, at all events, the proper time to bleed is before the fit. If occasioned by pressure on the brain from fulness of vessels, or extravasation of blood, surely the remedy should be applied when the mischief threatens, not when it has occurred; and, if the pressure arises from the exhalants being relaxed and serum effused, I cannot conceive that withdrawing a portion of blood can give tone and energy to the system, the want of which probably occasioned the disease. In general, the habit of persons liable to this affection, is sufficiently marked; and indications of it, such as, pain and giddiness in the head, dimness of sight, occasional loss of memory, hesitation in speech, numbness of a limb, &c. often obtrude themselves on the patient's attention. These should induce him to consider whether his habits of life are favorable to health, for such warnings, if disregarded, generally end in apoplexy or palsy, and

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and especially occur to free livers. Even, in these cases, taking away a certain portion of blood, affords only partial and temporary relief; the bon vivant may be cupped, take a dose of calomel, and enjoy his accustomed banquet with encreased appetite; and this may be repeated, but the fit will come; and then of what avail will be the remedies already used to excess, and in an impaired constitution? In many instances, doubtless, they will do harm, by reducing the system below the rallying point. Persons attacked by palsy are seldom robust; luxurious habits and intemperate living greatly conduce to it, on the one hand; on the other, a too abstemious diet, intense mental application, anxiety, and the depressing passions, as fear and grief: in either case, the tendency to the disease may be ascertained, and must be counteracted, not merely by the abstraction of blood, but also by a complete change of habits and regimen.

Leicester-Square, March 26, 1812. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AT a numerous meeting of the merchants of Bristol, the following resolutions were lately agreed to unanimously:—

1st, That the capital of the East India Company is totally inadequate to the great trade which might be carried on with our Eastern dominions, especially since our late conquests; and there is a sufficient field for employing all the private capitals which could be appropriated to it.

2dly, That private merchants can trade on far better terms than any incorporated body.

3dly, That monopoly has also proved injurious to the general interests of a nation.

4thly, That, in the present stagnation of our commerce, we ought to avail ourselves of every new channel for the export of our manufactures.

5thly, That the city of Bristol, as well as the other out-ports, is entitled to a share in the East India trade, which is now exclusively confined to the port of London.

6thly, That the Americans are reaping those benefits from which our merchants are excluded, though purchased by the blood and treasure of this kingdom.

7thly, That there are several grants in the East India Charter useless to the company and harrassing to individuals.

And lastly, because an opportunity will soon offer itself, when great national and commercial advantages may be gained, without infringing the rights of the East India Company.

At a meeting of the merchants, ship-owners, tradesmen, and other inhabitants, of the town of Liverpool, on the 17th of March, 1812, for the purpose of taking into consideration adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary, to obtain to this port a participation in the trade of the East Indies.

It was resolved—That we, in common with the rest of our fellow subjects, have a right to a free trade with all parts of the British empire, and other countries, in amity with these United Kingdoms, subject only to such general regulations of trade as the policy of this country may require, or as may be necessary for maintaining the relations of these realms, with foreign states, and securing to government those revenues which may be necessary for its support.

Resolved—That we humbly conceive that the great object of all legislative regulation in the commercial concerns of the country is the protection of this equal right in the subject, and the further extension of an honorable, just, and legitimate, commerce, and that therefore all monopolies which exclude the general body of the people from trading with other countries, are in derogation of the birth-right of the subject, and counteract the chief purpose which they ought to have in view.

Resolved—That the monopoly of the East India Company is an additional instance, with others that might be adduced, of the injurious consequences that must always attend such attempts at an exclusive traffic, and that we conceive it to have been fully demonstrated, not only by the most conclusive reasoning, but by incontrovertible facts, that such monopoly is prejudicial to the general interests of the country at large, and discourages that commercial spirit, which, from the nature and local situation of these islands, is indispensible to their prosperity, and upon which their security, at this moment, essentially depends.

Resolved—That upon these grounds we will most cordially unite with our fellow subjects, the inhabitants of other towns and sea ports in the kingdom, in petitions to the legislature, for the abolition of the commercial monopoly of the East India Company, in such most speedy and effectual manner as they may in their wisdom judge most expedient.

The Bill now before the House of Lords, sent up from the Commons, for amending the Lords' Act, in order to remedy the inconveniencies arising from debtors being confined at a distance from any place where assizes are usually held, enacts, that the court petitioned by any such debtor may order him to be brought before the justices at any general sessions of

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the

the peace held within 20 miles of the gaol; and that such justices shall, under such order, have power to determine in the case of such debtor, in the same manner as a judge of assize, under the Lords' Act.

Manufactories for the extraction of sugar from chesnuts are to be established at Naples, Florence, and Genoa. It is said to be ascertained by experiments, that 50 kilograms of chesnuts yield 30 kilograms of meal, 20 of syrup, and five of pure sugar; that the meal, which is sold as food for cattle, and the syrup at the price of the most ordinary honey, will return a sum exceeding the purchase money of the chesnuts, besides defraying the expences of the fabrication; leaving the pure sugar a net profit.

Coffee, of an ordinary quality, was selling in Holstein last month, at 36s. per pound, and refined sugar at 12s.

The number of commercial licences granted during the last ten years: was in—

1802	68	1807	2,606
1803	836	1808	4,910
1804	1,141	1809	15,226
1805	791	1810	18,356
1806	1,620	1811	7,602

The commercial state of Glasgow and the neighbourhood has been greatly benefitted by the late issue of exchequer bills. It has enabled manufacturers, instead of forcing off their articles at half price, to wait a natural demand for them. This demand begins to operate already, so much so, that the manufacturers are enabled to give employment to their workmen.

A superb vase, made by Green and Ward, Ludgate hill, was lately presented to Mr. Hawes of London, by the Right Hon. Lord M'Donald, and R. G. M'Donald, esq. of Clanranald, in testimony of their approbation of that gentleman's discernment in projecting, and his spirit in accomplishing, the introduction of the Kelp of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland into the market of London, by which the produce of our own shores has become a substitute for the ashes and barillas of foreign countries.

The discount on bank-notes, in Ireland, is now about three shillings and nine pence half-penny per guinea; the exchange on London has latterly risen from seven and three quarters to eight and a quarter and eight and a half per cent.

A foreign journal gives the following as a correct statement of the annual produce of the mines of Russia: 1600 pounds of gold, fifty thousand of silver, two millions of lead, eight millions of copper, 623 millions of iron, and 156,000 pounds of vitriol. From the working of these mines the crown derives a revenue of six millions and a half of roubles.

Official value of British produce and manufactures, and of foreign and colonial merchandize exported from England, in the three quarters ending 10th October 1809, 1810, and 1811, respectively:—

	1809.	1810.	1811.
British produce and manufactures	25,395,796	27,016,516	16,397,311
Foreign and colonial merchandize	11,047,573	8,763,330	5,969,934
Total	36,354,369	35,783,846	22,276,245

Another fall of two shillings an ounce in the price of fine gold, took place on the 7th instant, and has reduced it to 5l. 6s.—Silver is also lower. The London refiners now sell virgin silver at 6s. 11d. per ounce.—Gold still maintains a superiority of price, when compared with silver; its due proportion being rather less than 15 to 1, but its present price our readers will see is more.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal, 240l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 28l. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool, 190l. ditto.—London Dock Stock, 117l. per cent.—West-India ditto, 157l. ditto.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

FEBRUARY.

Thawing Month.

The rivers swell
Of bonds impatient, sudden from the hills
O'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts,
A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once.

DURING the present month there has scarcely been any cessation of rainy and stormy weather. Of the twenty-nine days we had only eight in which there was no rain, viz. the 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th, and 20th. There were fresh gales on the

1st, 6th, 8th, 13th, 19th, 23d, 26th, and 29th; strong gales on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, 21st, and 22d; and hard gales on the 14th and 25th.

From the 1st to the 3d the wind was south-east; on the 4th, south-west; on the 5th and 6th, easterly; on the 7th and 8th, westerly; on the 9th, variable; from the 10th to the 12th, south-west; on the 13th, north-west; from the 14th to the 18th, westerly; on the 19th, south-west; on the 20th, variable; from the 21st to the 23d, south-west; on the 24th, north; from the 25th to the 28th, westerly; and on the 29th, south-west.

February 4th. Some of the early spring flowers are beginning to appear; viz. in the gardens, the crocuses, snow-drops, and violets; and, in the fields, the ivy-leaved veronica (*veronica hederæfolia*), coltsfoot (*tussilago farfara*), and purple dead-nettle (*lamium purpureum*).

The hedge sparrow, lark, and charfinch, sing.

February 7th. The flowers of the Mereseon begin to expand. The leaves of the ivy fall.

Earth-worms come out of their holes.

Rooks begin to employ themselves in repairing and rebuilding their nests.

February 9th. The filbert-trees are in full bloom. The barren strawberry (*fragaria sterilis*), procumbent speedwell (*veronica agrestis*), yew-tree (*taxus baccata*), and green hellebore (*helleborus viridis*), are also in flower.

February 11th. The sulphur colored butterfly (*papilio rhamnus*) appears. The thrush, blackbird, and lark, are heard; and several species of insects, induced by the warmth of the day, are seen flying about, and sporting in the air.

February 15th. Primroses are in flower.

The hedge snails, viz. *helix nemoralis*, and *helix hortensis*, crawl forth from their places of concealment. In gardens also the different kinds of slugs crawl out in the night, and devour the leaves of lettuces and other esculent plants.

February 20th. This was a most delightful day. The birds sang as loudly and melodiously as in the middle of spring. Three or four kinds of butterflies were seen flying about the hedges and along the roads. I observed also several species of beetles, and amongst the rest the common lady-bug (*coccinella septem-punctata*).

Butcher's broom (*ruscus aculeatus*) is in flower.

February 21st. The rivers and brooks have overflowed their banks.

There was much lightning in the night.

February 22d. A cock-chaffer was dug out of the ground, in a perfect state.

In the night there was a tremendous storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

February 26th. In sheltered gardens the bloom of some of the fruit-trees begins to open. The rhubarb appears above the ground.

The night was frosty.

February 28th. This morning the weather cleared up, and was fine. The bees were busily employed about the opening catkins of a few of the willow-trees, which, from their sheltered situations, were more forward in their flowering than others.

A leveret, nearly as large as a half-grown rabbit, and apparently a fortnight or three weeks old, was this day caught.

Daffodil (*narcissus pseudonarcissus*) are in flower.

In consequence of the great quantity of rain that has fallen in the course of the month, the rivers have been much higher, and the floods of much longer continuance, than usual. Great numbers of lambs, in this neighbourhood, have died, owing to the wetness of the season.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wetness and changeableness of the weather have occasioned a catching and difficult seed season, which will probably be two or three weeks later, in most parts, this spring, than usual. The late drought was too quickly followed by wet and otherwise unfavorable weather. Nothing yet sown but beans, pease, and a few black or early oats, of which little is said, from their not being forward in growth. Wheat in general looks well, excepting where it is too forward in the grass, and upon cold wet soils, where much of the plant has perished, from the too great moisture of the winter season. Accounts, from various quarters, of a disapprobation of spring wheat; in some few, of a breadth of wheat unusually large. Broad-cast wheat, extremely foul and weedy, where the land has been at all neglected. The spring cattle crop continue to improve.

Turnips, upon the whole, have held out well, and hay has been in great plenty; straw short in quantity. It has been an unthrifty season for all out-door stock, and the rot in sheep have prevailed

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prevailed, more or less, throughout; the lambing, in course has not been attended with the usual success. Store cattle rather scarce and dearer, preference generally given to the Scotch. Fat stock dearer. Store pigs declining in price, from the advancing price of corn. Cows beyond all former price. From the vast prices demanded for good cart horses, the custom of substituting bullocks is gaining ground in many parts. The wool trade continues as before, excepting some additional briskness in the demand for fine fleeces.

Nothing new being reported relative to the stock of corn in the country, it may be presumed full as ample as was expected.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—House Lamb 15s. per quarter.—Pork 5s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s. 4d.—Irish ditto 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Skins dearer.—Fat 5s.—Oil Cake 17l. 17s.—Potatoes 7l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 95 to 142.—Barley 60 to 65.—Oats 34 to 47.—The quartern loaf 18d.—Hay 4l. 10. to 5l. 10s.—Clover 5l. to 6l. 6s.—Straw 2l. 5s. to 3l.

Middlesex, March 25.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, 1812, to the 24th of March, 1812, inclusive; Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29·90.	Mar. 10, 11.	Wind N. E.	
Lowest, 28·64.	Mar. 20.	—— E.	
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	38 hundredths of an inch.	This small variation has occurred several times this month.	

Thermometer.

Highest, 55°.	March 7.	Wind West.	
Lowest, 26°.	—— 18.	—— N. E.	
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	10°.	On the 20th the mercury stood no higher, in the middle of the day, than at 40°, and at the same hour, of the 21st, it was as high as 51°.	

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to three inches in depth nearly.

Although in the course of the month we have had some dry weather, which is so desirable in this country, as to have long since become proverbial, yet there has been much rain—so much, we fear, as to have done serious mischief in many districts of our island. The average height of the barometer, viz. 29·36, is very nearly the same as that for last month, but the temperature for the month, is more than three degrees lower, or 38·79, than was that of the preceding month. In some parts of the country much snow has fallen at different periods: on the 21st, it was so deep on the north road as to retard the long coaches nearly twelve hours. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis, though there have been several falls of snow they have been but trifling, and have continued but a few hours on the ground.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Public will, we hope, do us the justice to observe that, we have lately added to the bulk of this Magazine, for the purpose of diminishing our arrears to Correspondents; and, in truth, we last month sacrificed the profits of the Number, to our anxiety to accomplish that object. We have deeply to regret, however, that these arrears have, in the present month, rather increased than diminished; and it gives us real concern again to have to crave the patience of many esteemed Correspondents. Of course the increase of communications is a consequence of increased and constantly increasing circulation; and we mention this fact with peculiar pride, at this moment of public distress, when we could the least have calculated on so considerable and flattering an accession of patronage as that which we have lately experienced.

We are desirous of adding a Chemical Report to the present variety of our Monthly Reports, and shall feel obliged to any Chemical Correspondent who will undertake so acceptable a public service.

Our Readers and Friends are requested to take notice that, as several back Numbers have lately been reprinted, any odd Numbers or Volumes, or complete Sets, of the Monthly Magazine, may be had on demand at the regular prices.

ERRATUM.—In the paper at page 104, of our last Number, insert the word *assignable* between the words *no* and *are*, in line 21 from the bottom.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 226.] MAY 1, 1812. [4 of Vol. 33.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD you think the following letters sufficiently interesting for your Miscellany, they are at your service.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

To the Chief Magistrate of Hull.

SIR,

The public attention, as you must be aware, has of late been considerably excited with regard to the existence of mermaids, by surprising and apparently well-authenticated accounts of one or more having been seen about the Orkneys. But, as this comes from rather a suspicious quarter, and we here not having the gift of *second-sight*, we give them but cautious admission. We, however, fell to turning over all our books on the subject; and, among a profusion of instances, we take the liberty of addressing you on one in the "*Telliamed*" of Monsieur Maillet, p. 238, edit. Lond. 1750, which (in case you might not possess the book) we here transcribe, that you may the more clearly see the reason of our intrusion.

"The fact I am now going to relate is of another kind, and much more singular. Towards the end of the last age, an English vessel belonging to Hull, when fishing for whales in the seas of Greenland, one hundred and fifty leagues from land, was surrounded about noon by sixty or eighty small boats, in each of which there was a man. The sailors had no sooner discovered them, than they put out their ship's boats, in order to come up with some of them: but the men in the small boats, which they conducted with two small oars, plunged all at once into the sea with their boats, and none of them appeared the whole day after, except one. This returned to the surface of the water a minute after, because, in plunging, one of the oars was broken. After four hours chace, and a hundred new plunges, in proportion as the ship's boats approached, the little boat was at last taken, together with the man that was in her. He was brought on board the ship, where he lived twenty days without taking any nourishment, or uttering any cry or sound, which could make people suspect that he had the use of speech; but he sighed continually, and tears flowed from his eyes. He was shaped like us, with a beard and hair pretty long, but from the middle downward, his body was all covered with scales. As for the boat, it was eight or nine feet long, and very narrow, especially at the two extremities. The ribs of it, and even the seat on which he sat, were fish-bones. It was covered, within and without, with skins of the sea-dog, (seal) stitched to each other. This boat had in the middle an opening, large enough to let the rower in, and the aperture was surrounded by a kind of sack, or purse, of the same skin, with which the man, introduced to the middle into the boat, girt himself so perfectly with bands also made of the same skin, that the water could not enter into the boat. Before the man, were two pieces of the same skin fixed to the covering, where they formed two kinds of pouches. In one were found lines and hooks, also made of fish-bones, and in the other some fish, which appeared to have been but lately taken. At the rower's sides were two small oars, also fixed to the boat by straps of the sea-dog's skin. All these curiosities, together with the man himself dried, are still to be seen in the Town-hall of Hull, and the account itself, attested by the captain and all the crew, is to be found in the archives of that place."

Now, sir, you would considerably oblige us by writing, if these curiosities are still in your Town-hall; and describing them: or (should they not be there) if there is even any tradition among the old people of Hull concerning them.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

West-felton, near Shrewsbury,
Feb. 1, 1812.

To Mr. J. F. M. Dovaston.

SIR,

You have my leave to print [illegible] letter. The Mayor (of Hull) placed [illegible] your letter in my hands, and begged [illegible] me to answer it. He finds no such [illegible] count in their archives; but, what is [illegible] ore satisfactory, the following account [illegible] have transcribed for you

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you from an inscription painted upon the very Greenland or Eskimaux boat, which, with all its appurtenances, you so accurately and correctly describe. The only tradition of the *bonny boatman's* corpse, (as our vulgar name him) is the following. When the large Trinity-house (whose revenue is from twenty thousand to thirty thousand a year) was re-built, some portions of his real and actual skeleton were found to remain in the above boat; but the fragments were dispersed and lost in the dust of a new erection, and in the removal of the building materials. An effigy of his body, made of painted leather, yet remains. It is perched in the very identical boat in which the Eskimaux was forcibly conveyed to Hull by our corsairs, or slave-makers, or curiosity-dealers. Your description of his boat, oars, &c. and of his plunging and breaking the oar, is a true one; for one of his oars is actually broken! Diving, or plunging, is one of the usual practices of the modern Eskimaux. Captain Rose, who lately died in my parish, and who sailed many years to the Greenland seas, acquired, from the Danish settlers in Davis straits, the easy trick. I saw a Danish sailor, once a resident with the Moravian mission, practise the same trick with this very Greenland boat (borrowed for the purpose from the Trinity-house). It is performed by striking the water at a particular angle with both oars at the same time: it seemed to me as practicable as sculling or feathering the oar. The same Dane, intoxicated, was drowned on the river Humber, in a boat which he had made, of a form similar to the Eskimaux one. Maillet's description is correctly true in every point. The Eskimaux fleet might have been a fleet of sixty or eighty boats. Such migrations of whole tribes were seen by Hearne, in his "Tour to the North Sea," by "Mackenzie," in his voyage thither. Coxe's Russian Discoveries describe a similar boat as used in circumnavigating Siberia, and Polar America, now an easy task from the rivers Oby, Jenisei, and Kamschatka. Du Halde's China describes it in his chapter on the Tartars. Lately Phipps and Cooke, Perouse, and Vancouver, give you prints and plans of [illegible] exactly of the same form. Read [illegible] Maillet's description as you look at your [illegible]. The Hull sailors and captains such pri[illegible] Eskimaux boats. Harris's [illegible] often [illegible] older collection (in folio and Hacluit's [illegible]ages towards the North and 4to.) of V[illegible] in a hundred places Pole, also descri[illegible] wildly and absurdly similar boats. Maille[illegible]

1

doubts the use of speech in the poor Eskimaux captive!

The Bible, now translated into their language, will answer and refute the insinuation. I have conversed with such savage converts, sailing to Hull with our fishers. The cry which he uttered would, of course, be the cry of alarm. In an Eskimaux, Moravian, Latin, and Danish, (or quadriliinguist) Vocabulary, which I gave to the Bible Society (London), are many of their monosyllabic cries of joy and grief, &c. Like yourself, I often apply to strangers for similar and curious information; and, like yourself, I always receive polite, if not learned, answers. The nonsense concerning mermaids every anatomist will give up. The old voyagers are full of them; all Musea are full of fishes, in which the two upper-side fins are so distorted as to resemble arms, and they are absurdly called by the name of Mermaid. The Icelandic sages are full of these tales. The Sanscrit poets describe, "men of the sea." They have succeeded to Homer's Nereids and Tritons, and marine nymphs. Folly is eternal in our race: its forms change.

Feb. 21, 1812, R. PATRICK.

Parsonage-house, Sculcoates, Hull.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Foxglove is a biennial herbaceous plant; that is, it produces leaves one year, and flowers the next. There are various sorts of it, but the purple is the only one in general practice. Growing by the sides of hedges, its habitation has been little considered, although a moist situation has great influence over all poisonous plants, and the time of gathering has been usually upon the first shewing of its beautifully variegated flowers. The leaves are usually employed; there are two tinctures, the common and the supersaturated. As this plant has been long ago sold in Covent-garden, as a popular nostrum for the dropsy, I had opportunities to learn, that the most powerful infusions were made of it in the form of tea, and this continued in such large doses, as produced in the patient great nausea, sickness, temporary loss of vision, and a distress about the præcordium almost insupportable, with a great flow of urine, and usually a disappearance of the dropsy. As the fresh leaves were thus popularly employed, I mentioned in my botanical lectures, the probability of this plant, ranked among the poisonous of the first rank, as not deserving to be thus

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thus classed; and, that I had employed it myself in dropsies, consumptions, catarrhs, pleurisies, and measles, in larger doses than had been hitherto used, and rather suspected that the symptoms of disease (only the most desperate cases being the subjects of general trial) were confounded, as the common operation of this reputed powerful poison! Two of my pupils were, in consequence, induced to institute experiments upon themselves, which I am happy to have the honor to lay before the public.

Mr. Thurston, a young man of good constitution, and great desire of knowledge, and of a courageous spirit, began at once with 50 drops of the common tincture, from Apothecaries' Hall, which he repeated every hour, (excepting when at meals, or lectures, or in bed,) and continued this plan from November 29 to December 1st, so that he had taken above 800 drops in the course of three days, without any material effect, except an increase of pulse a few beats. He then enlarged the dose to 75 drops every hour, with the like exceptions, until a thousand additional drops were taken; when sickness at the stomach came on, and the pulse was reduced from 75 to 58 strokes in a minute.

Mr. Dangerfield at the same time, with an equally meritorious ardor, made trial of the powder of the foxglove. He first began with a grain every hour, till he had at last increased the dose to five grains, and continued it until he had taken several hundred grains, when, at last, sickness came on; and he also observed, that the pulse had at first risen, but in the end were reduced from 78 to not more than 49 strokes in a minute. The increased flow of urine was perceptible in both cases from the commencement.

The lessened power of the heart from a large dose long continued, being shewn in both these useful trials, I shall only add in confirmation, I have, in two instances, exhibited the digitalis in aneurism in large doses, with diminution of pulsation, and of pain, without impairing the vigor of the constitution; and, that the absorbent system was at the same time roused to increased action, is shewn from the increased flow of urine; and a psoas abscess has been known to be completely absorbed, under that most eminent surgeon Mr. Ashley Cooper, by taking of digitalis in large doses.

Having premised thus much of the action of digitalis, we come to the application of this remedy in scarlet fever (scarlatina anginosa).

As physician to the St. Mary-le-bone General Dispensary, which embraced a large field for practice, I knew I should have numberless opportunities to ascertain the power of this herb in this very complex disease, which appeared among the most difficult to treat.

I was called to a case in Norton-street, in 1801. At that time I was thinking about the use of this medicine. I began, as usual, with an emetic, and then poured in the bark and wine, used antiseptic gargles, applied blisters to the throat, but the patient nevertheless early sunk under this disease.

This case, together with the loss of Mr. Lowry's child, and examinations after death, with the reasoning above, made me resolve to make trial of the virtues of the foxglove, with his brother, who was seized just at the time of the death of this last patient.

Mr. Doratt, surgeon to the Duke of Sussex, who, at this period, was examining the dead child with me, saw the violence of the disorder, and expected, from the destruction which had taken place in the tonsils, that this child also would quickly be a subject for examination. The tincture of digitalis was, I must confess, given by me, in this instance, with a fearful and trembling hand, yet with less apprehensions from having experience of the largeness of the dose that might be employed, and from reasonings, *à priori*, as to its probable effects in this terrible disease. The child was only nine years of age, and I began with 25 drops to be administered every four hours. The result surprized us both, a quick remission of symptoms, stoppage of ulceration, and a speedy cure; no dropsical symptoms supervened.

I had next to try this remedy on a wider scale. The scarlet fever, with ulcerated throat, had crept into the Female Charity School at Pancras. The life of Mary Hewit, a child, at eleven, was despaired of. An alarm, commensurate with the calamity, had spread among the governors. My advice was thought requisite. I never recollect seeing such extensive mischief of the tonsils, with such violence of fever, escape from any means hitherto employed. I joined here antimonial wine with the foxglove, ordering 20 drops to be administered every three hours, day and night, in the proportion of 15 drops of the one, to 5 of the other. To clear the stomach of putrid sordes, and the throat, an emetic of the antimonial wine was premised; and I had the supreme pleasure to see

my little patient speedily restored to life and health; the whole of the cuticle pealed away, and I may boldly venture to assert, that she was one rescued from the very jaws of death.

Her mother attended her; and so great was the faith of this woman, that, when upon her returning to her own house, her son, at 25, took the same disease, from the child's going home to her mother's after cure,—although an operation had been performed upon him for a cancer of the lip, which occasioned much loss of blood, seeing his perilous state, she requested the same drops might be administered, which had saved her daughter; and which I refused at first, thinking that, in such a peculiar case, bark and wine, with acids, were most indicated, as the attending apothecary was giving; yet, from the strong conviction of a beholder, I was constrained, resting the event upon a mother's importunity, to adopt so novel a practice, and with anxious attention waited the result, which was a stoppage of the ulceration of the throat, an evident remission of the symptoms, and a quick and determinate cure.

The next child in the school who was taken ill, was peculiarly interesting. This child, at fifteen, was detained longer in the house, as being very ailing and a cripple from the following cause:—The former matron had made her frequently get up at four o'clock to assist in washing. One morning she neglected the imperious command, and was found by this tyrant sleeping in the school-room, after getting up, and not assisting as ordered. The blows on the forms that passed, most certainly crippled this child for life, and were the cause of the sore leg which still existed in her. Hence this girl, who was very amiable in her temper, became the peculiar interest of the guardians of this charity, and I was the more fearful of the event in such a subject. I began with an emetic of antimonial wine, and then ordered the foxglove in a larger proportion, 25 drops to 10 of antimonial wine, to be given every three hours night and day. There was considerable delirium and a very high fever, with some ulceration of the throat. All these symptoms evidently remitted upon the use of so powerful a remedy, and I was fearful of pushing it on above the third day. As I judged, the disorder nearly passed, and I hoped so far subdued, as to excite no alarm, I directed a change for a saline mixture; and I found that, as mercury, when not pushed far enough, only suspends the venereal disease, so this had only held the disorder in check, and upon remission, although the patient was before sensible, sitting upright, and very rational, a few hours after omitting the medicine, the suffusion over the surface increased, the breath became laborious, much delirium and inquietude was shewn, and I was sent for in the evening with a message from the matron, that poor Welling was dying. I found her as bad as words could describe, so changed and altered from what I expected from the morning, that I confidently had again recourse to the tincture of the foxglove, and, the same good as before resulting, she continued her remedy for about three days longer, the dose being after this gradually diminished; and, I do not hesitate to declare, what I seriously myself believe, that her life was alone preserved by this practice.

Ann Harding was the next seized, and on the same day two other girls. The matron in her letter to me, which I have by me now, remarks, "that these children fall like people struck to the ground, appearing but a few minutes before lively and well. Even whilst I am writing to you in the school-room, another has dropped from her seat, is conveyed to bed, and complains already of a fever and sore throat. It can be compared to nothing but the plague."

My experience in the foxglove was now likely to be established. Mr. Doratt, who had before this witnessed so many dissections with me, accompanied me to the school to testify, if required, the extent of ulceration that had ensued; for the mistake about cures chiefly has arisen from applying means under different degrees of disease; and in the several cases, for examination, he saw the alarming extent of ulceration, and was equally delighted with me at the cures accomplished. In each of these cases an emetic was first premised of antimonial wine, and then the foxglove was administered in the large doses I mentioned, and less than a week accomplished the cure. The pulse, at first gaining vigor, rose a few beats, but still was above an hundred; by degrees it sunk to nearly the natural standard. No inconvenience arose from the remedy. It quenched the fever as water does fire, as mercury lessens evidently the venereal virus; it was, or seemed to be, its true antidote; and, the only secretion largely excited was that of urine, and from the salivary

salivary glands, in twenty-four hours, nearly filling a chamber-pot from both evacuations. Although the dead cuticle afterwards peeled away, no anasarca or dropsy supervened.

At an assembly of the directors and governors, anxious for the welfare of the school, to whom I represented the favorable events, although I now little dreaded a disease that once never occurred without exciting in me the strongest alarm, yet as prevention is always to be preferred to cure, I advised breaking up the school, which was accordingly done, the rooms were all white-washed and ventilated, and the beds exposed to the air; and, after a month, the charity-girls returned from their rejoicing parents.

At a general meeting, the thanks of the directors and governors were returned me, thanking me for my humane attentions, and applauding the wonderful success of my endeavours; and this was conveyed to me by the secretary, in the handsomest way possible. I mention this to show, that these cures were not done in a corner, where investigation may not be had, and from its publicity to get countenance to a practice, that most medical men revolt at even the mention.

As the disorder was rife, I had no doubt I should soon be able to obtain additional proofs of the efficacy of the tincture of foxglove in scarlet fever; and I was soon after called to attend the foreman of Mr. Whittingham, printer. He was thirty-five years of age. The disease spread to his wife at forty, then assailed a child at four, next one of seven, then one of nine years, and lastly, one of five years—six patients in one family. I pursued the same plan in each of these cases. I have the prescriptions before me. July 9th. The man was recovering, and he was to take 10 drops night and morning; the wife was ordered to take 30 drops of the tincture every three hours day and night; to the eldest boy at nine, I gave 25 drops every three hours; to Mary 10 drops at five; and to the least, at four, 6 drops four times a day; and to the one a year older, 7 drops four times a day.—July 11th. Diminish the drops one half.—13th. As before.—15th. Cured; and the tonic plan was then pursued. In none of these cases dropsy supervened.

I attended at this time at Mr. Stebbings, woollen-draper, No. 99, Drury-lane, and mentioned these circumstances to Mr. Stebbings' apothecary, who was staggered at the doses administered, and was almost, I judge, unconverted; when the child of Mr. Stebbings' foreman was seized with scarlet fever, at ten. I gave first an emetic, and then 25 drops of the tincture every three hours night and day. In three days, the dose was diminished to 10 drops four times a day, and then 5; and, lastly, the bark plan was followed up, the cure having been accomplished *tutò, celeriter, et jucundè*.

In some instances I have conjoined very early the tonic plan, as in the cases of Mr. Hull, Castle-street, and his two children; first vomiting by antimonial wine, and then giving the tincture of foxglove in proportionate doses; and, as the disease is removed, dropping the dose, by conjoining it to a bark mixture; and, lastly, pursuing the bark alone: and each of these patients were restored. I should tire my readers were I to recount all the cases I have had in this new practice. I began it in 1801, and have continued it ever since, (now 1812,) and out of several hundred trials have found no adverse cases; and, what adds confidence to this practice is, the safety, mildness, and pleasantness, of the cure; for all other means, in children, are attended with great struggles, often insurmountable, and with some uncertainty; whereas the tincture of the foxglove is a certain and efficacious remedy in a disorder that I believe has hitherto, in bad cases, resisted the art of the most experienced practitioners.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the principle of education, which your correspondent C. S. in the Magazine for February lays down, there is, and, I suppose, has always been, but one opinion: the only question respects the application. The reason of man can discover no object of action but utility, and no guide but experience. The whole of morals, and education is a moral process, rests on no other foundation; and it is an indication of wisdom, if men are not readily induced to relinquish methods of culture, which must be allowed to have produced much, even by those who maintain that more might have been raised from the same soil. At no time have so many pens been employed in endeavours to overturn the long-established plans of education, as during the last twenty years; but, whether it be owing to the weakness of argument on one side, or to the strength of prejudice on

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on the other, it is, I believe, certain, that in this country at least, respect for classical learning, instead of suffering diminution, has been considerably augmented. The opinion of its utility, whether true or false, has even extended the study of the languages and writers of antiquity to the female sex, who used to be congratulated by some on their exemption from the labour of the acquisition, and pitied by others for their destitution of its advantages. A practice that is founded in error cannot be too soon exploded; but it is necessary that it be first convicted of error. This will be done when it has been shewn that the advantages are not an equivalent for the labour, or that they are attainable by a process that is either shorter, easier, or of greater certainty. If the following questions be fairly answered, it cannot be difficult to come to a just decision on the subject of the present inquiry:—what mental habits ought to be established during those years which are ordinarily given to the discipline of schools? What development of the powers of the mind is practicable in common cases, within that period? At the expiration of it, what mental furniture will be found to be of the greatest practical value? For it will scarcely be doubted, that that system of instruction is the best by which, in a given time, the best intellectual habits will be established, the powers of the mind will be most developed, and the greatest store of elementary, applicable, and useful knowledge laid in. Patience of thought, perseverance in labour, acuteness in discrimination, and dexterity in comparison, are all habits of the greatest practical utility. Men reason well or ill, in proportion as they possess them, or want them. Success in the honourable employments of life depends greatly on their operation. If the proof of fact be demanded, North Britain pours forth evidence; and it is a little remarkable that there, more than in any other part of the United Empire, children of every class have been made to acquire some knowledge of the Latin language. If the training be not well fitted to the production of such mental habits as will be useful in future life, it must be acknowledged to be not a little singular, that the parochial schools of the North should have sent forth so great a proportion of industrious, shrewd, thrifty, members of the community. Other causes may be assigned, and their operation ought not to be denied; at the same time it seems not very philosophical to exclude from the list of causes, any thing so eminently influencial upon the character of the man, as the training of the child at school. Historical, geographical, and philosophical, facts, furnish materials of thought, and exercise for discrimination, to minds which have been already habituated to think, discriminate, and compare; but, when these habits are yet to be formed, as in childhood, those studies are the best which cannot be pursued at all without compelling the formation of them. Facts will be accumulated upon the memory, and remain there, as long as they do remain, a crude and oppressive mass, unless the mind of the child has been subjected to some discipline, by which it has been trained to methodical analysis, patient examination, and accurate distinction. You may give the facts, but you cannot give the activity and sagacity which are necessary to make any good use of them, without preparation, and the preparation of as many years as are commonly past at school is not too long. This preparatory exercise must respect either the relations of number and magnitude, or the combinations of language. The former of these studies is not adapted to a very early age; nor is it the best preparative to the exercise of judgment. That faculty indeed must be unfolded in no mean degree, before any considerable progress can be made in the elements of pure science. I have always understood, from those who have had much experience in teaching common arithmetic, that the instances are rare in which children, under the age of twelve, can be made to see the reason of the rules by which they work, or to comprehend the conditions of the questions which they solve indeed by rule, but with little use of the understanding. The practical application comes with years; but the attempt to anticipate the work of time has generally proved a loss, both of time and labour. Words, therefore language, the study which is sometimes described as an idle and even mischievous labour, alone supply a fit instrument for the formation of those habits of patient and accurate thinking, which are applicable to all the uses of life. Experiment and reasoning upon words are within the competence of a child, long before he can compare theories, and investigate facts. Should this be allowed, we are then exhorted to let him give his labour to the acquisition of modern languages,

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languages, of the French above all, which is not however an universal language, nor is likely ever to become so, unless the western continent should sink into a dependence upon France. When this advice is given, it surely is not considered that the similarity in the structure, and order of words, of all the modern European languages, imposes little exercise of patience, or of judgment, upon the young learner, too little for the purpose of habit; while the great dissimilarity in the structure of the ancient languages, the Latin especially, and our own, obliges the child to think, compare, combine, distinguish, with great diligence and accuracy.

But by what system of education the several powers of the mind are best developed, will form a separate part of this inquiry. It was only proposed at present to offer some reasons for believing that those mental habits which ought to be established during the years commonly given to the discipline of schools, are more likely to be formed in the study of the ancient languages, than by any other process. Should it be demanded, are those habits formed in fact in the majority of cases of fair capacity? I believe an answer might be confidently given in the affirmative, provided that the teacher is capable and performs his duty, by seeing that the scholar performs his. When competence or fidelity is wanting, the fault is not in the system but in the preceptor. It may notwithstanding be true, that the system, if the mind is really trained by it, compels thought, contrivance, method, analysis, invention, and judgment, besides furnishing as good an exercise of memory as any other pursuit of intellect.

It is incumbent on those who labour for its explosion to shew, that the old discipline is not the best for the creation of these important habits of the mind, or at least distinctly to describe one that is ascertained by experience to be equally efficient for the same purposes, and at the same age. When this is done, it will be time enough to consider what minor advantages the new discipline may possess, above that which is to be discarded; for it should never be forgotten that habit, and not information, is the most important result, and ought therefore to be regarded as the primary object of regular education. Those who wish for knowledge, will always find means of obtaining it; but habits of labour, method, and accuracy, are rarely to be fixed but during the years of mental flexibility.

If the inquiry be thought to deserve extension, I shall proceed in a future Number to consider the prevailing mode of instruction as an instrument for the development of the mental powers, a culture by which the fruit is not preternaturally forced, while the blossom should be still on the branches. It is the part of wisdom to follow the order of nature, and not confound the seasons. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that these reasons apply with nearly equal force to children of both sexes.

JOHN MORELL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH respect to the remarks on deficiencies to be supplied on the Celestial Globes, intimated in p. 324 of your last volume, I would observe that the great Reflector of Herschel has already a place between Gemini and the Lynx, and above that part of the ecliptic where the Herschelian planet was first discovered. I have ventured to mark the *Newtonian Prism* between Cancer and Canis Minor; where a rectangle of four stars exactly contains it. That invaluable instrument, the *equatorial*, might be marked above it.

I know not of any Little Horse near Cassiopeia: the space between Cassiopeia and the Rein Deer is deservedly occupied by *Mesner*, the greatest Astronomer of *Comets* in our days, and who has discovered far more of those interesting planetary bodies than any other Astronomer ever did.

Those are the most proper *astronomical* Constellations which more immediately relate to *optics* or *mensuration*.

Such is the *Compass* (which has a place); the Sector (which should have one); the *Rhomboïdal Reticule*, which has one, in La Caille's Chart of the Southern Hemisphere; the Square of levelling; the Time-piece; the Mariner's Compass, all in La Caille also; the southern Triangle or Level, and the Octant, and the Mural Quadrant which has been fitted between Draco, Hercules, and Boötes.

I would suggest another improvement, without destroying any of the proper names; by merely adding astronomical agnomens. Perseus might be named *Conon*; Orion, *Copernicus*; Boötes, *Meton*; Auriga, *Bradley*; Castor, *Newton*; on

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Pollux, *Halley*; the two great astronomical friends and perpetual associates in the promotion of science; Cepheus, *La Lande*, Cassiopeia, *the wife* of François du Neufchatel, who is related to have assisted in computing the tables for *La Connoissance des Tems*; Andromeda, *la Marquise du Chatelet*; Hercules, *Bailly*; Sagittarius, *Mechain*; Serpentarius, *Maskelyne*. Of the single stars; Aldebaran, *Ptolomey*; Arcturus, *Hipparchus*; Procyon, *Flamstead*; Sirius, *Galileo*. I do not propose that the old names should be abolished, but that these new should be added as astronomical synonyms, like those which already exist in botany. The name of Antinous should be wholly abolished; flagitiously inserted among the stars, when it ought to have been banished from the earth. With respect to the figures of the constellations, if they are retained for the purpose of general reference, they cannot be too lightly and faintly traced. They are thus in *Wollaston's* excellent *Portraiture of the Heavens*, lately published: where also the names are inserted in the margin, which is much preferable to inserting them over the constellations.

I must own that I am for wholly omitting them in modern globes and charts, as has been done in some beautiful globes. By only tracing the circumscribing line of each constellation, as formed by its stars, much clearness and distinctness and beauty is obtained. And the place of any object is best indicated by simply referring it to its Right Ascension and Declination; or R. A. and Polar Distance.

I would have, however, in every celestial Atlas, a Planisphere prefixed, in which the Constellations should all be represented by their figures; and their popular and general reference, with astronomical correctness.

The names and figures of the constellations were not always so unmeaning as they now appear. The names have long appeared to me to have all of them a meaning derived from the Hebrew:—

Thus, Benachash,-by long experience: (נחש Nachash Serpens, to divine, to experiment, or judge),

Herah Calal	(Hercules)	*lifting up the thought, or conception*	חרה כלל
Dôb	(Ursa Major)	*the investigator**	דוב
Beoz	(Böotes)	*in strength*	בעז
Cassub	(Cassiopeia)	*by computing* (whence *cheseph*, silver)	כסב
Peres	(Perseus)	*dividing*	פרס
Dag		*multiplying*	דג
Caph	(Cepheus)	*comprehended*	כף
Aôr-Medah	(Andromeda)	*the light of Mensuration*	אורמדה

The whole *Hieroglyphic* runs thus: *By experience, lifting up the thought or conception, the investigator, by computing, dividing, multiplying, comprehended the light of Mensuration.*

The Sea-Monster, or Fish Dag, or Dagon, may have some reference to Arithmetic, דג a fish.

As including Multiplication דגה degah, to multiply.

Is it credible, I would ask, that seven constellations, eight including Dagon, in a connected series, should form a clear and continued sentence relative to astronomy, if not so intended?

I think a whole series of these circumpolar constellations may be thus consistently, and with the highest probability, explained. Persons more conversant in the Hebrew might doubtless account for more. I will now proceed to others nearer to the *Equator*.

ארח תון, Erichton Arich-Thun (Auriga), the journey of thought.

שיר Shir or Sirius, I take to be Shir the Leader:—thence Osiris, or Ha-Shir the Leader:—the Sun worshipped under that appellation. And Shir, a Bull, or the Leader of the Herd.

מדוסה Medusa, Mensuration.

מדה Madah, to measure.

פגס Pegas; (Pegasus) the Reaper; the Occursor.

אור Orion, from Or, or Aôr, light; from his excessive resplendency. And hence probably Aurum and Or for Gold. The Greeks, who received their alphabet from Cadmus the Phœnician, undoubtedly received these Names and Constellations; and afterwards transferred them to a Mythology of their own.

* Dobeh signifies to seek or investigate; and also signifies a female bear.

Asa.

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Nov. 29, 1811.

I now send you some other fragments of the Hebræan or Syrophœnician Cypher of the Heavens.

אור-פסה Aôrphasa, Orphasa; Orpheus, Lucis Transitio, the passage of light.

אור-דחה Eurydice, Aor-dacha, the impression of light.

כנ-ור Lyra, Chinnur, (κιθαρωδια, I mourn), the mournful harp.

עבר Hebrus, Heber, the river of passage.

ערב Corvus, Ereb, Ερεβος, Erebus, Darkness.

All which I explain thus: The passage of solar light from the northern to the southern signs, over the River of Heaven, which that part of the Milky-Way represents.

Darkness is the consequence: but the darkness endeavours to drink of light and immortality, from the southern Crater, or Bowl, which the Northern Eagle endeavours to prevent. The struggle, as it were, between the northern and southern signs for the possession of solar light, Eurydice, needs no farther explanation.

Orpheus then descends southward with the—

Aureus et foliis & lento vimine Ramus.
Æn. VI.

The branch, with leaf and stem of pallid gold.

The—

Ramum Lethæo rore madentem
Vique soporatum Stygia — *Æn. Ibid.*

The Branch o'er-sadden'd with Lethæan dew,
And slumbrous by deep Stygian potency—

the Misletoe, which, by its pale yellow-green, indicates the shadowy light.

He endeavours to bring Eurydice back from the shades to which he passes.

But he loses her—the year relapses into winter; he is torn in pieces; the light is absorbed, dissipated, and disappears; and his lyre floats reversed on the celestial stream.

Orpheus, in the character of Hercules Ramifer, is invested with the spoils of the Lion, the first descending sign in the summer solstice; and again, in the character of Hercules Ophiuchus, he bears the serpent which stung Eurydice, and numbers her in the shades.

The convolutions of the year which deprive our hemisphere of the sun.

Côr-bôr, בור-בור Cerberus, Putei effossor, the digger of the well in which light is buried.

Neither Orpheus nor Cerberus are originally Greek names. The Eleusinian mysteries were brought from Thrace; and that they might be imported from Phœnicia is very obvious. Perhaps עלמה Alamah (the recluse female) is Eurydice, thus removed from the Sun, while she was yet adorning herself with the produce of summer.

Aquarius, I think, is evidently the pouring forth of the solar light southward.

Et inversum contristat Aquarius annum.
Aquarius saddens the inverted year.

איל Capricorn, the ascending sign from the winter solstice. The Antelope, or Wild Stag, or Mountain Goat.

I apprehend these four constellations are symbolic characters, representing the apparent turnings of the *Sun* in the *Annual Path*, or Zodiac.

♈ Aries	Looks forward to Summer and back on Winter.
♋ Cancer	Cancer, the Sun descending from the Tropics, looks forward to Winter and back from the Midsummer.
♎ Libra	A more modern sign, indicates the balance between the day-light, the equipoise between Summer and Winter.
♑ Capricorn	Another flexible sign, indicating the re-ascent of the Sun from the Winter solstice.

Troston-Hall. CAPEL LOFFT.

P S. The insertion of the following *errata* is particularly requested:—in the last Number, page 210, col. 1, line 5 from bottom, for 45′ read 45″; same page, col. 2, line 19 from bottom, for *Lothbury* read *Lathbury*; page 211, col. 1, lines 15 and 16, between *copper-coloured* and *When*, dele the intervening words; same col. line 27, for *meekness*, read *sweetness*; and same page, col. 2, lines 14 and 15, for *earth by the moon's shadow*, read *moon by the earth's shadow*.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Memoir of the late Henry William Bunbury, esq. (page 145, Number for March,) certain errors and inaccuracies, into part of which the writer was misled by printed accounts, remain to be corrected. The following statement may be relied on.

Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, bart. was educated at Westminster, not Eton. Whilst absent upon the Continent, he

* Our readers ought to be informed, for the credit of our printer, that our ingenious and erudite correspondent writes in a character often illegible.—EDITOR.

was elected a knight of the shire for Suffolk, to serve in the first parliament of his present majesty. He was afterwards, in 1763, appointed secretary to the embassy at Paris. Some years after, Sir Charles Bunbury was succeeded in the secretaryship by the late David Hume, the celebrated historian. Sir Charles was then appointed secretary to Ireland, Lord Weymouth, afterwards Marquis of Bath, being lord-lieutenant. Mr. Henry Bunbury was, during some years, comptroller of the army accounts.

For *Stanvey*, read *Stanney*; for General *Aroyne*, read General *Gwyn*.

THE WRITER OF THE MEMOIR.

March 2, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT page 199 of Major Moor's entertaining Hindu Pantheon, I find the following passage: "The destruction of Kaliyâ is more elaborately represented in plate 62, taken from a sketch. The upper and lower portions (the scene of one being on land, and of the other in the Yamuna) relate, I imagine, to the same event, although I do not know sufficient of the story to connect them." On turning to the 62d plate, I perceive Krishna, the Apollo of India, in the lower part of it; and above, what appears to be the story of Aristæus. There is a dignified male figure conducting a crowd of people to a tree, where they offer their adoration to the wood-nymphs who stand near it. Some of the companions of this leader testify by their gestures great pleasure and delight. One of the wood-nymphs commands the herdsmen, who are on the side of a hill, to drive away the cattle; and accordingly they are driven hastily in a direction away from the principal figures of the piece. Every thing tends to the same object, as I conceive, in this Indian composition; so much so, that there seems to be very little room for misapprehension.

I cannot help persuading myself that the meaning intended to be conveyed by the fabular portion of the Fourth Georgic is, that Eurydice, who represents mankind, was condemned to Tartarus in consequence of her seduction to the use of animal food by the hunter Aristæus; which was signified by her being stung by a serpent and eating a pomegranate†. I consider this fruit as a type of animal food, for reasons which I have given in a paper upon Ceres and Proserpine, published in your Magazine for February. This symbol will be found, in some of the remains of antiquity, to follow the Bull of the first compartment of the zodiac, and the Lion of the second, in allusion, I apprehend, to the flux of time, and because one division of the great celestial circle succeeds to the prevalence of the other, according as the 21st day of March, the commencement of the ancient year, moves through that compartment by means of the precession of the equinoxes. The Ceres, or Virgo, of the Lion's dominion becomes Proserpine, the queen of Tartarus, in the third division of the zodiac; and their's are, I conceive, the two right hands which are conjoined in the plate at p. 339, vol. ii. 8vo. of Bryant's Mythology. They hold some ears of corn and a pomegranate. Bryant says of Orpheus, vol. ii. p. 411, "There is an obscure piece of mythology about his wife and a serpent; also of the rhoia or pomegranate; which seems to have been taken from some symbolical representation at a time when the purport was no longer understood." Pausanias, lib. 7, may likewise be consulted on this subject. Would it not appear that, at that part of the Mysteries in honour of Bacchus and Ceres, called the ωμοφαγια, or the eating of crude flesh, the person initiated had already passed from the second to the third compartment of the zodiac? For, I think, it is impossible to read the eleventh book of Apuleius's Metamorphoses, particularly that part of it beginning with so much solemnity, "*Igitur audi,** *sed crede quæ vera sunt*," without suspecting that at his Eleusinian initiation Apuleius, having passed through the first half of the zodiacal signs, (which twelve signs were considered in the ancient superstition as the elements of the universe, *elementa mundi*, τα τε κοσμε στοιχεια,) and with them, in their quadruple or equinoxial and solstitial separation, the comparatively modern idea of the four elements has been connected,) describes his transition into the other half of the zodiac as his entrance into the region of Proserpine; and that, having been conducted, according to the mysterious rites at Eleusis, through the remaining zodiacal signs, he returned to the place whence he set out, and was then led, at midnight, into

† Is not the name of Callirhoe, she who was the parent of so many monsters, literally, the beautiful pomegranate?

* Edit. Pricæi, anno 1650, p. 256.

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into the resplendent presence of the sun. It was apparently these elements of the world which the Galatians worshipped; to these were they "in bondage," when St. Paul, in the 4th chap. of his Epistle, exhorts them, with the most impressive solicitude, to renounce their unworthy superstition and attach themselves to the purity of the Gospel. The object of that inspired and most elegant writer was to wean them from a species of idolatry which had been of long standing in the world; since the figures of the sphere were more ancient than letters; more ancient also than the adaptation of those figures to the purposes of astronomy.

Virgil tells us, that he obtained the fable of his Fourth Georgic from the most remote antiquity:

——————Altius omnem
Expediam primâ repetens ab origine famam.

Aristæus, the shepherd-king and distinguished hunter, finding that his bees sickened and perished in great numbers, (by which is meant the wasting of his subjects, according to an interpretation easily admissible and fully supported by Major Moor's sketch from India,) complains to his mother, the water-nymph Cyrene, of the severity of his fate. "In vain have you told me that Apollo is my parent, if I am born only to experience such cruel destinies. On what foundation did your tenderness raise my hopes of admission to the spheres, if on the contrary I am constrained even here on earth to renounce the honours which I have merited at the expense of so much labour," &c. I refer the reader to the original, the object of which I conceive to be to impress this truth on the world, *that population would be increased, and disease diminished, by the extensive prevalence of arable over pasture lands.*

Hinc omnis morbi causa; hinc miserabile Nymphæ,
Cum quibus illa choros lucis agitabat in altis,
Exitium misêre apibus. Tu munera supplex
Tende petens pacem, et faciles venerare Napæas.

Illa is Eurydice, who suffered by means of the hunter and shepherd-king Aristæus; and the only remedy for those sufferings is concisely pointed out—*faciles venerare Napæas.*

The honours of the field of Mars are in our day abundantly desired and successfully obtained; but there is yet another field which might be made the source of substantial glory. Parliament has had the merit of giving for a considerable time past, and with increased spirit during the last twenty years, most ample encouragement to agriculture: the extensive uncultivated lands of the country may still be principally applied to the growth of corn and other productive vegetables; and assuredly, the minister who should employ his influence to reconvert some myriads of acres from pasture land to arable, would secure to himself lasting fame and the benedictions of posterity.

I take the earliest opportunity of stating that, upon examining with a magnifying glass the impression of Aquarius from the Florentine Cabinet, referred to in a paper on the Indian zodiac in your Magazine for March, I have reason to think that it is a line of small stars, and not of flowers, which descends with the water into the vessel below. But I have to state also, in support of my hypothesis, that in the oblong and circular zodiacs engraved in Mr. Hamilton's Ægyptiaca, Aquarius pours his liquid, not from one vase, but from two; and there is a fish at the foot of Aquarius symbolical of the ocean from which Dhanwantara arose. In an Egyptian zodiac and planisphere, according to Kircher, Vishnu presents himself in the place of the celestial sign Pisces. Among the ornaments of the temples in India, Pegasus is exhibited fully caparisoned and ready to receive on his back Vishnu. This was the basis of the fable of the presumptuous Bellerophon and the Chimæra, which monster is composed of two zodiacal animals, the Lion and the Goat, with the tail of the Serpent. The fourth compartment of the celestial girdle was separately revered in honour of the Egyptian Ammon, if we may so conclude from the sacrifice to the sun sculptured in the solid rock near Babain, in Upper Egypt, in which the urn of Aquarius, seven times mystically repeated, supports the three wooden piles. This triple sacrifice I suppose to have been offered in reverence of the sun in the fourth compartment.

In Santi Bartoli's Antichi Sepolcri, there is an engraving, No. 14, of a Mosaic pavement in the Villa Corsini, with four oblong squares, which contain separately the zodiacal Bull; the Lion of the second compartment of the zodiac; the Capricorn of the third compartment; and lastly, *the Lion with the urn of Dhanwantara immediately before him.* The Lion with the jar is also remarked among the ornaments of the temples

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ples in India. This argues that the second and fourth divisions of the zodiac were under the dominion of one and the same deity of the Hindu Triad, namely Vishnu, and that the symbol of his dominion was the zodiacal Lion.

It is indeed highly probable that the three signs under the dominion of the Lion, and those of the fourth compartment, were consulted and interpreted conjunctively by the ancient priests and astrologers; and that from this circumstance Propertius, lib. 4, el. 1, inquires,

Quid moveant Pisces animosaque signa Leonis?

Gorlæus is respectable authority in the branches of antiquities which he has treated; and in his works I find a great number of engravings to my purpose. I will pass by them all to mention only the last among his antique seals. The device is the celestial Lion with the right paw declining, to shew that the dominion of the Lion has already once prevailed and expired; the upper part of the figure is Vishnu, with two Indian bonnets united on his head, and a club elevated to destroy the Evil Principle: in other words, it is the final compartment of the zodiac superceding the third.

There is so much matter in the remains of ancient times which bears upon our subject, that I cannot undertake to bring before the reader any considerable portion of it. I refer the antiquarian, generally, to the books with which he is surrounded for further illustration of the zodiacal allegory. He will find, for instance, a hunt of the antelope with the hawk and hound, as alluded to in the Egyptian planisphere, at No. 20, part the 2d, of the Gemmæ Antiquæ of Leonardo Agostini. No. 6, part the 2d, of Santi Bartoli's Antiche Lucerne, may be examined; and No. 7 also, where there is a Triceps of the Alexandrian Temple of Serapis.

Mr. Bryant has given an engraving of the zodiacal Bull transfusing his ethereal fire through Chaos, in the plate at p. 303 of the third volume, (8vo. 3d edit.) of his Ancient Mythology; and there is a line in the Fourth Georgic which appears to relate to these primitive heathen divinities.

Inque Chao densos Divûm numerabat amores.

So much incertitude has been acknowledged as to the first syllables of this verse which have been read *eque*, *aque*, and *atque*, that I take the liberty of reading *inque*. The epithet *densos* is neither without force nor propriety, as here applied; but that force is not preserved in Dryden's paraphrase:

And all the rapes of gods, and every love,
From ancient Chaos down to youthful Jove.

At p. 263 of Bryant's third volume, the heads of Janus, with that of the Bull, or Taurine Bacchus, between the two faces, and the sun's disc around the margin of the bonnet, declare this Pagan deity to be of zodiacal origin. Indeed all that this learned author has left us on the subject of Janus tends to identify his heads with those two of the Indian Triad, which are united under the same covering, in vol. 2, 8vo. p. 273, of Mr. Maurice's Indian Antiquities; as well as in some other engravings of the Brahminical triad.* Whoever indeed will take the trouble of referring to Mr. Bryant's book may there remark many corroboratives of the view which I have taken of the zodiac. There is a figure of Virgo, who is Ceres, at p. 246 of the third volume, which appears to signify that the hive, or swarm of mankind, having passed through the second and third compartments of the zodiac, and having therefore experienced the two different sorts of food, animal and vegetable, obtain at length the ambrosia; or, in other words, arrive at the pillar of Hope, on which Ceres rests her right hand, emblematic of that future period of health and longevity, "*de quo nobis spes, licet incerta, blanditur.*" Such are the terms in which Macrobius alludes, in his †Saturnalia, to the Indian tradition; a tradition which merely meant that if water, exempt from all impurity, could be added to the purest vegetable juices, (such as Vishnu was expected to bestow upon mankind) human existence would thereby be rendered more healthy and more durable. I am not without an expectation that, upon investigating more industriously the mythological remains of ancient times, it will be found that this zodiacal allegory explains not only the chimæra, but likewise the sphinx, the phœnix, the hydra, and the gorgons; the latter as relating to the three celestial signs under the dominion of the scorpion. It is not my intention to enter minutely into a description of Medusa and her sisters, but still I will

* See Major Moor's Hindu Pantheon, plate 4, &c. In the fifth plate I beg to turn the reader's attention to the figure of Siva, whose right hand, holding an axe, is uplifted to cut off the head of an antelope, which is one of the three Indian signs in Siva's division of the zodiac.

† Aldine Ed. p. 145.

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not end this paper without recalling to the recollection of the reader that the hair of those monsters was entwined with serpents, the most ancient emblems of the sun's power; that their scaly bodies referred them to the spirit of the waters; that having among them but one tooth and one eye, they could operate only by turns, like the three signs of the zodiac, (according as the year commenced in either,) to which they were allusive; and finally, that their hands of brass demonstrated their close connection with that age which the poets have described as conspicuous for every variety of disease and violence.

JOHN FRANK NEWTON.

Chester-street, March 25, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WOULD not our Poor Laws receive considerable improvement were an epitome, or abridgment, to be made of them all, by a committee of the House of Commons; revising and amending them where necessary, and adding new clauses where the present acts may be found defective; and the whole so abridged, amended, and explained, to be passed the legislature, under the term, and with the intention, of a Declaratory Act?

One of the greatest evils of our present Poor Laws, is their uncertain application: in some instances from the wording of the acts; in others by their not being sufficiently known by those persons who are most interested in them; and, in others, from the multiplicity of contradictory decisions in our courts of law. Might not a declaratory abridgment act do away all these grievances? more especially if the act be printed in an octavo size, and every parish in the kingdom be compelled to keep a copy of it, to be open to the inspection of every inhabitant of each parish, on demand of the churchwardens or overseers, in whose possession, for their time being, the book should remain.

Perhaps the best way would be to send the act, bound in calf, to every parish: the expence of the whole to be defrayed, either by government, or out of the poor's rates respectively. It is presumed that a moderate-sized octavo, clearly and luminously digested, would contain all that may be either necessary or expedient.

It would be well in this revision (a work, it must be confessed, of great and infinite importance to a large class of subjects of these realms) to do away, as much as may be, consistent with equity, those obnoxious and inquisitorial powers now exercised, rather by custom than law, in some places, of rating perishable and uncertain property to the poor; and to rate, when it can be done, lands and houses in preference to any other property whatsoever, these being the most permanent and most certain in value; and the extent of that value most easily ascertained.

NARCOTIC POISONS.

The tabular view of the importation of Narcotic Poisons, page 26, is curious; more especially as the two last, *Cocculus Indicus* and *Nux Vomica*, are scarcely known as medicines: their uses may, in all probability be better known upon application to the brewers. Opium is, nevertheless, very extensively used as a medicine; and can scarcely, in that respect, be rated too high. It would have been well if the table had included the years 1806, 1807, and 1808; as, in the last of these years, opium advanced to five or six guineas per pound: its price in 1800 was about 18 shillings.

It is certainly worth while to inquire, what is the comparative mischief to the human frame between the use of these "narcotic poisons," as your correspondent is pleased to term them, and ardent spirits, or alkohol? for which they are, doubtless, used as a succedaneum in fermented liquors.

This is an age of inquiry; and we must not suffer ourselves to be led away by clamour, or the voice of the multitude. The term poison is, indeed, a very convenient one for the vulgar: I have lately seen a deplorable instance of it: the bigot, the interested, and the ignorant, are fond of watch-words: he who labors in the cause of truth, will take nothing on trust. I advocate not the brewers but truth.

RONSARD.

Je suis d'accord avec vous
Que tous les Poëtes sont fous;
Mais puisque Poëtes vous n'estes,
Tous les foux ne sont pas Poëtes.

This epigram has been almost literally translated by Prior, in that well-known, beginning—

"Yes every poet is a fool," &c.

S. CYRAN.

The following is a translation of the verses, which are—*au bas du portrait de feu (auct. incert.) M. L'Abbé S. Cyran.*

Humility deep, and the highest of science,
Made, in this great man, a most holy alliance;

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He riches disdain'd, and all honors and pleasures;
And to him, as nothing, seem'd all the world's treasures;
The noble desires of his heart of high worth,
Had but God in the heavens, and the church upon earth.

For an Abbé truly disinterested indeed! The French were fond of hyperbole one hundred and fifty years ago; nor do they seem less so at the present day: witness the fulsome panegyrics on their emperor. By the way, who was the Abbé S. Cyran?—I suspect some worthy limb of the Romish church.

J. JENNINGS.

Huntspill, March 23, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT will give pleasure to those who wish well to the improvement of the human mind, to be informed that the Bristol school, on Lancaster's plan, has already admitted 1096 poor boys; that 816 have gone away educated, and 280 are now educating.

They have also procured a subscription of near 600l. towards building a school room, which is much wanted, as in their present school they can only admit 280, and with the same expence they could give education to 600. The difficulties they had at first to struggle with were inconceivable; being discountenanced by the bishops, opposed by the corporation, and neglected by the members of parliament;—the whole originating in mistaken zeal, gross prejudice, and political influence; so that even the first promotors of it were very unpopular. At length, however, by God's blessing, the utility of educating the helpless, has made its way to the bosoms of all classes, and the church and dissenters go hand in hand in promoting the same object.

This school has also been very useful in spreading the plan through the West of England, by allowing others to learn the system there, and several institutions have originated from it,—particularly one, almost wholly established by the exertions of a Mrs. Grace, of Pill, supported by the countenance of the worthy resident there, Mr. Bright, where boys and girls are taught, and a place that has hitherto been the most remarkable for lax morals, (owing to its connexion with the marine,) is now becoming evidently more orderly among the younger people. Several other villages are following the good example of this patient and valuable female, and we hope very soon to see its good effects in every direction.

G CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, April 4, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING perused, with much satisfaction and improvement, a discourse on the Quadrature of the Circle, which was lately given in, by my friend Mr. Glenie, to the Royal Society, and in the course of its investigation, having hit upon some analogies and methods of proof, which removed the difficulties I had met with, and added much to my satisfaction in giving a clear and comprehensive view of the practical part of that discourse, although less connected with, or adapted to, the attainment of its main object, which is to prove the infinite incommensurability of the circumference with the diameter, and the consequent impracticability of a perfect geometrical quadrature of the circle; I beg leave to offer the result of my pleasing labours, for the amusement of your mathematical readers; who will here find a plain demonstration of the most perfect rule that has been yet discovered, for approximating *geometrically* to the resolution of this important problem.

The facility with which the circular area may be computed *arithmetically*, by means of infinite series derived from, or improved by, the method of fluxions, has of late years drawn off the attention of mathematicians from the more elegant and practical methods of approximating thereto by geometry; and the attempt of quadrating the circle, or exhibiting a straight line equal in length to its circumference, has neither been shewn impracticable, nor has any improvement been made to the imperfect mode of approaching it, since the time of Archimedes, until now undertaken and brought to the utmost possible degree of accuracy, by Mr. Glenie.

The method of Archimedes, consisted only in ascertaining and gradually narrowing the limits within which the true circular area must ever be found; that is, the space contained within and between the inscribed and circumscribed equilateral polygons, without any regard to the proportion of the intermediate spaces occupied by the small equal segments cut off by the sides of the inner polygon.

If

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If we subject these to investigation, and obtain their approximate value, together with that of the polygon itself, in one rectangular space, easily reducible into a square, we come nearer to the true circular area, by means of only two bisections of the radius, or by laying down the side of the dodecagon, and that of the polygon of twenty-four sides, than could be done by the method of Archimedes, after five bisections, an operation impracticable in small circles, and which in all cases must be attended with difficulty and error.

In the new method, no use is made of circumscribed polygons, nor is there any occasion for completing any one polygon; it being sufficient to bisect one side of each, successively, and to draw a radius through the point of bisection, thereby obtaining the half arch, of which the cord becomes the side of the next succeeding polygon.

We now proceed to compute the value of the lines obtained by this simple process.

Let r, the radius, be made the standard of computation, or $= 1$. The side of the inscribed square will be $\sqrt{2}$, that is, a mean proportional between the radius and diameter. Half that side, and the perpendicular thereon from the centre, are each $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. The sagitta of this quadrant, or the versed sine of its half is $= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}$. The side of the octagon, which is a mean proportional between the sagitta of the quadrant and the diameter $= \sqrt{2 \times \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}$ which call S. The sagitta of the octagon $= 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{S^2}{4}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{4-S^2}}{2}$ (or, substituting for S its value) $= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$.

The side of the polygon of 16 sides, being a mean proportional between this sagitta and the diameter 2, is $= \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$, now to be called S. And the sagitta of this last polygon $= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{4-S^2}}{2} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}{2}$.

In like manner the side of the polygon of 32 (or 2^5) sides, being a mean proportional between the diameter 2, and the sagitta of the polygon of 16 sides, becomes $\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}$, which, as the last of the series, we call s.

By this process, uniformly continued, it appears that S, the side of any polygon, of which the number of sides is expressed by any power of 2, as 2^n is equal to $\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}$, continued to $n-1$ number of terms, and that s, the side of the next succeeding polygon, or of 2×2^n sides is $= \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}}$ ... to n number of terms. Now calling the number of sides of this last polygon, or $2 \times 2^n = N$, it is evident that the area of the circle is equal to N times the triangle having the centre of the circle for its vertex, and the polygonal side s for its base, $+ N$ times the segment cut off by s. Now, as the triangle may be measured by taking one of its equal sides, or the radius 1, for a base and the perpendicular thereon, from one extremity of its smaller side s, which perpendicular is clearly $= \frac{S}{2}$, or half the side of the polygon having $\frac{N}{2}$ sides, the area of this triangle, being half the rectangle under the base and perpendicular, is truly expressed by $\frac{S}{4}$. And the area of the segment, (as appears from the doctrine of prime and ultimate ratios) is very nearly equal to two-thirds of the rectangle under the side s, and its sagitta, or middle breadth of the segment. But the sagitta of any polygonal side (as evident from the above process) is expressed by unit, less the half of a compound radical, differing from that which expresses the side, only in having the sign annexed to the first inward radical (comprehending the second and all the succeeding roots of 2) positive instead of negative; or the sagitta of the N arch $= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}}{2}$.. to n terms, the rectangle, under which, and the side s, or $\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}$... to n terms, is clearly

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clearly $= s - \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}\ldots \text{to } n-1 \text{ terms}}}{2} = s - \frac{S}{2} = \frac{2s-S}{2}$. The segment therefore (being $\frac{2}{3}$ of this rectangle) $= \frac{1}{3} \times \overline{2s-S}$. But the triangular area was found $= \frac{S}{4}$. Therefore the area of the whole circle (being = area of the polygon + the sum of all the segments, that is N times the triangle + N times the segment above found) $= \frac{S}{4} + \frac{2s-S}{3} \times N = \frac{8s-S}{12} \times N = \frac{1}{4} \times \overline{4s-\frac{1}{2}S} \times \frac{N}{3}$, that is = the rectangle under one-third of the radius, and the excess of four sides of the polygon of N sides, over the sine of its arch, or the half side of the last preceding polygon in the series of bisection, taken $\frac{N}{2}$ number of times; or to the area of the last polygon, add N times the rectangle under one-third of the radius, and the excess of two sides of this polygon over one side of the polygon preceding it in the order of bisection.

For the purpose of demonstrating what was above taken for granted, that the segment cut off by the polygonal side, when small, is very nearly $= \frac{2}{3}$ of the rectangle under that side and its sagitta; let us call the sagitta, or abscis of half the arch $= x$, the ordinate or $\frac{1}{2}s = y$, and the radius, as before, $= 1$. If we suppose this small arch, with its ordinate and abscis, to increase by an indefinitely minute augmentation, expressing that of x by $\dot{x}$, and that of y by $\dot{y}$, it is clear that the rectangle under the two lines x and y, becomes $\overline{x+\dot{x}} \times \overline{y+\dot{y}}$, or $xy+y\dot{x}+x\dot{y}+\dot{x}\dot{y}$. But the last of these terms vanishes, in respect of the others, at the instant of total evanescence, and may be rejected. The nascent increase, therefore, of the rectangle xy is clearly $y\dot{x}+x\dot{y}$. But it is evident that the first member expresses the nascent increase of that part of the rectangle which lies within the arch, and the second that of the space without. These two parts therefore, into which the rectangle is divided, consequently the parts of its double, containing within it the whole circular segment, are to each other as $y\dot{x}$ to $x\dot{y}$, or in a ratio compounded of the ratios of y to x, and of $\dot{x}$ to $\dot{y}$. Now, by a well known property of the circle, $y : x :: (\text{Diam.} =) 2x : y$. But the half arch and its ordinate being small in comparison to the diameter 2, and x being, nearly in the same proportion, smaller than y, it may be rejected, and the proportion may be thus stated, $y : x :: \text{diam.} = 2 : y$. Again, by comparing the elementary triangle under the sides $\dot{x}$ and $\dot{y}$, with the triangle under the ordinate y, or sine of the half arch, and $1-x$, its cosine; and by neglecting x, as before, on account of its being minute in the second degree, we have $\dot{x} : \dot{y} :: y : 1$. The compound ratio therefore, or that of the simultaneous increments of the interior and exterior spaces, becomes the ratio of $2 : y$, compounded with that of $y : 1$, or the simple ratio of $2 : 1$. Now, as the two divisions of this rectangle may be supposed to commence together from nothing, and are found to increase simultaneously in the continual fixed ratio of $2 : 1$, they must evidently retain that proportion while the segments remain very small, or the interior space, being the circular segment, must be to the whole rectangle as $2 : 3$.

This property of small circular segments is identical with that of the parabola, which of all curvilinear sections of the cone (and exclusive of the triangle, which is also a conic section) is the only one that is perfectly quadrable.

And we may observe in passing, that this useful and beautiful property of the parabola may be deduced from the same doctrine of prime and ultimate ratios, in an easy and elegant manner, from the consideration of its subtangent, (without having recourse to the equation of the curve, or the proportion that subsists between the abscis, ordinate, and parameter) by ascertaining the ratio of $\dot{x}$ to $\dot{y}$ equal to that of $2x : y$. For the subtangent, or the distance on the axis, from the point where it is cut by the tangent to the curve at the extremity of the ordinate, as appears from an elementary property of the curve, is bisected at the vertex, therefore $2x : y :: \dot{x} : \dot{y}$. Hence the ratio of $y\dot{x} : x\dot{y}$, (or that of the nascent increments of the interior and exterior portions of the rectangle under the ordinate and abscis) being $\overline{y : x} \times (\dot{x} : \dot{y} =) \overline{2x : y} =$ the ratio of $2 : 1$, as demonstrated above to be the case in small arches of the circle. But in the parabola this takes place with perfect accuracy,

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racy, and however great x and y may be. Therefore, as the interior and exterior spaces commence from nothing, and are formed by those continual increments bearing always that proportion, it clearly follows that the whole spaces thus generated must be in the same proportion. Therefore the interior curvilinear area must be two-thirds of the whole rectangle under the ordinate and abscis.

But, to resume our investigation of the circular area, it may be observed, that the preceding computation applies only to polygons, having for the number of their sides the increasing powers of 2, as 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, &c. But, if we begin the process of subdividing the circumference with an inscribed triangle, the side of which is a mean proportional between the whole and three-fourths of the diameter 2, therefore equal to $\sqrt{3}$, the series of bisection gives the following polygons, viz. of 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, &c. sides, the values of which are found respectively: 1, $\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$, $\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}$, $\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}}$, so that the rule above given for the area of the circle is equally applicable to those polygons as to the former series, the last interior radical of 3 not affecting or disturbing the computation or the rule thence derived. This mode of computation, however, proves inapplicable to the subdivisions of the pentagon, or to polygons of 10, 20, 40, &c. sides, and still less applies to the intermediate polygons of 15, 25, &c. or of 7, 14, &c. or of 9, 18, &c. sides, all which may be computed and expressed by infinite series, and many of them by compound or running surds. But these last expressions, although finite, soon become very complex and unmanageable. It is remarkable that, as the side of the hexagon, which is the simplest of all polygonal sides, may be derived from that of the triangle or $\sqrt{3}$, being a mean proportional between the sagitta of the latter, viz. $1-\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}$, and the diameter 2, which turns out $=1$; so the decagon has its side of a more simple expression than the pentagon; and I know of no method by which to ascertain the latter, either geometrically or analytically, than by retrograding from the former, which has the advantage of being the larger division of the radius, when cut in extreme and mean proportion, thereby turning out $=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$; whereas the side of the pentagon, computed therefrom $=\frac{\sqrt{5-\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{2}}$. For, calling the same $=2x$, we have $x^2+\left(1-\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)^2=\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)^2=\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$, and hence we find $x=\frac{\sqrt{5-\sqrt{5}}}{2\sqrt{2}}$, which corresponds with its geometrical value laid down by Euclid.

In fact all the above expressions are strictly geometrical, as will appear if we consider every separate radical as a mean proportional between the radius or unit, and its multiple expressed by the whole number within the radical.

It may be proper to obviate a difficulty which occurred to me on computing the series of polygons expressed by the powers of 2. I was at a loss to reconcile myself to this expression, $s=\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}$... continued to n terms, or how this series of radicals, after the first, having their sum total affected with the negative sign, and, however great their number, should never exceed in value the number 2, and so give an impossible result. But this difficulty vanishes by the following demonstration, *ex absurdo*, of the truth of the expression or series $\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$. For, supposing that 2 becomes at last equal or inferior in value to the negative compound radical, by squaring both members of the equation or comparative statement arising from this supposition, we have $4 \leqq 2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$ ... to $n-2$ terms; and, deducting 2 from each side, we have $2 \leqq \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$... to $n-3$ terms. Again, squaring both sides $4 \leqq 2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}$, &c. and transposing we have $2 \leqq \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}$, &c. to $n-4$ terms; and so on till we come to the last simple radical, when we shall have $2 \leqq \sqrt{2}$, or in the case of polygons derived

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derived from the triangle $2 = \sqrt{3}$, either of which equations is absurd, because $2 = \sqrt{4}$, therefore is greater than $\sqrt{2}$ or $\sqrt{3}$.

A direct proof of the legitimacy of this expression may be had, by considering that, as the side of the inscribed square, or mean proportional between the radius and diameter, expressed arithmetically by $\sqrt{2}$, is less than the diameter 2; their sum will be less than 4, the square root of which is 2; consequently a mean proportional between unit and that sum, or $\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}$, must be less than 2. This second mean, therefore, added to 2, still gives a sum less than 4; the square root of which sum, or the mean proportional between it and unit, must, as before, be less than 2. So each successive mean proportional, or compound radical, expresses a line approaching the diameter 2 more nearly than the one preceding it, but never becomes 2. Therefore the last and most compound radical, or the expression for the side of the last polygon, being a mean proportional between unit and the excess of 2, above the last preceding mean, which has been proved less than 2, must give a possible and positive result, continually decreasing in value (as the number of terms within the negative radical increases) until it become less than any assignable fraction of unit or part of the radius. If the series of radicals had begun with $\sqrt{3}$, or the geometrical operation with the bisection of the inscribed triangular side, that expression, as well as $\sqrt{2}$, being less than 2, we shall still have a similar and legitimate result.

But this will not hold when the square root of 5 comes into the computation; therefore in all cases where the polygonal side is derived from bisecting the side of a pentagon, heptagon, &c. this method of *computing* the circular area fails. Nevertheless, having once obtained the original polygon, (although geometry has not yet succeeded in constructing even a heptagon,) the rule will apply equally to all its subdivisions. For, if we call the side of any regular polygon whatever (as one of 37 sides) $= S$, and that of double the number of sides (as of 74 sides) $= s$, we have always the sagitta of the s polygon $= 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{s^2}{4}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{4 - s^2}}{2}$, or half the excess of the diameter over the cord supplemental to s, which cord is also the mean proportional between the sum and difference of the diameter and the said polygonal side s; and the circular segment cut off by $s = \frac{2}{3}$ of rectangle under s and its sagitta, that is $= \frac{s}{3} \times 2 - \sqrt{4 - s^2}$. But $s : \frac{S}{2} :: s$ diameter $2 : \left(\frac{S}{s} =\right)$ cord of the supplement of the s arch; as it will readily appear, on sketching out an appropriate diagram, that the four terms of this proportion are the homologous sides of two right-angled triangles, and have between them equal angles, because subtended by equal arches of the s polygon; for, by the bisection of the preceding polygonal side S, and drawing a radius through the point of bisection, we obtain two equal arches subtending those two angles placed in the circumference at the two extremities of the same diameter. We have therefore $\frac{S}{s}$, a true expression for the cord of the supplement of the s arch, which, as we before observed, and by 47, 1 of Euclid, is $= \sqrt{4 - s^2}$. We may, therefore, in the expression obtained above, for the area of the segment cut off by s, substitute in the place of this radical its equivalent $\frac{S}{s}$, being a fourth proportional to the side of the N polygon, that of the $\frac{N}{2}$ polygon, and the radius; and the value of the circular segment becomes $\frac{s}{3} \times 2 - \frac{S}{s} = \frac{2s - S}{3}$; to which add the value of the triangle constructed on the base s, with the centre of the circle for its vertex, which, as before shewn, is truly expressed by $\frac{S}{4}$; their sum gives the value of the entire sector, $= \frac{S}{4} + \frac{2s - S}{3} = \frac{8s - S}{12}$, which, taken as often as there sides s, or multiplied by N, gives the whole circular area $= N \times \frac{8s - S}{12}$ as before.

So that we have obtained this general expression for the area of the circle, without taking into consideration the particular values of the polygonal sides, S and s, expressed after the method of Van Culen. But the utility, as well as

beauty of the application of this method, by Mr. Glenie, renders it highly deserving of notice; particularly as it has furnished that gentleman with expressions and forms of series, enabling him to demonstrate on the principles of the 10th Book of Euclid, the utter impossibility of obtaining any geometrical quadrature of the circle.

This demonstration, which occupies the latter and more important part of his discourse, and by which he has set the question for ever at rest, is of too intricate and speculative a nature to admit of its being in any degree elucidated on the present occasion.

I shall be happy, sir, if the above illustration of what is more generally useful and practical in that valuable discourse, should enable your mathematical readers to partake in any degree of the satisfaction and enlargement of ideas which I have derived from it; or lead them to appreciate and become acquainted with the whole theory when published; as well as the other discoveries of the same author, particularly those of his Universal Comparison and Antecedental Calculus.

The difficulty attending those profound researches, when overcome, is amply compensated by the light they throw on all mathematical subjects beyond the first elements.

In developing relations the most complex and abstract, or exhibiting what may be termed the metaphysics of universal mathesis, they tend to give an habitual accuracy of thought and energy of method, by which to regulate every process, either demonstrative or analytical, and thereby afford what is considered by scholars as the chief use of mathematical study, that of invigorating the powers of intellect.

London, W. Forbes.
March, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me through the medium of your popular journal, to suggest a few hints concerning the terms or names by which the musical characters (commonly called notes) are distinguished in this country, with relation to their length or continuance of sound.

I am well aware, that, whoever attempts to set aside what has been long established, and universally admitted, has much to contend with; but, while I declare my general veneration for every thing that has been sanctioned, even by the silent acquiescence of those great masters who have preceded me in this science, I cannot but suspect that the particular system to which I shall direct the notice of your readers, has been rather tolerated than approved by them. I am also ready to allow that any set of terms, however uncouth or inexpressive, when once introduced and understood, may answer the purpose of designation: but I am so well satisfied that the simplification of rudiments, and the just adaptation of terms to the things which they denote, contribute materially to the facility both of acquiring and retaining them, that I shall proceed to state my objections to the system in question, and the amendment which I propose without further apology.

In the prevailing nomenclature of musical time, the longest note now in use is called a *semi-breve;* that is, according to the literal interpretation of the word, the half of a short! That this name once was rational, and that the comparative value of the note corresponded with the term, there is no room to doubt; but, at the present day, when the application of it is become so palpably incongruous, and when those venerable characters, the *large*, the *long*, and the *breve*, have so contentedly made their exit, why should not the term *semi-breve* also be consigned to "the family vault of all the Capulets?" Nor do our names for the other characters either afford any expression of their value, or correspond in general with the terms employed upon the Continent to express them. For example: the word *minim*, though it answers to its French and Italian names, assuredly means, the least of all possible notes; what we call a *crotchet* is termed by the Italians *croma*, by the French *une noire;* while our quaver is called in Italian *semi-croma*, in French *une croche;* (probably from its resemblance to a crook.)

If, therefore, by one uniform principle and process, we could at once contrive to simplify the terms of time, to make them clearly expressive of their relative value, and reduce them all to one general standard, which might be adapted equally to all countries and languages; I conceive that a service of some importance, at least to all teachers of the science, might easily be rendered to the cause of music. Now these objects, I apprehend, may best be effected, by calling in the aid of arithmetic; and, setting out with unity, as the term of

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the

the longest note now in use, I would denominate all the other notes according to the proportion of their time, thus—what is now called a

Semibreve	would be a	Prime,
Minim		Second,
Crotchet		Fourth,
Quaver		Eighth,
Semiquaver		Sixteenth, &c.

By adopting this system, the learner would acquire the relative value of the several notes, at the same time with their names; and, from its correspondence with the marks usually prefixed to each movement of a composition would require no further explanation, than that the upper figure indicates the quantity, and the lower the quality, of the notes contained in a bar, as

2/2 two primes,	2/4 two fourths,
3/2 three seconds,	3/4 three fourths,
3/8 three eighths,	6/8 six eighths, &c.

The slight specimen, above exhibited, suffices to show that a reformation of this nature is not less wanted in Italy and France, than in this country; I am, therefore, not without hope that the day may arrive when this suggestion, simple as it is, and humble as its pretensions may justly be deemed, will be universally adopted.

In the mean time, I beg to solicit the opinions or animadversions upon this topic of my professional brethren.

Richmond Green, CLEMENT SMITH.
Jun. 24, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS somewhat surprised, when informed that a Mr. Grenville had, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, claimed any merit in the invention of my patent piano-forte. I certainly, at the time he alludes to, showed him, as well as other professors, my instrument, nor had I at that time one completed with six pedals, though many in hand.

He is quite mistaken in supposing that I could derive any information from what he suggested; nor is he correct in his conclusions about the disadvantage of substituting four instead of six pedals, as I can, whenever he pleases, prove to him.

It was, Sir, from frequent interviews with an honorable gentleman and Dr. Kemp, that I was induced and enabled to perfect my invention. As all the scientific knowledge necessary thereto may be seen in the works of Mersennus, Kircher, and Smith, it is difficult to imagine how Mr. G. can give himself credit for what has been so long known. In fact, it is only in the mechanism that mine differs from that described by Dr. Smith; my instrument is a piano-forte, his was a harpsichord; mine has two strings to each note, his had but one; mine has pedals to correct the false consonances, his had stops which were moved by the hand, and necessarily interrupted the performer on every sudden change of key.

Having said so much for Mr. Grenville's satisfaction, permit me to add, (that your readers may not trust to mere words,) that my instrument may be daily seen and put to the most severe trial of musical accuracy, by those who understand the subject of music; and, for mere performers, I have some of the works of Haydn and Mozart, in which the pedals are marked as they occur; and which I apprehend are the best proof of the simplicity and perfection of my instrument. D. LOESCHMAN.

Newman-street, Oxford-street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the letter signed Ignoramus, a female friend desires me to state some observations I happened to make on her reading it, and duty compels me to obey. This is my excuse.

The English termination *er*, is the abbreviation of *doer*, he that does (any action); and the Greek termination *ist*, one who acts, is the abbreviation of a verb of similar import, ποιησις, the deed or act, from ποιεω; and also *ism*, denoting abstract property, *the act*, from the same verb. The real difference of the former does not to me appear, and I think it cannot to any other person; all the nominal difference being this, some terminations are adopted into our language from the Greek, others from the Latin, French, &c. and others are the genuine offspring of our mother tongue. Thus, in his examples, Philosophy, that is, natural or moral wisdom. English term. Philosopher, one that loves wisdom. *Phil.* love (one) *soph.* wisdom, *er*, he that does a thing. And, *philosophism*, *the act* of loving wisdom or philosophy, would hereby be brought to its original and true meaning.

In

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In this manner we may see why we say methodist and methodism, baptist and baptism, deist and deism, in which instances we may notice, that the termination *ist*, is used to denote the material and active subject, while the termination *ism*, is used to denote the substantive, considered in its abstract state.

In reference to the term *dissenter*, we use it to denote the material and active subject; but, when we wish to denote the abstract state, we use the Latin termination *ion*, (similar in meaning to the above,) the *state* or *act*; thus *dissention* carries its obvious meaning.

Should these prove correct, I may probably send for your approval some remarks on the initials, terminations, and imperfect primitives, incorporated into our tongues.

Hunley. S. Shaw.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following sentence in Murray's Grammar is produced as an example of inaccuracy in composition: "He was more beloved, but not so much admired as Cinthio." More, he adds, requires *than* after it, which is no where to be found in the sentence. He then subjoins, it should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired." Now, does not *so*, in this corrected sentence, require *as* after it, as much as *more* requires *than*? Undoubtedly the latter mode of expression is equally liable to objection as the former. To clear the sentence from all exception, it should be expressed thus: "He was *more* beloved *than* Cinthio, but not *so* much admired *as* he."

It is to be wished that this author, when he favors the public with a new edition of his Grammar, would take some notice of the word *as*, in that pronominal sense which it often bears after *such*, where it supplies the place of *who* or *which*; as in the following example: "The lips of talkers will be telling *such* things, *as* pertain not unto them; but the words of *such as* have understanding are weighed in the balance." In the foregoing sentence, *as* is evidently used twice in a pronominal sense, and is the nominative case to the verbs *pertain* and *have*." To give it a place among the pronouns with a short explanation, in order to distinguish it from the conjunction *as*, would therefore be of great service to tutors, who have much trouble in pointing it out to their pupils, and who besides are now left without any grammatical rule or authority for its use in this sense. W. Singleton.

Hunslope, April 8, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PHYSIOLOGISTS and Metaphysicians appear to have pursued their inquiries in a course contrary to that of geometricians; and hence, doubtless, it is, that their investigations have been so unsatisfactory and useless. Instead of commencing their inquiries with the most simple objects in nature, and ascending by gradual steps to the most complex organizations, just as the geometricians begin with points and lines, and ascend to solids and curves, they rush at once on the study of Man—that being which combines and envelops, in his single person, the subtilties of the whole intellectual creation!

The broad and obvious analogies of nature, and the links by which the inert is connected with the organized, the organized with the sentient, and the sentient with the reasoning, are, it would seem, too tedious in their details for the sublime *geniuses* who speculate on the economy of intellect, and on the subtle powers of that aggregate, called the human mind! When the fancy is employed in rearing systems, castles in the air, and fairy regions in philosophy, it would indicate a lack of spirit in our metaphysical inquirers, to watch the accretion of stones, to trace the analogous growth of vegetables, and to pursue the chain of being from fixed to locomotive and sentient organizations!

In all states and stages of his existence, Man has been unweariedly curious to ascertain the nature of the organization of his own mind, and there is no object of inquiry apparently so exhausted, yet with a result so unsatisfactory. At length we turn with disgust from every discussion of this nature, and conclude, that nothing can be ascertained in regard to our thinking powers, except to familiarize ourselves with the terms of philosophers, or the dogmas of theologians. Such conclusions are, however, not just. We may never be able to analyze the brain in a crucible, to reduce it to a mathematical calculus, or to view the mechanism of its functions by means of a microscope; yet, if we choose to apply to this inquiry the means indicated by nature, to follow the slow steps of observation and experiment, and to divest ourselves of preconceived

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ceived and unfounded hypotheses, there seems no reason why the science of metaphysics should not be rendered as certain as any of those which are not strictly mathematical. The mistakes which have attended this pursuit have been, the beginning where we ought to leave off; and the attempting to analyze the combined and complicated powers of intellectual man, whose mental machine is composed of a variety of involved powers, instead of making our approaches by means of the analogous but less complicated machinery of the minds of lower animals. Nature has presented us with a succession of organizations in those which simply *exist*, in those which *grow*; in those which *grow and live*, and in those which *grow, live, and feel*. To ascertain the nature of these several species, or modes of existence, we ought not to begin with the highest order of the highest class, but with the lowest and ascend to the highest.

The method of *analysis* seems hitherto to have been employed by metaphysicians, without their having the advantage of those *tests*, which add to the discoveries of the chemists; at the same time that, unlike the chemists, they have sought to decompose the most compounded object of their researches, instead of beginning with the most simple. Reason too is the *test* that is employed, but its application is often fanciful and arbitrary; it is besides unlike the *tests* of chemistry, whose operations are denoted by the unsophisticated laws of nature, and lead to unerring results. I prefer, therefore, the method of *Synthesis*, and by the aid of observation and reason, to *compose* a mind beginning at the lowest organization, and adding faculty to faculty, observing and measuring the phenomena at every stage.

Unhappily, therefore, it appears, that, if we would acquire wisdom on these subjects, we must obliterate all the past, and begin again from the foundations of nature. It is but too true, that in these inquiries we have, like many gamesters, played too forward a game and lost it; or, like some tradesmen, we have overtraded our capital and become bankrupts! My plan then of studying nature directs a commencement with simple inert matter, its chemical properties, and its mechanical laws; a subsequent attention to the growth of minerals, arising from those ascertained principles; an investigation of the more combined arrangements of vegetable secretion and growth; and, finally, an examination of the analogous secretions, sustenance, and growth, of locomotive beings, beginning with those of one perception, and ascending to those of many, through the various degrees of sensitive secretion and power, of perception and reason, till we arrive at that miracle of nature—MAN!

The obstacle at which Metaphysicians have hitherto stumbled, has been the want of a clear and broad analogy by which to connect fixed vegetable with moving sensitive existences. This, however, is made plain by referring to the analogous means by which each is sustained; and then by considering that the source of all the variations in the organization of both, is to be traced to the intention of the Creator, in adapting them to their respective and several spheres of existence.

An animal differs from a vegetable, in the power of moving from place to place. Yet a vegetable would die were it moved—its subsistence depending on the secretions performed by its roots; and animals move about in vigour? True!—and Nature has provided accordingly! Animals and vegetables have each their roots in the ground—with this difference,—that animals carry their soil about in the cavity of the stomach, and their roots act within that cavity instead of being fixed in the earth! The difference therefore betwixt vegetables and animals is, that in the former the receptacle of the roots is fixed, and in the latter it is carried about by the animal in the cavity of the stomach!—The roots of animals therefore are the absorbents and lacteals which branch from the stomach; and the stomach itself is filled with appropriate soil by eating, from which soil the animal roots extract the pabulum or nutriment, rejecting and ejecting the superfluities!

This is a wonderful but most evident analogy—*and hence it appears, that, in certain important and essential particulars, every animal is a moving vegetable!*

This is unquestionably true, so far as regards their physical organization, their growth, their sustenance, and many other common particulars; but the universal fitness of things to their purposes does not require that fixed and locomotive beings should have properties in all respects alike. A fixed organization calls for none of the perceptions or senses rendered necessary by change of locality, but is probably similar in its characters to that of an animal asleep. Vegetables therefore are to be considered as organized existences

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existences, differing in certain essentials from stones and minerals; and animals are another species of organization, having a new set of powers accommodated to their spheres of existence!

Nature, or the processes of the omnipotent Creator viewed in his works, may thus be distinctly traced from the elements of bodies which generate their solidity and extension—through vegetables which grow out of those mechanisms, and indicate new varieties of power—to animals which again subsist on those vegetables, and exhibit similar organizations, combined with new powers or perceptions, adapted and essential to their motions and well-being.

The animal senses are, in truth, merely a consequence of locomotion, and contrived for that special purpose; and this is evident by considering their uses to the animal, and by observing their various powers as possessed by different animals. Natural History does little more than record those phenomena. We begin with simple perception in the Hydatid and other species; and ascend to species distinguished for the perfection of each sense, finding every gradation of power, as well in the organs themselves as in the faculties of secreting ideas and appropriating experience for future use.

The powers or senses evident in vegetables and trees are, the principle of growth, the power of propagation, and the capacity of appropriating nutriment to their sustenance—all mechanical and insensitive—forming a species of existence like that of an animal asleep, whose mechanical functions proceed without consciousness. Its state of existence requires no further powers, and no others are evinced, or are perceptible.

The same powers exist also in animals, with those additions which are required by their forms and modes of existence; and this broad and beautiful analogy will further assist our inquiries in regard to the mental phenomena of animals, by enabling us to reason, *à priori*, on the powers, senses, instincts, or capabilities, which ought to be inherent, or to be generated by experience, in locomotive organizations, to enable them to fulfil the purposes of their being, and to qualify them to sustain their moveable existence. It enables us to correct analysis by synthesis, and to ascend from the simple to the complex.

If then we were to suppose the *faculty* of LOCOMOTION to be conferred on a tree or vegetable, the inherent powers, which a wise and benevolent Creator might endow it, would be something like the following:

As a moving creature, it would be endowed with the power of VOLITION.

To distinguish other bodies and secure its own identity from destruction, it would be provided with the perception of FEELING, divisible into the peculiar perceptions derived from the organization of the senses.*

As a means of preservation, it would be supplied with the irritation of HUNGER.

That it might satisfy the irritation of hunger, it is provided with an innate capacity of EATING, or appropriating nutriment.

That it may distinguish the qualities of its food, it is provided with a faculty for TASTING.

That it might distinguish what is noxious without contact, it is endowed with a faculty for SMELLING.

That its experience might not be wasted, and as a further and necessary means of sustaining its existence, it would be provided with MEMORY, analagous to which is the power of association.

That experience might be applicable to classes of danger or gratification, and not be limited to particulars, it would be provided with the faculty of ABSTRACTION.

That abstraction might be useful, it would be provided with the capacity of applying its abstractions by the power of REASONING from ANALOGY, which would include foresight.

That it might multiply its species, it would be endowed with a modification of feeling, exciting the passion of SEXUAL-LOVE.

That it might preserve its species, it would require to be endowed with the sentiment of PARENTAL AFFECTION, and with the arts necessary to the preservation of its young.

That it may be able to distinguish the approach of danger, it requires to be provided with a faculty for HEARING, or feeling vibrations of air, and its powers of discord and harmony.

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* Pleasure and pain may be considered as distinct from the sense of mere feeling; and the sense of health and sickness may be deemed independent of every other sense; perhaps also the sense of personal identity, consciousness, and self-love, are susceptible of separation; as heat and cold may be separable from ordinary feeling; and so with the various passions.

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That it may be able to discriminate objects at a distance, it is provided with a faculty for SEEING, or feeling rays of light, and with perceptions of beauty and deformity.

And, that it may be qualified to communicate its experience to its species, by a kind of general or external abstraction, it is provided with the powers of VOICE and GESTURE.

Doubtless many other inherent capabilities, intuitive powers, or innate faculties, may be assigned to locomotive beings, arising from other secretions, or some of those named may be only negations or variations of others. The perfection of my scheme is less insisted on than its principle; and that perfection must be the result of all the investigations which I have proposed; it forms, in truth, the whole object of metaphysical research.

The ESSENTIAL QUALITIES of locomotive beings of the highest order, appear therefore to consist of,

1. Their physical powers.
2. Their perception of feeling.
3. Their power of volition.
4. Their organs of sense,—and
5. Their intellectual powers.

All I insist upon is, the principle that the broad analogy between fixed and locomotive beings, affords peculiar data by which to discriminate their appropriate powers; and, these being ascertained and fixed, it then becomes the proper business of metaphysical observation and reasoning to determine the kinds and degrees of inherent powers or instincts bestowed on all species of organised beings. Such is truly the use that ought to be made of this analogy, and it is, I presume, the only means by which we can ever arrive at certain conclusions, and be able, by a separate process, to correct any analysis of the aggregation and subtle amalgamation of various powers in man.

Appearances and experience seem to prove that some animals possess innate powers unknown to us, and the notion deserves investigation. Dogs return to their homes, birds to their nests, and wild animals to their dens, by powers, not easily accounted for by the conceptions of man. Fishes and insects may have powers also, to which we are strangers. On the other hand, man is endowed with an uncommon share of the powers of abstraction, memory, &c. &c. called powers of mind. Every species possesses also the same powers in different degrees, qualifying them for different states of existence. And, in general, the perfection of the powers is in proportion to the degree of exercise or exertion bestowed on them.

It is as absurd to suppose, or require, that there should be but one or two degrees and varieties of intellect, in the animal creation, as that all animals should be of one shape, colour, or stature. The replenishing of nature requires various habits, with minds formed to correspond with those habits. Man is at the head of this locomotive world—his senses are as numerous and perfect as those of any animal—his powers of appropriating experience are more acute, his abstractions more forcible, his combinations more various, and his reason more subtle; while revelation tells him that he possesses an immortal soul destined for a more intellectual state of existence; and he may thence be characterized as possessing the peculiar power of contemplating and worshipping his Creator, and of turning his thoughts inward, and examining himself and the world in which he is placed!*

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

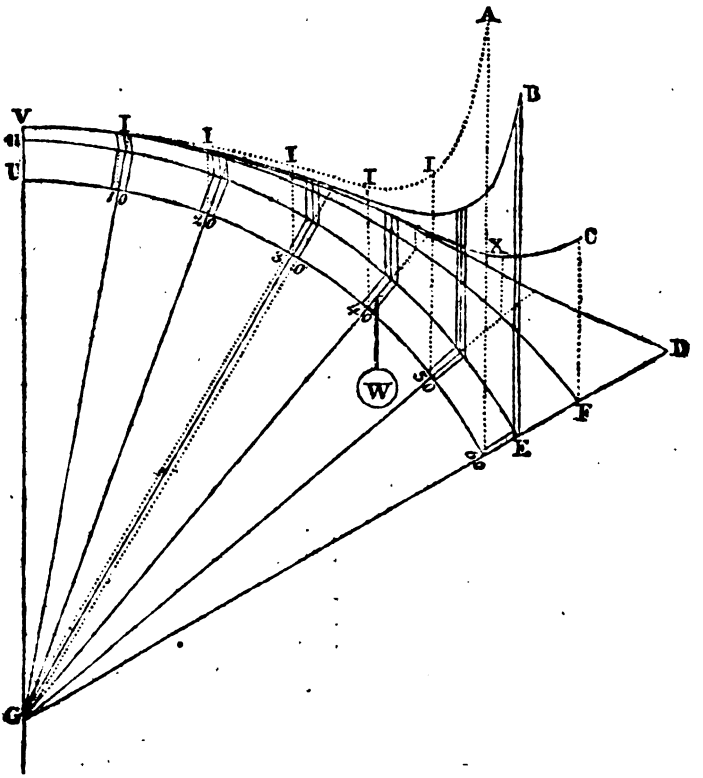
NOTWITHSTANDING so many controversial papers relative to, and in support of, each of the theories of Arches, have some time since appeared in your Magazine, and other periodical publications, yet I have not been able to discover any thing satisfactory or decisive in respect to their comparative merit, or shewing from whence their difference arises, the cause of that difference, or why any should arise at all.

I have lately seen a small tract upon the same subject by a Mr. Gwilt, a London architect, which, although it contains many excellent remarks, does not supply this deficiency. Yet, as there is a passage in the introductory part that very pointedly condemns La Hire's Wedge Theory, and extols that of Mr. Emerson beyond all bounds, I shall transcribe it; and, by inquiring into its merits, endeavor to make it instrumental to the above purpose. The passage is as follows: "Such was the state of the progress towards a perfect development of the true theory of arches, when our countryman, Mr. Emerson, in 1743, investigated the nature of a proper extrados for the different curves. Casting a new light upon

* To be resumed and concluded in our next.

this curious and useful subject, he exposed the fallacy of La Hire's wedge theory, and it is now completely exploded."

Such is Mr. Gwilt's view of the two theories, and his denunciation against the latter, the truth or falsehood of which must be left to reason and mechanics to determine. But I flatter myself that, by the use of those, aided by a small portion of common sense, I shall not only be able to shew that the wedge theory is not exploded, "but that the Emersonian must be so."



Let U 10, 20, &c. to 60°, represent the curve of intrados, containing 60°, and V, I I, &c. to A, the extrados of the loading over it. The vertical distance between these curves being determined by the length of the lines I 10, I 20, &c. which may (as Dr. Hutton and our author both observe,) be obtained from this theorem, $\frac{\text{sec.}^3 \times \text{U V.}}{\text{rad.}^3} = \text{I 10}$, I 20, &c. which lines, they admit, are supposed to be indefinitely narrow parallelograms, standing close to each other upon indefinitely small equal parts of the arch; or, as Mr. Gwilt expresses it, indefinitely short voussoirs. Thus they say, that by this means the curve of intrados is balanced and kept in an equilibrial state; and all this is admitted to be very just, so long as it remains a curve only. But, when voussoirs of finite length are introduced, this equilibrium must fail, for this theory is only adapted to an arch composed of voussoirs indefinitely short, kept in equilibrio by parallelograms of loading indefinitely narrow; and, if we are guided by our author and Dr. Hutton's theory of piers, will be supported by abutments; if not indefinitely thick, their thickness will be much more than what is required by the laws of mechanics.

Mr. Emerson's considering the arch and loading as composed of indefinites may be very proper, so far as to comparing weights with wedges; but, having proved their coincidence, as well as the radical identity of both theories, (which he

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he could not fail of doing,) there he should have dropped the inquiry, and rested satisfied with the discovery, without imposing this ideal theory upon us, and attempting to establish it with all its show of fluxionary preparation, but which has since been admitted, even by its advocates, cannot be depended upon in practice; for Mr. Gwilt, in page 62, acknowledges, "while the voussoirs are considered as indefinitely short, and are held in a tottering equilibrium by the vertical pressure of the loading alone, as the theory requires, the arch would not be calculated to bear any extraneous weight," and, in the same page, "that the voussoirs should be as large as may be conveniently got;" and Dr. Hutton implies the same, by recommending them to be of an extraordinary length, and to increase all the way downwards to the springing, "the more the better," as he observes under article Voussoirs, in his "Principles of Bridges."

It hath been observed before, that by this theory the arch is kept in equilibrio by indefinitely narrow parallelograms; but, notwithstanding their indefiniteness in a metaphysical sense, they must have finite dimensions in a physical one, and those well defined, as each must act upon its appropriate part of the curve; that is, if the curve be 60°, with a parallelogram to each degree, the number of parallelograms will likewise be 60, and their horizontal breadth must be the difference of the sines of the angle, that each side of those makes with the axis GV, upon the intrados, (as at 30 in the figure,) and which difference, multiplied into the height, will give the area of that parallelogram, and so for each; and the sum of those areas must be the area of the whole space between the curve of intrados and that of extrados.

This circumstance the Emersonians have not considered as of any consequence; but, as the area can be obtained from the vertical, it is obvious the vertical cap from the area, and as (according to La Hire and Parent) that may be found by multiplying the difference of the tangents by the depth at U V.

Therefore, when this area is thus obtained, it is only dividing it by the difference of the sines, and you have the vertical without the expression, $\frac{\text{sec.}^3 \times UV.}{\text{rad.}^3}$, &c. raised for that purpose only; and further, to adapt the extrados to an arch composed of voussoirs of definite value, (suppose in length $\frac{1}{4}$ths of U V, and one degree in thickness,) then it is but to deduct the area of a voussoir from that of a parallelogram, and dividing the remainder by the difference of the sines adjusted to the extrados of the voussoir, and the result will be the mean height of the loading over that voussoir, according to its place in the arch, and so for each of them; and then the line V B, traced through their extremities, will be the curve of extrados to the loading over those voussoirs *a* E, the extrados to the voussoirs.

Now, seeing that the curve of extrados to the loading, according to either the Emersonian or wedge theories, may be determined without having recourse to the Emersonian theorem, (which is all they have to boast of,) may it not be asked, what new light hath Mr. Emerson cast upon this "curious and useful subject;" or can a theorem, raised from fluxions, to perform what for every practical purpose can be performed without it, be called a light? Surely not, but the reverse, so far as it regards the practical bridge-builder, who is the most interested, and therefore to whose capacity this light ought to be rendered clear.

It hath before been observed, of the Emersonian theory, that, upon introducing voussoirs of finite value into it, this theory must fail; and now this is made evident by inspection, for from that you will perceive that the loading designated for the 60th degree, by the first theory, is by the second partly intercepted by the voussoir at 54°, while those voussoirs, from thence downwards, are without any loading at all by that theory; even in this case, where the voussoirs are only $\frac{1}{4}$ths of U V; but, if they were to extend to the curve V E, which we may suppose to be what Dr. Hutton recommends, the curve of extrados would be V X C, and the loading would only reach to 49°, and the other 11° be without any, while the pirmidical part I I I A X, would act as an incumbrance. Upon the whole, there is not one force or pressure, except that of U V, that retains its original direction, or can act with a proper effect; and all this is caused by admitting voussoirs as auxiliaries, and not incorporating them in the theory. For, when they are so incorporated, as is the case in the wedge theory, they may be made of any length within bounds; and whether they are indefinitely short, or of definite dimensions; whether they be all of equal length, or vary in that respect; or the arch put in equilibrio by means of them

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them alone, as V D, the wedge theory is sufficient for determining the nature of a proper extrados to the loading over them, as hath been sufficiently shewn.

To shew that voussoirs of different lengths require different curves of extrados to their loading, is only to observe that this curve is dependent on the centres of gravity of the voussoirs, which is nearly in their centre of magnitude; and therefore, when they are indefinitely short, (which is the case in the Emersonian arch, being only a curve line,) the centres of gravity must be all in that line, and consequently the first extrados is the proper one to the loading over the same. But, as this extrados can be found without having recourse to Mr. Emerson's theorem, which has hitherto been considered as a theory, and as this theorem is only adapted to this solitary case, I cannot see with what propriety we can deem it a theory; or call it by that name, what is no other than a different method of resolving a particular case, in the general theory of the equilibrium of arches, and which theory comprehends several other cases.

Nor can it easily be defined why La Hire's (as our author denominates it) should be called the wedge theory, in contradistinction to the other,) seeing all the pressures act in the same manner, and in the same direction, in both; for, notwithstanding their parallelograms of loading are indefinitely narrow, and are supposed to act upon indefinitely small voussoirs, yet, as they are admitted to act at right angles to a tangent to the curve at the point of contact, they cannot act in any other manner than as wedges, between the voussoir and a fixed abutment, while acting above, and as a weight (W) suspended to the centre of gravity when acting below, and that whether they are definite or indefinite.

Then, as to the voussoirs, although they certainly partake of the properties of the wedge from their wedgelike form; yet they are never considered to act as such individually in an arch, never entering into the calculation but as parallel-sided figures, unless rectified afterwards; and are with more propriety considered as bodies upon an inclined plane, exerting a part of their weight by their gravity, in endeavouring to descend down that plane; and what they are deficient in, in that respect, and in counteracting the horizontal pressure, is made up by means of the parallelogram, or wedges of loading above, or weight below, as before. But collectively, when they are all connected together, and properly balanced, they form one great wedge between the abutments; and, by its weight or vertical pressure, tend to separate those abutments farther apart in a horizontal direction, or by its initial pressure (the resultant of the vertical and horizontal) give them a rotative motion, (not noticed by our author or Dr. Hutton,) and tending to upset them. And all this would take place when the arch is a curve line only, if it were possible to form one of that sort; but that I believe will not be attempted, even by the mathematicians themselves; and therefore this theory, as it hath been falsely called, must no longer be considered as such.

Thus I have endeavoured to explain these two theories of arches, as they were called, by exhibiting them in various points of view, and contrasting them in such a manner as appeared to me most likely to be conducive to that purpose. How far I have succeeded, (whatever my own private opinion may be) must be left to the public to determine; but I trust, the practical bridge-builder will find several useful hints interspersed, which, if he takes care to foster, may be of advantage to him, and he will be the more inclined so to do, when he is informed they are the result of nearly forty years' experience, in the application of the laws and principles of mechanics to practical bridge-building, and where perseverance has, in some measure, made amends for the deficiency occasioned by a limited education; a deficiency that often falls to the lot of the practical bridge-builder, but which may, to a great degree, be compensated by a close application to the study of those laws:—a study so pleasing and general in its application, that a late celebrated author, in a very popular work, has made use of it to prove the existence of the Deity, or grand First Cause. Yet this science is no more than what most, who are said to have a mechanical genius, are, with inclination and industry, capable of obtaining. And it is for such I write, not only for their instruction, but likewise to caution them, and Mr. Gwilt, from paying too implicit obedience to great mathematical authorities; for, however right they may be in their conclusions, when the subject is considered abstractedly, those only tend to mislead the practical builder, as all the circumstances

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under consideration are not brought into one point of view, which I have endeavoured to do; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Gwilt had not taken up the subject in this light, instead of labouring in fetters, as he apparently does, to support a theory which he himself admits will produce but a tottering equilibrium. Therefore let him not depend any longer upon this patronage, but trust to his own genius, which, as far as I am capable of judging, wants not their assistance.

JAMES PARRY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TOWNLEY STATUES *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *by the* REV. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. A. S.

(Ninth Room continued.)

NO. 11, 21, and 22, *are similar.* Considerable difficulties, to me at least, attend the elucidation of this figure. Pignorius *(Mensa Isiaca)* has mistaken the head of a cat, belonging to Ælurus, for that of a lion; and at the Villa Borghese is a female with a cat's head in a chair, holding the *tau*, (now demonstrated to be a *key*, which unlocked symbolically the canals of the Nile,) which *tau* is however mostly, if not wholly, confined to Osiris and Isis. The heads of the lion and serpent recall to recollection *Mithras;* but there are other circumstances which oppose this opinion. Montfaucon says, that the lion was worshipped both under his own form and under a human form, with only a lion's head, and he mentions monuments of both, especially among the Abraxas. The symbols, however, support the idea that this figure is intended either for Cneph, Phthas, or Vulcan, or perhaps for Osiris.* It is requisite to give the reasons for this opinion. The emblem of Cneph was at first the Greek Θ, or, according to Eusebius, a serpent extended in a circle, which he touched upon two sides: secondly, a cross in a circle, which is similar to the *tau*. *Cneph*, or the divine goodness, was represented by a serpent not venomous. *(Paw.)* Lions, says Ælian, *(de Anim.* xii. c. 7.) were consecrated to *Vulcan*, among the Egyptians, which Vulcan was *Cneph*, or *Agathodæmon*. In the bark of Marcianus Capella, is a lion upon a tree, symbolic of Vulcan. Plutarch says, *(Symp. Quæst.* 1, 4, 9, 5.) that the lion was consecrated to the sun. The relations of the lion to the sun, (says *Horapollo*, l. 1. c. 21.) were more direct, because the inundation of the Nile happened whilst the sun was in the sign of Leo, that is, in July and August. Hence, adds Horapollo, the priests gave the form of a lion to the mouths and stops of the sacred fountains; hence, according to the same writer, (l. 1. c. 17.) lions were placed under the throne of Horus, to show the analogy which existed between this animal and the sun. I am aware that this figure does not coincide with the representation of Cneph, given by Eusebius in his *Præparatio Evangelica* (l. 2. c. 11.); but authors, though they may elucidate, cannot disprove, marbles. The grand objection is, that the worship rendered to Phthas, Cneph, or Vulcan, did not long subsist; and to this intellectual symbol were substituted celestial and terrestrial phenomena, Osiris, Isis, Hammon, Horus, the Nile, &c. Hence no feast was celebrated in his honour, and only one temple was consecrated to him, situate at Memphis. Hence, I doubt, whether this figure may not be an Osiris, with attributes of Cneph. At all events it is easy to give an hieroglyphic meaning of the figure. The *Tau* was the key that opened the Nile; the lion's head implied the solar influence; the serpent was the symbol, variously, of the sun, *(Macrobius)* divine goodness, good fortune, &c. But it is more to our purpose to know that Cneph, or Agathodæmon, appears, upon some bronzes and coins, as a serpent, erect, with his head with horns, supporting a discus, like that of Isis. Authors observe that the first Christians destroyed numerous representations of the Agatho-dæmon. According to the usual method of explaining Egyptian figures, this figure typifies the rise of the Nile, and the influence of divine goodness, and the solar power; but, whether it represents Cneph, the Agathodæmon, or Egyptian Vulcan, others must decide for themselves from the above evidence. What an abstruse species of learning is Egyptian hieroglyphics, the public well knows, as well as also that we have no key to the hieroglyphics. According, however, to the evidence within my knowledge, the figure is either Cneph, or Osiris with the attributes of Cneph. Learned men may still find

* No uncontested figure of Osiris is known; (*Monges, Rec. pars* i. p. 5) wherefore the assertion of a *figure of Osiris*, in No. 20, ought to be qualified with a *perhaps*.

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find good grounds* for dissenting from this opinion.

Nos. 12 and 14, *are fragments of a column.*

No. 13. *A coffin.*

No. 15. Part of the frieze of a temple, *the upper part consisting of a row of birds, only the legs of which remain.*

No. 17, is another frieze, *the upper part consisting of a row of serpents.* At Persepolis the figures are *fac-similes*, in attitude, costumes, &c. Is, or is not, this repetition of identical objects, in succession, a test of very high antiquity?

No. 18. *An Egyptian Obelisk.* It is much more slender and of finer proportions than the modern. Winckelmann has justly reprobated the absurd custom of mounting obelisks upon pedestals.

No. 18, *is a small Egyptian figure, with a beard, a short apron, and a* terrific aspect. *He is standing upright, but holding his arms downwards, a little apart from the body. The ornament upon the head* is peculiar to the representation of this figure.—I regret that this figure escaped me. The Egyptian Typhon was not like the Greek giant of that name, a monster, but a human figure, of *terrific aspect*, and a part of his dress rising from the shoulders in an arch over his head, as if it had been blown up. See the figure in the Florentine gems. (*Tom.* ii. *pl.* 41, *n.* i.) Typhon was, in mythology, the evil spirit of Egypt; but, from the collected evidence, it appears that Typhon was not only a burning and desiccating wind, but moreover a wind which blew from the east, and, after having passed the scorching deserts of Arabia, the borders of the Euphrates, &c. deluged Egypt with torrents of fire. (*Enc. des Antiq. v. Typhon.*) Typhon thus symbolized a burning drought; in Egypt, a tremendous evil. No wonder therefore that the terrific aspect and arched veil accompany his figures. How far these remarks apply to No. 18 must be estimated by those who have examined the statue; but no other Egyptian figure of terrific aspect is known to me, and therefore I have risqued the above remarks.

No. 19, *is the head of an Egyptian Sphinx.* The bottom of the nose is very broad. The Egyptian conformation of the face should be attended to by artists, who *grecianize* the faces of the people of all nations.

No. 20 to 22, include *a kneeling figure supporting an altar, and fragments similar to* No. 10.

No. 23, *is the celebrated Rosetta stone.* Antiquaries were elated, upon its arrival, with the expectation that it would furnish an alphabet of symbols, explanatory of the hieroglyphics.—Vain hopes!

> Quibus si credideris
> Expectare poteris
> Arthurum cum Britonibus;

or that there does exist the famous *pye de Cocagne*, where fowls fly about ready-roasted. This famous pye, in which four-and-twenty blackbirds were inclosed, was not set before the king, but the Society of Antiquaries; and, when the birds began to sing, it proved to be only a tomb-stone eulogium of Ptol. V. engraved by order of his son. Now this said very *Ptolemy*, (as bad readers have styled him, or some wag,) is declared by Justin (*l.* 29, *c.* i.) and elsewhere, to have been a very infamous fellow, both as a king and a man. He murdered his father, mother, brother, and wife, kept woman after woman, and feasted and fiddled away almost all his time. (See (*l.* 30, *c.* i. 2.) The stone has been published in *fac-simile* by the learned society, and it will be useful, as showing the forms of the Greek and Egyptian letters, in the year of the world 5021, when Ptolemy VI. or Philometor reigned.

No. 24 to 35, contain *colossal heads, fists, &c. &c.* of which last below.

No. 36 *is a votive column, on which is an inscription in Greek, to the great god Serapis, at Canopus.* This Serapis, worshiped at Canopus, was Serapis of the Nile, and his chief temple was at the above town, near Alexandria. We are told by some writers, (*Enc. des Antiq. v. Serapis*) that, when Ptolemy brought the statue of Serapis from Pontus, (Serapis of the Nile being represented in form of a pitcher or vase,) and placed it at Canopus, already consecrated to Serapis of the Nile, all distinctions were confounded. The *Greeks* spoke no more of Serapis, whom they confounded with their Pluto, and the traces of Serapis of the Nile were lost entirely. The presence of a *Greek* inscription upon this votive column, may perhaps denote its antiquity

* For instance, the Abraxas, with the lion's head and serpent's body, are inscribed, *Canuphis, Anubis, &c.* See *Chiffle, Capello, &c.* One, a human form, with a lion's head, in a chair, is inscribed ΜΕΛΑΝΟΜΕΝΗ. According to the explications of the Isiac table, *Isis* appears with the lion's head and *tau.*

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antiquity and era; I say, perhaps, for, as in the Rosetta stone, Greek inscriptions may have been usual in Egypt; and Strabo tells us, what famous pilgrimages, festivities, and debaucheries, were usual at this celebrated temple of Serapis, at Canopus, which was destroyed by order of Theodosius.

No. 37. *A colossal hawk.* It represented the Sun, or Osiris. *(Plut. de Is. et Osir.)* It was death to kill this bird, and it had a temple in Upper Egypt. Strabo, in particular, mentions the hawk of Ethiopia, which had a temple in the isle of Phile, very large, and different from all others, even those of Egypt. *(L. vii.)* Count Caylus, (iv. 121.) speaking of a hawk, which holds a serpent in his beak, says, that the Egyptians, tormented by serpents, were led by gratitude to revere the animals, who delivered them from that pest. Notwithstanding he thinks that they did not worship the hawk as a divinity, but only used his figure as a symbol. (iv. *p.* 121.) Montfaucon, and the Isiac table, show numbers of hawks upon Egyptian monuments. In the Rolandin cabinet, at Rome, is a large hawk of Basalt, twenty-one inches high, covered with a flat bonnet, round at top, and fastened under the head by two bands.

Nos. 38 and 39, *are fragments.*

I have omitted to make any remarks upon the colossal fists, because I presume that they have been merely parts of statues, such as were the figures of Osymandyas, his mother, &c. mentioned by Diodorus, Pococke, &c. Athanasius says, that the hand especially was worshiped as a deity; and hence the vast collection in museums; (see *Montfaucon*, &c.) but Mongez and the French antiquaries think, that they were merely votive.'

THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on* BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

THAT the idea of these societies is good, I believe, has never been disputed. Long and general experience sufficiently proves, that they are well adapted to the circumstances and dispositions of the lower classes. But general experience also proves that they too often disappoint expectation and fail of accomplishing the beneficial purposes they undertake. That there are considerable faults in their constitution or management, is acknowledged by all your correspondents. For a short time they appear to flourish, soon they struggle for existence, and expire.

That the principal fault of benefit societies is the want of fair and just laws or regulations, there can be no doubt; still they are liable to a great objection from the nature of their government. A government altogether popular has no steadiness or permanence, its counsels are precipitate and distracted, it continually totters on the brink of destruction. Benefit Societies, by the perpetual rotation of their rulers, are evidently of the worst kind of this species of government. They are destitute of that preponderating executive authority, without which no society can prosper, or pursue any steady uniform system. Not only is their government full of weakness and disorder, but their very existence is subject to the fickle and hasty passions of a few ignorant men. Having no object of sufficient consideration to engage their confidence, they view each other with mistrust and jealousy, and soon get into strife and confusion. Sometimes seized with a sudden fit of cupidity, they dissolve the society, and divide the plunder. Instances are known when the members were all of the same trade, of the capital being diverted from its original purpose, and applied to support a conspiracy to raise their wages; by which unlawful measure, old members, who had contributed most, and who had least interest in their new resolutions, were unjustly deprived of the expected support of old age. In short, just laws, a respectable administration, and undoubted security, are what these societies want, without which no prudent man would chuse to be connected with them. Who could repose, with any degree of confidence, in sickness or old age, on a foundation which has no better support than the good government of men, altogether unenlightened and inexperienced; of men, without any importance of character, or public responsibility, and which too, by a sudden gust of humour, may be wholly swept away?

Legal provision for the poor is certainly carried to a sufficient extent. Voluntary exertions, particularly by persons who are likely to need relief, are no doubt best. But these exertions can never be altogether general; for, as has been observed, the thoughtful have sometimes no opportunity, and for thoughtlessness there is no cure. To a multitude of well disposed

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disposed persons, some service may certainly be rendered by taking advantage of that anxiety to provide against the calamities of life, which is known to be universal among people of this description. Perhaps no less than the one-half of the working class might be willing and able, in an honorable way, to make this provision, if they were fully assured of not being frustrated in their endeavours. This much-wished-for security might, I think, be very easily obtained. Instead of the compulsory proposal, mentioned above, which could not be put in practice without the difficult and disagreeable interference of legislative authority, why should not rather the more obvious and simple plan be tried of a Voluntary Parochial Benefit Society? By which, I mean, that in every parish be established a society called by its name, and of which the parish shall be the perpetual legislators, curators, and guarantees. Against such a measure, no objection that I can conceive could possibly arise from any quarter; it subjects none to any degree of control; and, instead of encroaching on the interests of any, it evidently promotes the interests of all. It is the proper business of the parish, by every means in their power, to assist and protect the poor; and, in this way, the greatest good may be done with the least trouble. It will require little argument to prove, that, by elevating Benefit Societies from their disgraceful and obscure retreats in public houses, and from the contemptible government of ignorant men, they will immediately acquire that dignity and importance in the eyes of the people, which cannot fail to inspire them with confidence.

A great recommendation of such a project is, that it is simple and intelligible to every capacity, and is altogether safe and practicable; whatever good may ensue, it cannot be attended with any bad consequences; if even it should not succeed, there will be no loss, no misfortune, to lament, matters will not be worse than they are at present. We are not here called upon, as is generally the case in new schemes, to walk upon untrodden paths, or to plunge into the unpractised regions of theory. Of the nature and practice of Benefit Societies, and of the faults incident to them, particularly their misgovernment and insecurity, every one is well acquainted. To rectify their abuses is all the alteration, all the novelty that is requested; and for this purpose a demand is made, not on the generosity, but on the personal favor and encouragement, of persons who themselves are deeply interested in their prosperity. The most cautious, the most timid, experimentalist will not be alarmed at a proposal, where no new expences are to be incurred, no innovations hazarded, nor old institutions overturned.

The Parochial Benefit Society would, no doubt, at first require some serious deliberation to devise such laws and regulations, as will be most extensively useful to the poor; but chiefly such a just calculation of the future demands, as to leave no doubt of its permanence. But, having fairly set it afloat, the trouble is at an end; unlike many other plans for the good of the poor, which require unceasing care and expence to keep them in existence. A few pounds yearly from its funds to the clerk of the parish, with the gratuitous assistance of the members, would do the whole of the business. Thus, by merely humouring, and conducting into a proper channel the natural wishes, and laudable prejudices of mankind, a service may be performed of infinitely more importance than a multitude of direct taxes. One would imagine, that, when such vast sums are expended, and so much personal trouble is daily exerted, in ameliorating the state of the poor, none would think of objecting to assist and encourage them in performing that duty for themselves.

Much might be said of the probable advantages of rescuing these most important concerns of the poor, from their present distracted state, and thus giving them stability and consequence; not merely as bettering their worldly condition, but also improving their moral nature, by inspiring them with that conscious pride of independence, which alone can elevate the character. In such a favourable light does a plan of this kind appear to my view, that I would presume to recommend it to the attention of your numerous intelligent correspondents, many of whom have more practical knowledge of these matters than I: Those whose minds are capable of being interested in public concerns, or are susceptible of compassion towards their poor laborious countrymen, will hardly find a subject more worthy of their patriotism or benevolence.

It may not be improper to mention, before I conclude, that the idea of investing the affairs of Benefit Societies in the hands of public, disinterested, and respectable characters, occurred to me many years ago, when listening to the discourse of a person who was explaining the

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the advantages he enjoyed as a servant in one of the warehouses of the East India Company. He spoke with particular satisfaction of the assistance which was given in case of sickness; upon inquiry, I found that the boasted relief differed in nothing from that promised by the societies, which are every where to be found, except in one capital point—security. W. N.

Bedford-row.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE authority, concerning which your correspondent N. (vol. xxxii. page 341,) inquires, is that of a learned anonymous critic in the Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung, whose reasons are these: 1. The Greek denomination. (A treacherous argument!) 2. The notorious manners of the country. (A mere presumption!) 3. The habiliment of the individual, which is such as no decorous person would have come to mingle with a crowd in, at an hour between sun-set and bed-time. (A strong symptom!) 4. The free behaviour of the young men, who would never have presumed to pluck a sindon off the loins of a respectable person, whom accident or terror had exposed to such a situation. (A weighty and conclusive reason!) This information should have been sent sooner, had the inquiry been observed before the volume came home from the binding.

March, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH your leave, Mr. Editor, I beg leave to say a few words to Common Sense,—a very intelligent and well-informed correspondent of your's, whose letters I have been much pleased with, and from which I have frequently received much information. In a late Number he has favoured your readers with twenty-one "Golden Maxims" (as he terms them,) for the electors of the United Kingdom, &c. I would just remark, that, although some of them are of the PUREST GOLD, yet one is of PURE BRASS. Give me leave to instance the sixteenth maxim, which is as follows: "Many Scotchmen, like many lawyers, are solely bent by any means on making their fortune, &c." This maxim requires no comment. I am sure that Common Sense will blush to see it rise up in judgment against him, it being so opposite to his characteristic liberality. What motive could stimulate, what new cause could urge him to publish so unqualified a slander of the Scottish people? Without either truth or justice to warrant so unprovoked an attack, and contrary to the principles of liberty, and the spirit and temper of benevolence, by which the friends of freedom profess to square their conduct; it would really appear, that "Common Sense" had been haunted by the ghost of Dr. Johnson, which his terrified imagination had raised up after reperusing that farrago of falsehood and misrepresentation, which the Dr. called a Journey to the Hebrides. I wish that "Common Sense" had possessed a little common candour, (for the sake of his own reputation,) when he was writing these Maxims. CRISPIN.

Fleet-street, March 7, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately received an unequivocal proof that your invaluable Magazine has an extensive reading in the country, I am induced to trouble you with this small but important article on *Rice Bread*, which I make by adding half a pound of rice (that has been boiled forty or fifty minutes in two quarts of water) to a peck of flour, and find that it improves the bread in flavour and colour; and this is not all, for it increases it in the proportion of a fifth, and is a saving of nearly one shilling in five. A PHILANTHROPIST.

Newbury, April 1, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SOMETIMES reside in London, and sometimes here, and I have observed of late, both in town and country, the fashion (for I conceive that influences more than any thing else) of drinking toast and water very generally, and particularly at meals. This wastes a vast quantity of bread. I will be bold to say, and take the kingdom throughout, there are many hundred loaves consumed, or rather wasted, thus daily: and this, from a mistaken notion, and from perhaps the custom of mothers giving water thus to their children, that it is more pleasant and wholesome; but this certainly is not the case; for to suppose either, is an absurdity: how can a piece of burnt bread mend it? I may say with the poet, "God never made his works for man to mend." Perhaps a bit of bread, thus dried, may take off the rawness of the water, as it is called; and how far, considered

sidered in a medical view, may be well for the sickly, I will not say; but, with regard to every healthy person, I will maintain, water is best in its natural state.

How insipid and vapid is water with toasted or burnt bread in it? The virtue and spirit of the water seems gone. Whereas, what spirit, what life and freshness, there is in water, just fresh from the spring? I always drink water myself, at my meals. I have drank it both ways, and prefer the latter beyond all comparison; and am persuaded, nineteen out of twenty would, were they to give it a fair trial, do so too. It is natural, and therefore it would be a wonder if they did not.

But withal, when persons consider the great waste of bread hereby, and the distresses of the poor, it becomes a duty: and let them consider, how many thousand poor children this bread would daily feed, who are crying for want. Bread is now here just four-pence per pound, having only one pound nine ounces for six-pence; and I suppose it is about the same in London at this time. I remember the time when you could buy twelve pounds of bread here for a shilling. BENEVOLUS.

Warwickshire, April 8, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING the letter in your Magazine for January last, from Pro Bono Publico, and perfectly agreeing on the great propriety and necessity of lessening, as much as possible, the consumption of Bread, or at least wheat flour, I beg leave to state a mode of making potato bread, so as to be quite equal to fine French bread.

The weight of flour you would use being known, take only two-thirds of that weight, and take the other third in good mealy potatoes, after being carefully peeled and the eyes taken out, let them be boiled gently in plenty of water, and taken up when just done, and strained and mashed in a wooden bowl; then add fresh warm water, and pass them through a very fine-brass wire sieve, adding warm water as requisite; this affords an opportunity of breaking with the hand, or taking out the minutest lump; having done this carefully, nothing remains but to put this into the kneading tub, and mix up the flour in the same manner, and with the same proportion of yeast and salt, as if the whole had been flour: it may be best to add the potatoe mash on the working up of the leaven; but much remains for the fancy of the maker, which practice will properly direct. On one thing you may rely, if well made it is more beautiful, pleasant, and will keep much longer excellent, than bread made all of wheat.

I have for some time made a point of having a dish of roasted potatoes on the table at breakfast, dinner, and tea, which are eaten with salt only, or the addition of a little boiled milk, which is brought in a jug; and, if at the first and last of those meals there is a superfluous quantity of eatables brought, it is always the toast, or bread and butter, that is carried away; indeed, if any thing occurs to prevent the usual dish of potatoes from appearing, we find it a difficulty to be satisfied; and, for myself, I was always in the habit of eating bread at dinner, but now, that I have roasted potatoes, I usually dispense with it.

I certainly consider roasted potatoes more nutritious than boiled ones, and have some thoughts of trying the experiment of making bread with them instead of boiled, and I am persuaded, if taken out of the oven, and broke, i. e. squeezed well in the hand with a cloth, while hot, they would be found to mix with little trouble, and might be used in the making of muffins and pastry; but these experiments require more leisure than I have to give, and I shall be glad to hear if any of your correspondents make use of them in this way.

The culture of potatoes ought to be strongly recommended and encouraged.

Bristol, Jan. 27, 1812. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PILGRIMAGE *to the* GREAT CARTHUSIAN CONVENT, *near* GRENOBLE; *in a* LETTER *from the* GERMAN POET MATTHISSON.

(Concluded from p. 223.)

BEING now so near the great and celebrated Carthusian convent, I was the more strongly tempted to pay it a visit, as Bonstetten had, more than once, described the lively impression which the local peculiarities of the wildly romantic environs of this convent once produced on the acutely sensible mind of his friend Gray.

The excursion to this awfully sublime desert, of which it may truly be asserted that,

Nought but itself can be its parallel—

I was obliged to perform on horseback, because

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because there is no carriage road over the wild and rugged mountains, beyond which the convent, not less remarkable for its history than for its architecture, presents itself in solitary majesty to the astonished eye of the traveller. I should think that a tract encumbered with more colossal rocks could scarcely be found in our quarter of the globe, than the immediate vicinity of the great Carthusian convent, which unfortunately yet wants a Salvator Rosa. They are in general perpendicular masses, of such stupendous height, as even to fatigue the eye when it attempts to embrace their dimensions. But no description can furnish the imagination with a correct standard for a nature so gigantic. The depths are in the most exact proportion to the heights; for abysses more awful and tremendous than those of this mountainous district are not to be seen even among the Alps of the Valais and of the Grisons. Had St. Bruno traversed the globe from one pole to the other, he could not have selected a more appropriate situation for a temple of solemn silence, of melancholy contemplation, and of religious self-denial.

The very box-trees and pines that grow around are also of genuine Titan race. The same may be said of many Alpine plants, especially of the superb yellow gentian, to which Haller devoted some charming verses, and which still appeared to my imagination as the fittest sceptre for the queen of flowers. It grew in uncommon profusion in a field not far from the farm-house belonging to the convent, and so far exceeded the growth of the same plant in the mountains of Switzerland and Tyrol, as to remind me of the gigantic lilies of New Holland, the picture of which, as described in a book of travels that I had recently read, was yet present to my mind.

The convent is one of the largest in the world, and imposes by that striking character of solidity, which defies the fury of the elements and the ravages of time. Notwithstanding the magnitude of its dimensions, this edifice dwindles into a house built by children with cards, when the eye is raised to the towering rocks around it.

It was three o'clock in the morning when I set out from Grenoble, accompanied by a guide who had made this excursion above forty times with strangers. After a toilsome ride of six hours, we arrived at the convent, where a bailiff, who entertains you with sour wine and mouldy bread, now alone resides.

The thirty-six cells of the monks stand vacant. Tall weeds over-run the small contiguous gardens, whose decayed arbours witnessed so many sweetly painful aspirations after a superior order of beings, and so many sighs extorted by the recollection of all the social joys here sacrificed to heaven.

The high-arched refectory is degraded into a store-room for all sorts of garden herbs, which lie in heaps upon the floor. The church was stripped of all its ornaments. The beautiful high altar decorates the cathedral of Grenoble. The chapter-hall has sustained the least injury; here the portraits of the priors from St. Bruno, who died in 1101, are placed in a row under the cornice, in the same manner as those of the popes in St. Peter's church at Rome. Here, on the fourth Sunday after Easter, the deputies of the eighty-two Carthusian convents in Christendom annually assembled. That their number was so high, is attested by the representations of them all, to which a particular corridore is allotted, and which, because they are in general badly painted, have remained untouched. The transept is 340 paces in length.

The fury of the revolution penetrated even to this abode of peace and silence, though so difficult of access. The sacred receptacles of the dead themselves were not spared. The stone crosses set up for them lie broken in pieces, as well as the great crucifix which stood in the middle of the cemetery. Here Gray might have composed a contrast to his Elegy in a Country Church-yard. What a multitude of new images and ideas for his sublime genius in such a scene!

By the deep crimson of the beautiful small-leafed epilobium, which luxuriantly flourishes over the ashes of the poor Carthusians, its sombre colouring is enlivened, as one of your compositions, my dear friend, brightens the face of Sorrow, when smiling through her tears, she presses it to the bosom of Hope.

An old lay-brother was my guide through the forsaken apartments of the monastery. He told me in a low confidential tone that St. Bruno had appeared to him in a dream, and prophesied that every thing would be restored to its former state, and then he hoped yet to see happy days. At that moment fain would I have chanted in animated strains the praises of Hope, the most beneficent of fairies, as Bürger terms her! This old

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old man, bowed down so low towards the grave, in whose oppressed bosom the dim spark of life threatened to expire at every step, still cherished the fond illusion of the return of those times which, to his child-like faith and his innocent ignorance, could alone appear to be times of real felicity; and he too hoped to enjoy a draught from the new current of happiness; and, before the day declined, once more to refresh his thirsty, his drooping, heart.

Simple, amiable, old man, may thy consolatory illusion cheer thy soul, till thou too art laid with those who sleep, with those above, whose mouldering graves the beauteous epilobium glows like the dawn of the great day of consummation!

As the book, in which strangers formerly left behind them a memorial of their visit to the convent, and in which Gray, as Bonstetten once told me, wrote a Latin ode, which unfortunately has never been printed, perished in the whirlpool of the revolution; I inscribed a sentiment, inspired by the circumstances of the moment, on the wall of a deserted cell.

The cathedral clock was just announcing the midnight hour when we reached Grenoble, and alighted from our horses, half dead with fatigue, at the Hôtel des Ambassadeurs.

The good people of the house had not yet retired to rest, and had even delayed their supper till my return. Since I was capable of appreciating pure moral worth, I have ever loved and honored good and honest people, of what rank, nation, religion, and profession, soever they might be: I cannot on this occasion, forbear mentioning the excellent M. Pernard and his family with due respect. At no inn from Helsinger to Salerno, and from Vienna to Paris, have I been treated in a more friendly and disinterested manner, or received greater attention than at the Hôtel des Ambassadeurs, at Grenoble. To gain, as a stranger, the love of an amiable family, and at last to be considered almost as one of its number, leaves, in a sensible mind, impressions such as all the operas, assemblies, balls, and festivities, in the world are incapable of producing. At my departure, the whole family accompanied me to the carriage, parents and children shook hands with me at taking leave, with that cordiality which so eminently characterizes the inhabitants of Dauphiné. M. Pernard brought a little basket filled with the finest fruit covered with roses, and a bottle of his best wine, saying, at the same time, "That you may remember me a few hours longer."

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH *of the* LIFE *and* CHARACTER *of the late* JOHN HORNE TOOKE, Esq. M.A. &c. &c. &c.

"Ultimus Romanorum."

AFTER the period of the emperors, when tyranny had checked and obstructed the progress of the human mind, it was customary to term every great man, who had been born during the time, and witnessed the splendour of the commonwealth, THE LAST OF THE ROMANS. This appellation, perhaps, is not strictly applicable, in this point of view, to the subject of the present memoir, because it is to be hoped that the love of liberty is not yet wholly extinguished among us: but surely he is entitled to be termed *the last of the old English school*; of that sturdy and intelligent race of men, whose fathers had beheld the accession of the House of Brunswick, and whose more remote progenitors had contemplated with delight, and perhaps taken an active part in, the revolution.

John Horne, of late years better known by the *addendum* of Tooke, and born in 1736, was the youngest son of a respectable tradesman in Westminster. While yet a boy, he exhibited many proofs of that intellectual sagacity for which he became so eminently distinguished in future life. It was the earnest wish of his parents to make a scholar of their darling child, and for this purpose he was sent both to Eton and Westminster. After obtaining the elements of a classical education at these celebrated seminaries, he repaired to

* The late Mr. Tooke, of Purley, in Surrey, whose name was assumed, at his own reiterated request, by Mr. Horne, promised that he should be his sole heir. Only a small portion of his fortune, however, accrued to the subject of this memoir, who was teazed and tormented during the latter part of his life by a law suit with one of his nephews, against whom, however, a final decree in Chancery was at length obtained, but a few months before his demise.

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Cambridge about the 18th year of his age, and was entered of St. John's College. A profession being of course necessary, he was destined for the church. His studies were accordingly directed to divinity, and he applied himself to this pursuit barely with that degree of application which is necessary to escape censure: for it never appears to have been a favorite one. His first appearance in public was when he presented himself before the university as a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts; and it is not a little memorable, that, on this as on all future occasions, he was opposed, and had both to struggle and to contend for the object of his wishes.

Mr. Horne's only preferment was the chapelry of New Brentford. He resided there for some years in quality of vicar, and it was then that he laid the foundation of his future fame, by severe application and intense study. It was about this period too that he first enjoyed the opportunity of seeing foreign countries, and beholding the manners, customs, and pursuits, of the various nations on the continent.

On his return he was taught to expect preferment, in consequence of the interposition of some persons at court; but he had now become a politician, in consequence of the long and interesting struggle which took place relative to certain political topics; and from that moment not only were all the avenues of public favor shut to him, but he himself seems to have had but little inclination to retain the gown which he then wore. He had seen and become acquainted with Mr. Wilkes while at Paris, and, on their return to England, an intimacy, which had commenced on public principles, was renewed, and for a while encreased, to the pleasure of both, and the decided advantage at least of *one* of the parties.

Mr. Wilkes was at this period the object of ministerial persecution; for a most unjust attempt had been made and persevered in to ruin this celebrated individual, although this could not be effected without a fatal wound to the laws and constitution of the land which had given him birth. This gave rise to the question of General Warrants, by a decision on which Chief Justice Pratt, afterwards Earl Camden, acquired great renown, and laid the foundation of the honors and fortunes of his family. The gentleman,* to whom an allusion was so recently made, had been member for Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire; and, rising in his pretensions in the exact ratio of his falling fortunes, he now offered himself a candidate for the first city in the empire. Foiled there, in 1768 he determined, with persevering audacity, to represent that county which contained the seat of the government and the laws, and actually succeeded! For this success he was chiefly indebted to Mr. Horne. The vicar of New Brentford was the first respectable person who advocated his interests; he was known throughout the county, and resided in the most populous portion of it. With great talents he united uncommon zeal and activity, he was accordingly indefatigable in his canvas and solicitations, and actually rode about, during many days and nights, for the express purpose of obtaining the suffrages of the freeholders. The success of his endeavors proved equally conspicuous and complete; and, to the surprise of all men, and the astonishment of the ministry, a person, bankrupt alike in fortune and character, was returned one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Middlesex.

Unhappily, however, a rupture soon after took place between these two friends—*unhappily* I say—for it was assuredly disadvantageous to the common cause, and soon became a subject of triumph and congratulation to their common enemies! Considered personally, in respect to Mr. Tooke, the contest was honorable; for he maintained, that the numerous subscriptions set on foot, should not be lavished on Mr. Wilkes alone, but applied to the support of all who had suffered in the contest. This gave birth to a correspondence, bitter, intemperate, and sarcastic, in no common degree; and the following passage, extracted from a letter penned by Mr. Horne, three years after the general election, and never since disproved, as to a single tittle of the facts, will convey some idea of the *merits* of one party, and the gratitude of the other:

"I found you (Mr. Wilkes) in the most hopeless state: an outlaw, plunged in the deepest distress, and shunned by every thing that called itself a gentleman, at a time when every honest man who could distinguish between you and your cause, and feared no danger, yet feared the ridicule attending a probable defeat.

"Happily we succeeded, and I leave you, by repeated elections, the legal representative of Middlesex, an alderman of

* Mr. Wilkes.

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of London, and about thirty thousand pounds richer than when I first knew you; myself by many degrees poorer than I was before; and I pretend to have been a little instrumental in all these changes in your situation. I am your friend only," adds he, in another place, "only for the sake of the public cause: that reason does in certain matters remain; so far as it remains so far am I still your friend; and therefore I said, in my first letter, the public should know how far they *ought* and how far they *ought not* to support you!

"To bring to punishment the great delinquents who have corrupted the parliaments and the seats of justice, who have encouraged, pardoned, and rewarded, murder: to heal the breaches made in the constitution, and by salutary provisions to prevent them for the future: to replace once more, not the administration and execution, for which they are very unfit, but the checks of government really in the hands of the governed.

"For these causes, if it were possible to suppose that the great enemy of mankind could be rendered instrumental to their happiness, so far the devil himself should be supported by the people. For a human instrument they should go further; he should not only be supported, but thanked and rewarded, for the good which perhaps he did not intend, as an encouragement for others to follow his example. But, if the foul fiend, having gained their support, should endeavour to delude the weaker part, and entice them to an idolatrous worship of himself, by persuading them that what he suggested was *their voice—and their voice the voice of God.*

"If he should attempt to obstruct every thing that leads to their security and happiness, and promote every wickedness that tends only to his own emolument.

"If, when the cause—the cause—reverberates on their ears, he should divert them from their original sound, and direct them towards the opposite unfaithful echo.

"If confusion should be all his aim, and mischief his sole enjoyment, would not he act the part of a faithful monitor to the people, who should save them from their snares, by reminding them of their constitutional worship, expressed in these words of holy writ (for to me it is so), *Rex, lex loquens, Lex, rex mutus.* This is—the cause—the cause—To make this union indissoluble is the only cause I acknowledge. As far as the support of Mr. Wilkes tends to this point, I am as warm as the warmest: but all the lines of your projects are drawn towards a different centre—yourself; and if, with a good intention, I have been diligent to gain you powers which may be perverted to mischief, I am bound to be doubly diligent to prevent their being so employed."

Soon after this, a phenomenon, both literary and political, appeared above the horizon, and attracted the curiosity, the remarks, and the animadversions, of all men. This was Junius, who commenced his career with a letter to the printer of the Public Advertiser, in which he attacked every member of the administration by name, and painted all the acts of the executive government in the most dismal colouring. He then specified the valor, pretended malversations, of the commander-in-chief; after which he commenced a series of Philippics against the late Duke of Grafton, which for a long while exposed that nobleman, not only to the derision, but also to the hatred, of the public. It was in the beginning of July 1771, that, towards the conclusion of a letter to that nobleman, he first mentioned the name of Mr. Horne; and, while he described him as a man of considerable influence in the city, he at the same time assailed him with such virulence, as to render a reply absolutely necessary. This gave birth to a very memorable correspondence, which called forth all the powers of Mr. Horne's mind, and exhibited him in a new point of view to the public. A contest between two great masters of the literary art fixed for a while the attention of all; each had his respective partizans; but it was generally allowed that the "Brentford Parson," as he was then denominated, appeared to be the only adversary worthy to contend with this celebrated writer, and the only one in fact who had ever been able for a moment to enter the lists with him without sustaining a signal defeat. There were some indeed who asserted, that in the subject of this memoir, he had found not a common rival, but a superior genius, who, after chastizing, had for a while reduced him to silence.*

By this time, Mr. Horne had taken a decided resolution to engage in those

* Every intelligent reader remembers the attack made on Mr. Horne by Junius, and the able reply of the former.

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studies, for which he was so eminently qualified, both by nature and education. For a considerable period his name had been entered on the register of the society of the Inner Temple, where he was regular in his attendance during term time. No man was ever better qualified for the profession, both in point of learning and research. He possessed that peculiar style which was fitted for a grave argument, and could, when he pleased, either exhibit a light pleasing raillery, or shower down nosebiting and sarcastic replications, supposed to be so peculiarly advantageous in an address to a jury.

Meanwhile a great and portentous event threatened the whole empire with ruin and dismay. This was the contest with America, which, although some considered it as a light and trivial dispute, was already viewed by others with an eye of horror and suspicion. Of this number was Mr. Horne, who immediately entered the field of battle, both as a politician and a man of letters. He considered the measures that led to this unhappy war as unjust in themselves, at the same time they were impolitic in the extreme. On the other hand, he praised that daring spirit which began to display itself universally throughout the Trans-Atlantic continent, not in the light of rebellion, but as a constitutional and even a just and legal resistance to oppression. Contemplating the contest in this point of view, it is but little wonder that the affair at Lexington, which proved to be the first spot where *kindred blood* was shed, should be execrated as exceedingly criminal on the part of the government of this country. Accordingly, he took a public and singular opportunity to exhibit his resentment and disapprobation, by opening a subscription, and advertising in the newspapers, that it was intended for the relief of our unfortunate brethren in America, "basely murdered by the king's troops." For this he was prosecuted by Mr. Thurlow, his Majesty's Attorney-General, and sentenced to imprisonment in the King's Bench. During his confinement in that jail, he began, for the first time, to feel the approaches of disease. It was there too, that he composed, and we believe published, his celebrated Letter to Mr. Dunning, which gave birth to the "Diversions of Purley," and thus laid the foundation of his extensive reputation as a philologist.

Although precluded from the church by his own voluntary resignation of the chapelry of New Brentford, and from the bar, in consequence of a vote of the Society of the Inner Temple, under the ridiculous and exploded pretext of his being a priest; yet it soon appeared, that he still possessed considerable influence in his native country. This circumstance became conspicuously evident at the close of the American contest; for at that period his support was courted by Mr. Pitt, then bursting into notice; and it is an undoubted fact, that he served that gentleman most essentially, by rendering the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, odious in the extreme. In 1790, he himself suddenly started as a candidate for a seat in parliament, and being by this time convinced that Mr. Pitt's professions were not sincere, and that Mr. Fox had long since forfeited all claim to support, in his address to the electors, he loudly condemned "the junction of two contending parties, in order to seize with an irresistible hand, the representation of the city of Westminster.—"I do not solicit your favor," adds he, "but I invite you, and afford you an opportunity to do yourselves justice, and to give me an example (which was never more necessary) against the prevailing and obstructive spirit of personal party, which has nearly extinguished all national and public principle. The enormous sums expended, and the infamous practices at the two last elections for Westminster—open bribery, violence, murder, with the scandalous chicane of a tedious, unfinished, ineffectual, scrutiny, and a tedious, unfinished, and ineffectual, petition—are too flagrant and notorious to be denied or palliated by either party; and the only refuge of each has been, to shift the criminality upon the other. Upon whom and how will they shift off the criminality, equally heavy on them both, that neither of them has made even the smallest attempt, by an easy, parliamentary, and constitutional method, to prevent the repetition of such practices in future?

"If the revenue is threatened to be defrauded in the smallest article, law upon law, and statute upon statute, are framed from session to session, without delay or intermission. No right of the subject, however sacred, but must give way to revenue. The country swarms with excisemen and informers to protect it. Conviction is sure, summary, speedy;—

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dy;—the punishment, outlawry and death. Where, amongst all their hideous volumes of taxes and penalties, can we find one solitary, single statute, to guard the rights of representation in the people, upon which all the right of taxation depends?

"Your late representative, and your two present candidates, have between them given you a complete demonstration, that the rights of electors, (even in those few places where any election yet appears to remain,) are left without protection, and their violation without redress. And, for a conduct like this, they who have never concurred in any measure for the public benefit; they who have never concurred in any means to secure to you a peaceable and fair representation; after all their hostilities, come forward hand in hand, with the same general and hacknied professions of devotion to your interest, unblushingly to demand your approbation and support! Gentlemen, throughout the history of the world, down to the present moment, all personal parties and factions have always been found dangerous to the liberties of every free people.

"Their coalitions, unless resisted and punished by the public, are certainly fatal. I may be mistaken, but I am firmly persuaded, that there still remains in this country, a public, both able and willing to teach its government, that it has other more important duties to perform, besides the levying of taxes, creation of peerages, compromising of counties, and arrangement of boroughs. With a perfect indifference for my own personal success, I give you this opportunity of commencing that lesson to those in administration, which it is high time they were taught. The fair and honorable expences of an election, (and of a petition too, if necessary,) I will bear with cheerfulness. And if, by your spirited exertions to do yourselves right, of which I entertain no doubt, I should be seated as your representative, whenever you shall think you have found some other person likely to perform the duties of that station more honestly and usefully to the country, it shall, without hesitation, be resigned by me, with much greater pleasure than it is now solicited."

It is almost unnecessary to remark, that Mr. Tooke did not, on this occasion, prove the successful candidate. He however exerted himself with his usual energy, and polled a respectable number of votes. He also discharged all demands upon him, with the most scrupulous exactitude, and conducted himself, throughout the whole transaction, with such spirit, ability, and integrity, as to excite the applause, even of his enemies. After the contest was finished, he presented a petition to the House of Commons, which is undoubtedly, in every point of view, the most singular and interesting that has ever been inserted in the Votes of that assembly. In this very memorable and extraordinary memorial, the House, for the first time, is reminded, publicly and openly, of the corruption, then said to prevail within its bosom. The members are told, that seats have obtained an average price in the proceedings in chancery, and that representation had become a marketable commodity. Notwithstanding the contents of the petition, to the credit of the House, it was received, although not without animadversion; but Mr. Fox and Lord Hood were finally declared the sitting members.

Not at all daunted with the result, Mr. Tooke soon after declared himself once more a candidate, in opposition to Mr. Fox and Admiral Sir Alexander, afterwards Lord, Gardener. Although, by this time, the former had distinguished himself by a manly, but unsuccessful, opposition, to the measures of the then premier, Mr. Pitt, yet this only produced a few complimentary acknowledgments from the hustings: for Mr. Tooke was firm and resolved in his purpose. A new defeat was followed by a new petition, which, having been declared "frivolous and vexatious," Mr. Fox brought an action for 1981. 2s. 2d. being the precise amount of the damages accruing from the above appeal. After a long, able, and masterly, speech from Mr. Tooke, who on this occasion was his own council, notwithstanding the charge from the bench was decisively against him, yet the jury chose to withdraw, and it was not until after an interval of more than four hours that they agreed in a verdict for the plaintiff.

The French revolution formed a new era, not only in the history of Europe, but of England. Mr. Pitt, who was still minister, on this occasion displayed his usual *energy*; the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended; the Tower was fortified, and a convulsion immediately expected. To give a colouring to what was to follow, the press was employed to

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to denounce both crimes and criminals, while suspicion, terror, and distrust, became "the order of the day." The vengeance of the cabinet was, however, chiefly confined to the members of two distinguished institutions, the one denominated "the London Corresponding Society," and the other "the Society for Constitutional Information." Many of these were suddenly arrested, and Mr. Tooke in particular was seized at his house at Wimbledon, his papers sealed up, and he himself committed a close prisoner.

On the 10th of September, 1794, a special commission was issued, and soon after opened at the Sessions'-house, Clerkenwell, by Sir James Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Archibald Macdonald, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The former of these judges addressed the grand jury, in a long and able speech, and it was generally supposed, from the tenor of it, that some horrid plot, some secret treason, that involved the safety of the sovereign as well as the peace and tranquillity of the whole kingdom, would be speedily developed. This was, in some measure, confirmed by the verdict of the grand jury, who found a "true bill," two days after, against all the parties accused, with an exception of one only, Mr. Thomas Lovett.

On the 25th of October, 1794, they were arraigned in the usual form, before Lord Chief Justice Eyre, and severally pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment, in which they were respectively charged with withdrawing their allegiance from our sovereign lord the King, with an endeavour to excite war and rebellion, alter the constitution, and depose the legitimate sovereign; with preparing and composing certain books, resolutions, &c. and causing the same to be published; and, lastly, with maliciously and traiterously procuring and providing arms, and offensive weapons, to wit, guns, muskets, pikes, axes, &c. to levy and wage rebellion and insurrection against our said lord the King, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Hardy was tried first and acquitted, after a long, tedious, and minute, investigation; but Mr. Hardy might not have been in *the secret*, and public expectation was now on the tiptoe, to learn the evidence, hear the crimes, and become acquainted with the defence of the only person comprehended in the indictment, who was supposed to have possessed influence enough to procure adherents to a plot, and art sufficient to form all the trammels of a conspiracy, calculated to endanger the state.

Mr. Tooke, on this as on all other occasions, distinguished himself by the superiority of his conduct, intrepidity, and understanding. He began first by claiming the right of sitting near his counsel, and he next interposed in behalf of the claims of such infirm gentlemen, as were incapable of undergoing the fatigues "of a long and tedious trial." Nor was he mistaken, for the speech of the solicitor-general, descriptive of the plots and treasons in question, occupied several hours in the delivery. The books that were produced, the multitude of witnesses who were examined, the papers that were read, all tended greatly to procrastination, and produced a most painful suspence, harrassing to every person present, and of course doubly so to the prisoner.

Mr. Erskine (now Lord E.) defended the prisoner, in a most able and eloquent speech. He deprecated constructive and assimilative treasons, and maintained that the crime now charged, was matter of fact, and not matter of law. To this the attorney-general replied, in a speech of unusual length, in which he reiterated all the charges with his usual ability, but without effect; for, after retiring a few minutes, the foreman of the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The ability and innocence of the prisoner being now equally conspicuous, he returned to Wimbledon in triumph. From that day his house was filled, and himself surrounded by a multitude of friends, many of whom made an offer, not only of their services, but also of their fortunes. As his mind and person had been harrassed by prosecutions and imprisonment, and his fortune nearly ruined by the expenses necessarily arising out of his frequent trials, and confinements, it is not at all to be wondered that he should stand in need of support. Accordingly, a subscription was made by a few rich and respectable friends, which not only served to exhibit an honorable mark of their attachment, but also to render the latter part of Mr. Tooke's life comfortable and independent.

We are now to consider the subject of this memoir in a new point of view. In consequence of a singular occurrence, Mr. Tooke was destined, about this period, to become a legislator; and after being so long, and so often, a petitioner at the bar of the House of Commons,

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was, at length, entitled to a seat there. The election for Old Sarum occurred in the year 1801, in consequence of an acquaintance with the late Lord Camelford, a nobleman who was supposed to have possessed some little influence in that most chaste, populous, and immaculate, borough.

But, from the first moment that he took the oaths, here, as heretofore, symptoms of hostility were instantly displayed, and Mr. Tooke's parliamentary, like his private, life, became one entire scene and series of prosecution. Lord Temple, after observing him to have passed through the usual ceremonies, immediately rose and said, "that in consequence of having seen a gentleman sworn in, whom he considered as not legally qualified to sit in that house, if no petition were presented against his election, he conceived it to be his duty to move the house to take the return into consideration." Meanwhile the new member engaged in the debates, and, when Mr. Sturt made his motion relative to the failure of the Ferrol expedition, the representative of Old Sarum urged an inquiry with great temper and ability, which, however, was not acceded to. He also displayed his talents in a still more forcible manner, on the second reading of the "New Poor Relief Bill," on which occasion, instead of being eager for novelty, as had been conjectured, he "declared himself an enemy to every departure from established and approved principles: this measure," he added, "was calculated to create two different sorts and classes of poor; to wit, paupers receiving, and paupers released from the obligation of paying, alms." He then insisted that the only proper and judicious mode of proceeding would be, "to increase the price of labour in a due proportion to the necessaries of life, and thus enable the poor to receive the full price of their earnings, not in the shape of alms but of hire." When the house soon after formed a committee on the high price of provisions, Mr. T. termed the "Brown Bread Bill," the "Poisoning Bill." He deprecated the awkward and idle attempt of keeping down the price of provisions, by means of an Act of Parliament, and asserted, that, without the removal of the national debt, and the repeal of the annual taxes, the necessaries of life could never attain what was termed a moderate price. "I cannot consent," said he, "to see the system of agriculture changed; I cannot consent to see a man pay a premium against himself; it makes but little difference whether the people pay more for the potatoes, or pay an additional tax for the country to produce them; but it is idle thus to think of lowering the price; if you wish to promote the comfort of the poor, raise as speedily as possible the price of labour, it is far too low and must soon rise in spite of you." He concluded by foreboding that the storm must and would fall somewhere—that the mischief will only fall on the holders of stock, and as they were not a very numerous class, it would not be difficult to relieve them."

But, from the stock of abuses of all kinds, Mr. Tooke was now suddenly called to defend his own seat; for Lord Temple, on the 10th of March, 1801, returned to the charge, and concluded by moving "that a new writ be issued for the borough of Old Sarum, in the room of the Rev. John Horne Tooke, who was ineligible, being in holy orders." After a long, animated, and able, defence, Mr. Addington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, very unexpectedly arose, and moved the previous question, which was carried by a considerable majority. That minister himself soon after brought in a bill "to remove all doubts relative to the eligibility of persons in holy orders, to sit in the Commons House of Parliament;" and, at the end of that Parliament, the subject of this memoir was expressly prohibited by statute from sitting there.

This having occurred soon after, in consequence of a *dissolution*, Mr. T. once more became a private gentleman; and, at his house at Wimbledon, passed the remainder of his life in privacy and retirement. By this time his reputation had become so extensive, and his fame so conspicuous, that no small degree of curiosity was excited to see and to converse with a man whose whole life had been one continued scene of bustle, tumult, and celebrity. Every Sunday was dedicated to the reception of his friends; and, at his hospitable and plenteous board, members of parliament, men of letters, men of the gown, and of the sword, all who had distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences, such as wished for or wanted counsel; and, above all, every one who had suffered like himself in a contest with the constituted authorities, was sure to find a hearty welcome.

Of his philological works, his Letter to Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton,

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ton, concerning the "English Particle," made a great impression on the public mind; in 1786, appeared "The Diversions of Purley;" in 1787, "A Letter to a Friend on the reported Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;" in 1778, "Two Pair of Portraits" (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox); in 1798, appeared a second edition of his ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ: since which period he has only published a few pamphlets, concerning Mr. Paull, Sir Francis Burdett, &c. With the latter gentleman, who was his neighbour at Wimbledon, he had formed a sincere and lasting friendship, which remained unshaken, uninterrupted, and increasing, for fifteen or sixteen years. During a considerable portion of this long period, a daily intercourse took place between them, and they are known to have read over several of the classics together.

The space of three years has now nearly elapsed, since Mr. Tooke was seized with a disease, which at length proved fatal. This first appeared in the shape of a dropsy, but the water was fortunately discharged, and it was by some supposed that he would soon recover his wonted health and strength; but a relapse ensued, and his life became endangered. He lived, or rather lingered, however, a considerable time longer, and about twelve months since, seeing his end was approaching, he ordered a brick vault to be erected in his garden; and, having destined this as a place of sepulture, he caused a fine piece of black marble to be placed over his grave, with an inscription, which, from the change of circumstances, will no longer be either suitable or appropriate. Nearly at the same time his picture was painted by the late Mr. Smith, in a manner that served to convey a true and correct idea of the original. His bust was also modelled by Mr. Chantry, of Pimlico, with equal talent and fidelity; and towards this gentleman, who has distinguished himself greatly as an artist, he always professed the warmest regard.

At length, on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 18, 1812, the subject of this memoir was seized with symptoms that announced a speedy dissolution, and he expired in the presence of a few friends, of whom Sir Francis Burdett fortunately happened to be one in the course of the same evening. Dr. Pearson and Mr. Cline, gentlemen in whose professional skill he reposed an intire confidence, were also at Wimbledon on this melancholy occasion.

In consequence of circumstances of a peculiar and private nature, the injunctions concerning his burial could not, with any degree of propriety, be literally complied with in all points; the corpse was therefore conveyed to Ealing, and entombed in the family vault on the 30th of March, in the presence of a respectable *body of his friends. The Rev. —— Carr read the funeral service, and Sir Francis Burdett, bart. together with Mr. Wildman, of Chelsea, a very respectable gentleman, who is the nephew of the deceased, acted as chief mourners.

The memory of Mr. Horne Tooke will long remain dear to his friends. His name is intimately connected with the history of the last half century, his exertions in behalf of public liberty can never be forgotten while we possess even the shadow of a constitution; and his works are likely to endure as long as the language which the chief of them is intended to elucidate shall flourish. He has left behind him two daughters, both of whom are reported to be in independent circumstances; and to the elder he has bequeathed his freehold at Wimbledon, so long the scene of his wit, his learning, and his hospitality.

* Sir F. Burdett, Sir Wm. Rush, Mr. Wildman, Mr. Bosville, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Adams, Mr. Peirson, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. Knight, M.P. Mr. Cuthbert, M.P. and Mr. Stephens. Three mourning coaches and five or six private carriages attended.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

THOMAS PAINE.

A LATE author says, that he and three other gentlemen, induced by curiosity to see a man that had raised such a storm in the political world, went to visit him a short time before his death. They found him sitting behind a table, which was necessary to his support, as he had received a paralytic stroke. He was endeavouring to shave himself. After the usual compliments, the visitors drew their chairs and sat down. The usual inquiries were made by Mr. Paine, about the news, &c. His appearance was

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was that of superior mind. He had been a tall man, and, as far as the writer could judge, well made. His blue eye was full, lucid, and indicated his true character. His conversation was calm and gentleman-like, except when religion or party politics were mentioned. In this case he became irascible. His intellect did not appear impaired. He died as he lived, a professed deist, and refused the conversation of any clergyman, and was said to be worth 7 or 8000l.

SHEFFIELD IN 1615.

By a survey of the towne of Sheffield, taken the second daie of January, 1615, by 14 of the most sufficient inhabitants there, it appeared, that there are, in the towne of Sheffield, 2,207 people; of which there are,

725, which are not able to live without the charity of their neighbour.—These are all begging poore.

100 householders, which relieve others.—These, though the best sort, are but poor artificers, and amongst them is not one that can keepe a teame on his own lands, and not above ..... which have lands of their own to keep a cowe.

160 householders, not able to relieve others.—These are such as, though they beg not, are not able to abyde the storme of one fortnight's sickness, but would thereby be driven to beggary.

1,222 children and servants of the said householders.—The greater part of these are such as live of small wages, and are constrained to worke sore to provide them necessaries.

MODERN ROMANS.

A prince of one of the most ancient and distinguished families at Rome, says Lemaistre, observed to me, that, having nothing to do after dinner, he had visited, *for the first time in his life*, the Coliseum. Stifling the smile which this strange declaration had excited, I requested his opinion of that celebrated ruin. "I think," replied, with unshaken gravity, this ingenious descendant, and worthy representative of the ancient Romans, "that the Coliseum would be *very pretty*, if there were not so many holes in it. It is a great pity that Il Padre Santo does not order it to be *repaired*."

COALS AT NEWCASTLE.

The proprietors of the finest palaces of Rome, says the last author, seldom, if ever, inhabit the apartments in which their statues and pictures are placed. The rooms in which the best works of Raphael, Guido, and Salvator Rosa, are deposited, are commonly dirty, neglected and covered with dust; while the owner of these precious monuments of genius lives in an inferior apartment of his palace. It sometimes happens, that a nobleman has never seen the pictures belonging to him.

ROSARIES IN SPAIN.

Few women go without doors, walk, play, or toy, without a rosary in their hands. The men are never without one hanging round their necks. In their comedies, if the devil be chained, it is with a rosary, and he then makes a dreadful howling, by which the good people are much edified.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM SARAH DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Windsor Lodge, July 6, 1727.

SIR,

My Lord Godolphin and I design to set up Charles Spencer for a parliament man at Woodstock; one would think so modest a proposal from the heirs of Blenheim should not meet with any opposition, but reason does not always govern in this world; however I must try, for it would be shameful that one of the Duke of Marlborough's family should not be chose in that town; and, the occasion of my giving you this trouble is, to desire that you would secure all the votes in your office, and to give single votes, if there should be occasion for them; in which you will do, as you have done very often, oblige your most faithful, humble servant,

S. MARLBOROUGH.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF SWEDENBORG.

I take pleasure in the friendship you express for me in your letter, and return you thanks for the same; but, as to the praises therein, I consider them as belonging to the truths contained in my writings, and so refer them to the Lord our Saviour as his due, who is himself the fountain of all truth. It is the concluding part of your letter that chiefly engages my attention, where you say as follows: 'As, after your departure from England, disputes may arise on the subject of your writings, and so give occasion to defend their author against such false reports and aspersions, as they who are no friends to truth may invent to the prejudice of his reputation; may it not be of use, in order to repel any calumnies of that kind, that you leave behind you some short account of yourself, as concerning for example, your degrees in the university, the offices you have borne, your

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mily and connections, the honours which I am told have been conferred upon you, and such other particulars as may serve to the vindication of your character, if attacked, that so any ill-grounded prejudices may be obviated or removed; for, where the honour and interest of truth are concerned, it certainly behoves us to employ all lawful methods in its defence and support.' After reflecting on the foregoing passage, I was induced to comply with your friendly advice, by briefly communicating the following circumstances of my life:

I was born at Stockholm in the year of our Lord 1689, January 29. My father's name was Jasper Swedberg, who was Bishop of West Gothia, and of celebrated character in his time; he was also a member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, formed on the model of that in England, and appointed President of the Swedish churches in Pennsylvania and London, by King Charles XII. In the year 1710 I began my travels, first into England, and afterwards into Holland, France, and Germany, and returned home in 1714. In the year 1716, and afterwards, I frequently conversed with Charles XII. King of Sweden, who was pleased to bestow upon me a large share of his favour, and in that year appointed me to the office of Assessor of the Metallic College, in which office I continued from that time till the year 1747, when I quitted the office, but still retain the salary annexed to it as an appointment for life. The reason of my withdrawing from the business of that employment was that I might be more at liberty to apply myself to that new function to which the Lord had called me. About this time a place of higher dignity in the state was offered me, which I declined to accept, lest it should prove a snare to me. In 1719 I was ennobled by Queen Ulrica Eleonora, and named Swedenborg, from which time I have taken my seat with the nobles of the equestrian order, in the triennial assemblies of the states. I am a fellow, by invitation, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, but have never desired to be of any other community, as I belong to the Society of Angels, in which things spiritual and heavenly are the only subjects of discourse and entertainment; whereas, in our literary societies, the attention is wholly taken up with things relating to the body and this world. In the year 1738, I published the *Regnum minerale*, at Leipsic, in three volumes, folio; and, in 1731, I took a journey into Italy, and staid a year at Venice and Rome.

With respect to my family connections: I had four sisters; one of them was married to Eric Benzelius, afterwards made Archbishop of Upsal; and thus I became related to the two succeeding Archbishops of that See, both named Benzelius, and younger brothers of the former. Another of my sisters was married to Lars Benzelstierna, who was promoted to a provincial government; but these are both dead. However two bishops who are related to me are still living; one of them is named Filenius, Bishop of Ostrogothia, who now officiates as President of the Ecclesiastical Order in the General Assembly at Stockholm, in the room of the Archbishop, who is infirm; he married the daughter of my sister. The other, who is called Benzelstierna, Bishop of Westmannia and Dalecarlia, is the son of my second sister, not to mention others of my family who are dignified. I converse freely, and am in friendship with all the bishops of my country, who are ten in number, and also with the sixteen senators, and the rest of the grandees, who love and honour me, as knowing that I am in fellowship with angels. The king and queen themselves, as also the three princes, their sons, shew me all kind countenance, and I was once invited to eat with the king and queen at their table, (an honour granted only to the Peers of the Realm,) and likewise since that with the Hereditary Prince. All in my own country wish for my return home, so far am I from the least danger of persecution there, as you seem to apprehend, and are also so kindly solicitous to provide against; and should any thing of that kind befal me elsewhere, it will give me no concern.

Whatever of worldly honour and advantage may appear to be in the things before mentioned, I hold them but as matters of low estimation, when compared to the honour of that holy office, to which the Lord himself hath called me, who was graciously pleased to manifest himself to me, his unworthy servant, in a personal appearance in the year 1743, to open in me a sight of the spiritual world, and to enable me to converse with spirits and angels, and this privilege has continued with me to this day. From that time I began to print and publish various unknown arcana, that have been either seen by me or revealed to me, concerning Heaven and Hell; the state of men

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after

after death, the true worship of God, the spiritual sense of the Scriptures, and many other important truths, tending to salvation and true wisdom: and that mankind might receive benefit from these communications, was the only motive which has induced me at different times to leave my home to visit other countries. As to this world's wealth, I have what is sufficient, and more I neither seek nor wish for.

Your letter has drawn the mention of these things from me, in case, as you say, they may be a means to prevent or remove any false judgment or wrong prejudices with regard to my personal circumstances. Farewel; and I heartily wish you prosperity both in things spiritual and temporal, of which I make no doubt, if so be you go on to pray to our Lord, and to set him always before you.

London, 1762. EMAN. SWEDENBORG.

To the Rev. T. Hartley,
Rector of Winwick.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LUCAN's PHARSALIA.

Invocation.

TRANSLATED BY DR. BUSBY, AUTHOR OF THE NEW VERSION OF LUCRETIUS.

[The public will, ere long, be in possession of Dr. Busby's fine Version of Lucretius; we therefore feel ourselves gratified in being able to introduce a specimen of another classic, on parts of whose poem this able translator has occasionally indulged his genius.]

THE war that drench'd with blood th' Emathian plain,
When Civil-Discord held her wildest reign;
When bold Ambition, confident of might,
Grasp'd her fell sword, and burst the bonds of right—
A race that, in a mad, contentious hour,
On its own vitals turn'd its conquering pow'r;
Romans 'gainst Romans marshall'd—these the Muse,
Borne on her wing of flame, with rage pursues;
Sings of the state whose laws, relax'd, dissolv'd,
In its own doom the shaken realms involv'd;
When eagles eagles, jav'lins jav'lins, dar'd,
And, 'gainst their kindred, legions legions war'd;
Devouring fury spread to ev'ry clime,
And plung'd the world in undistinguish'd crime.

O, chiefs! O, citizens! what phrenzy hurl'd
To ills like these the sov'reigns of the world?
What Demon prompted when your blood you pour'd
To vanquish'd nations and the vassal sword?
Where, when proud Babylon your glorious toils
Might grace with trophies of Ausonian spoils;
When Crassus' wand'ring shade for vengeance cried——
Where was your virtue? Where the Roman pride?
O lost to shame, to sense! to squander life,
Gods! what new realms by land, by sea, the arms
That drank your gore, and work'd your direst harms,
For Rome had won! realms from which Titan flings
His earliest rays, and morning's beauty brings;
Realms where night's sullen shade the stars conceals,
Or raging noon-tide rolls on burning wheels;
Where keenest winter binds the Scythian stream,
And Nature knows not spring's relaxing beam;
Realms where, in mountain caverns, pendent woods,
Dwell the wild Seres and their sylvan gods;
Or where Araxes' billows roaring flow,
Or people (if such people Afric know)
Far south of Rome, beneath the tropics toil,
And tracks inhabit at the source of Nile.

Burn your fierce hearts with love of martial deed?
Fly to your foes—for *Rome* let Romans bleed;
Foes hath your country known in ev'ry age,
And still finds enemies to glut your rage;
New sceptres, new dominions, when you've won,
When *all* you've conquer'd, and the world's your own,
Then, foes to Nature, bring the battle home,
And quench your fury in the blood of Rome.

Lo, the grand bulwarks recent labour rais'd,
That genius modell'd, and that judgment prais'd;
No more their tow'rs the pompous head erect,
The tott'ring turrets chide your base neglect;
Stone after stone, the mould'ring rampart falls,
Half-ruin'd stand the gaping, nodding, walls;
In towns and cities friends no longer meet;
All blank desertion in the silent street!
Rude thorns and brambles choke Hesperia's plains,
Nor bounteous harvests spring from golden

All waste and fallow lies her seedless soil,
And hungry deserts crave the ploughman's toil:
No foes like *you* the reeking state have gor'd,
Nor Hannibals' nor Pyrrhus' ruthless sword;
Shallow the wounds *these* gave—scarce known to Fame—
Only *yourselves* can sink the Roman name.

But, since so rare celestial glory's giv'n,
And so immense a price must purchase heav'n;
Nor Jove his own immortal reign enjoy'd,
Till the red bolt his giant foes destroy'd,
No plaint our tongues, no sigh our bosoms, yield,
But present joy shall Rome's misfortunes gild.
All hell may echo with our civil woes,
And soothe the manes of our Punic foes;
Manda may see Contention's rage renew'd,
And new Pharsalias float with Roman blood;
Perusia squalid Famine may consume,
And Mutina from war receive her doom;
The stormy surges that round Leuca roar,
May dash the Latian fleet upon her shore—
Yet, if the Fates these dread events ordain,
This gory path to Nero's golden reign;
Such ills, exulting, Romans shall survey,
Ills well endur'd for Cæsar's glorious sway.

O, Cæsar! when thou'st run thy bright career,
And consummated all thy glory here;
In heav'n's high palace when thou tak'st thy seat,
And stars beneath are proud to kiss thy feet;
When at thy presence pealing raptures roll,
And a new joy 's diffus'd from pole to pole;
Then, whether thou assume imperial sway,
Or mount the flame-invested car of day,
Guiding the fiery steeds with golden reins,
Round joyful earth and heav'n's exulting plains;
Whoe'er the God whose honors thou would'st wear,
Whose pow'r, whose glory, and dominion bear,
Thy claim supreme that Deity shall own,
For thee that Deity resign his throne.

But not near Arctos fix thy sacred state,
Nor where the southern skies dissolve with heat;
Lest as oblique thy guardian glories come,
They bless too faintly thy adoring Rome.
If either axle thou approach too near,
And press too partially the yielding sphere,
The stars, unbalanc'd, will their order break,
The centre tremble, and the zenith shake.
Thron'd in mid-æther, mark with gracious eye,
The world's great scales by thee suspended high,
And with thy equal influence poise the sky.
Around thee there serenest airs shall shine,
Nor clouds obscure our Cæsar's form divine;
Then fatal Enmity shall far be hurl'd,
Pale Want retire, and Plenty bless the world:
Peace shall the gates of angry Janus close,
War quit the earth, and all mankind repose.
But now, great Cæsar! noblest thoughts inspire,
Fill, fill, me with thy own imperial fire;
Thou, Cæsar! thou my patron god, the Power
That rules o'er sacred Cyrrha's mystic hoor,
No longer I invoke—nor Bacchus call,
From Indian Nysa's plain—Thou, thou art all
My soul's desire—to thee the powers belong
To raise the Muse, instruct her tuneful tongue,
And warm and energize the Roman song.

EPITAPH,

THROWN OVER MR. H. TOOKE'S GATE, THE DAY AFTER HIS DEATH, AT WIMBLEDON.

THE Man who extends the kingdom of science is more noble than the man whose sole praise consists in enlarging a political division of the earth.

THIS NOBILITY IS THINE, O TOOKE!

The Man whose indignant and sarcastic spirit even for a moment stems the downward and overwhelming torrent of corruption in his native land, is more truly great than the man who, adding to its impetus, basks in the sunshine of Royal Favour.

SUCH GREATNESS IS THINE, O TOOKE!

The Man who, unawed by the frowns of statesmen, and the calumnies of their pandors, with intrepid zeal supports a nation's rights, will more dignify the future page of its history than those whose scarfs and garters, whose wealth and titles, have been the vile fruits of a nation's poverty and a nation's tears.

SUCH A SPLENDID LOT WILL BE THINE, O TOOKE!

The Man who, with moderate means, opens a generous heart and a generous hand to the distressed poor of his neighbourhood, ranks higher in the estimation of the discerning than the sordid possessor of millions.

SUCH A RANK HAS BEEN HELD BY THEE, O TOOKE!

The Man who, with cheerful serenity, can resign his being, "contented and grateful,"* into the hand which gave it, does more honor to religion than the man, whose wealth, in the repentant close of life, is devoted to the structure of its public fanes, and

* A line in the epitaph engraven on the tablet over the vault in the garden intended by Mr. Tooke for a burial place, prepared 18 months before his death.

for which its functionaries sing a delusive requiem to his soul.

PEACE THEN TO THY PERISHABLE RELICS, O TOOKE! WHEREVER DESTINED TO MOULDER!

MAY THY FAULTS REST IN LIKE TRANQUILLITY!

But may thy deep researches in science, and thy indignant patriotism, be engraved on the ever-during tablet of fame to the end of time!! IGNORUS.

March 20, 1812.

STANZAS,

TO THE MEMORY OF DR. JOHN LEYDEN.*

BY DAVID CAREY, ESQ.

DEPARTED year! though victory raise
The pean to thy passing shade,
From climes that saw thy youthful days,
To where like thee the sun-rays fade;

A sadder strain the breast should melt,
For far beyond Malaya's sea,
The pride of Western Isles has felt
The fell breath of the Upas tree.

And I will weep his fate severe,
Whom now the pallid grave-flow'rs hide;
Whose song, to all the Muses dear,
'Twas sweet to hear by Teviot's side.

But what, alas! avail'd the songs,
They taught him in their woodland bow'r?
And what avail'd the gift of tongues,
By heaven vouchsaf'd in blessed hour?

What boots it that, like yonder star
Of day, he wander'd many a mile,
From Travancore to Malabar,
To catch the light of Learning's smile:

That with the banner of his land
He brav'd the power that scatters death,
Along Batavia's swampy strand,
In many a pestilential breath:

And all regardless of his doom,
Immortal science! led by thee,
He boldly snatch'd the brightest bloom
That blossoms on the guarded tree?*

Ah! 'twas a flow'r too fair to blow,
Beneath the cope of other skies,
Soon fades, alas! youth's roseate glow,
And Leyden, lov'd and honor'd, dies.

Nor can the wealth, the glory, won
By British arms on Java's shore,
Dear Leyden! for thy loss atone,
More than they can thy life restore.

Well may the tear-drop dim thine eye,
Aurelia! Teviot's loveliest maid,†
For whom he breath'd th' impassion'd sigh,
And languish'd in Mycena's shade.

And well may they whom classic lore
Has giv'n to grace EDINA's halls,
Lament thy fate; for thou no more,
Where Learning lifts her attic walls,

Enthusiast youth, shalt fondly bring,
Prometheus like, thine orient beam,
And flow'rs in summer glades that spring,
To deck her sounding Academe.

But what shall sooth a parent's grief,
Whose hope is sunk in dark despair?
Has Heav'n a cup of sweet relief
For such a pang, then pour it there.

Departed youth! departed year!
Your cherish'd memory cannot fade,
For ever lost—for ever dear,
Tho' number'd with the silent dead.

* Dr. Leyden accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition to Java, in the capacity of Malayan and Chinese interpreter, and died at Batavia, on the 27th of August, 1811, in the prime of life, after an illness of three days.

* Dr. Leyden's Dissertation on the Classification of the Indo-Chinese Languages, and on the Languages of the Dekkan and Hindoostan, in the 10th vol. of the Asiatic Researches is extremely valuable, infinitely exceeding in extent of knowledge and combination any thing ever attempted. It furnishes an excellent division of the languages of the countries between India and China, of infinite use in antiquarian and philological research. It was what the learned had a right to expect from the British, and Dr. Leyden, much to his honor, has discharged the debt of his country.

† See "Scenes of Infancy, descriptive of Teviotdale," a poem of great beauty, by Dr. Leyden.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications, and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. THOMAS PEARSALL'S, (WILLSBRIDGE, GLOCESTER,) *for a Method of Constructing Iron-work for certain parts of Buildings.*

THE principle of this invention consists in the application and fixing of thin wrought iron plates, in an edgewise position, so as to render them capable of sustaining a very considerable weight. Roofs are by this method constructed to receive any kind of covering, by uniting, by means of rivets, screws, &c.

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&c. plates of iron of the necessary thickness and dimensions for rafters and laths, let into one another, of a sufficient depth to keep them perfectly fixed in their required position. The rafters are pinned, or otherwise fastened, together at the top. The plates are pinned or fastened to the rafters by means of stays, which are put on either in a level or diagonal form, or in a curved form, so as to make an arch. An assemblage of these rafters and stays, connected at certain distances by the laths being wedged, or otherwise fastened, into the rafters, with the addition, if required, of some crossings or braces on the under side of the rafters, and on the stays, laid either flat or edgewise, form a roof. Iron about 3 ½ inches, and about ¼th of an inch thick, is found sufficiently strong for the rafters, to bear the common pantile on a space of twenty-five feet. On an extension of the span, supports are introduced in various forms, according to the extent required.

To the specification are attached several figures, of which the *first* represents the rafters with the notches cut in them to receive the laths, and also the horizontal and perpendicular stays for supporting such a roof. Fig. 2 and 3, show the diagonal and curved stays; and, fig. 4 and 5, show the method of forming roofs of different dimensions.

Joists for floors are prepared and laid down by the same method which unites the rafters and laths; and by the same method iron is likewise fixed for ceilings and partitions, though occasionally in this work it may be laid flat. Skeletons for stairs are made on the same principle, to receive steps of wood or stone; and, on the same principle, doors, windows, and skylights, are made.

MR. WILLIAM FOTHERGILL'S, (GREENFIELD, FLINTSHIRE,) *for a Method of Making Copper Rollers for Printing.*

This invention consists in producing the copper rollers from their centre to their surface, from blocks or ingots of copper, instead of making them of flat plates of copper. These ingots are first made nearly square by being so cast in moulds, while the metal is in a fluid state. They are then drawn out into cylindrical shapes, and hardened by methods described in the specification. They are then ready to be formed into rollers perfectly true, and adapted to the printing of muslins, calicoes, and linens. The roller is completed by boring, an operation that may be performed by any of the well known methods.

Mr. Fothergill says, "Hitherto rollers or cylinders for printing piece-goods, have been made from flat pieces of copper which have been turned, and the seams and joints soldered, or a piece inlaid; in doing of which one part of the roller, or cylinder, is made much harder than the other, so that after being engraved at a great expense, the engraving upon that part of the roller soon wears, and the print therefrom is consequently defective, which cannot happen from rollers constructed according to my method, all parts of such rollers being equally hard. Some colours very soon corrode solder, consequently rollers made in the present way soon become useless from such cause. The most delicate patterns may be engraved on my solid rollers; and, when worn out or done with, may be turned off and other patterns engraved on the said rollers in their place.

MR. JOHN MIER'S, (STRAND, LONDON,) *for a Method of accelerating Evaporation; of Destroying the noxious Effluvia from spent Lees; and, of generating an increased Degree of Heat, without additional Fuel.*

In the construction of vessels used for the evaporation of fluid bodies, it is provided that all, or part of the air which feeds the fire, shall pass over the surface of the evaporating matter. This process consists, first, in the continual or occasional introduction of fresh air, to take up the aqueous and other vapours as they are generated; and, secondly, in the rapid removal of the air, by the current occasioned by the fire. This removal of the vapours, as they form, promoting the disposition of the fluid to convert itself into steam, accelerates the rate of evaporation, and saves time and expence. This is effected by covering the top of the vessel in which the evaporation takes place, leaving open one part for the admission of air, and at the opposite end, placing a flue, or other conveyance, to conduct the air and vapours to the ash-pit, or in any other way that they may pass through the fire. Hence a strong current of air produced by the action of the fire is drawn over the surface of the evaporating bodies. Any noxious effluvia arising in the evaporation of fluids are destroyed by this process, or by any other method that will cause the effluvia to pass through

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the fire. But, in the distillation of solid bodies, the processes described are applicable only in some cases; in others, the effluvia must be conducted through a heated tube, through which at the same time is also transmitted a stream of aqueous vapour, or in which tube are introduced carbonaceous bodies, that will attract the hydrogenous part of the effluvia, or yield oxygen that will combine with the effluvia. By these means the effluvia are divested of their offensive qualities. Hence evaporation is accelerated, and offensive effluvia destroyed, and at the same time a saving of fuel is obtained; for the vapours arising from most fluids contain not only a combustible principle, but that which supports combustion, which vapours, when brought into contact with ignited carbonaceous matters, undergo a decomposition, and evolve a considerable degree of heat.

This invention, says the patentee, embraces three objects. The first promises to become of great importance in manufactories, where evaporation is a considerable object; the means proposed are simple and obvious, the air required to feed the fire is made to pass over the surface of the boiling liquor in a rapid current, and it is found that evaporation is effected in two-thirds the time of the usual method. It requires no trouble or attention in its execution, and may be applied to common boilers at a trifling expence: it proves a great saving in the article of fuel, for the vapour is by this method decomposed by the carbonaceous matter of the fuel, and thus a new description of fuel is generated without any additional expence. This invention is also important in manufactories where offensive smells are generated, in the way already described, but more especially when smells arise from matters exposed to heat in a reverberatory furnace; in such cases, for instance, where the alkaline sulphates are decomposed with a view to extract the alkali, immense volumes of sulphurated hydrogen gas are sent out, that become an almost insupportable nuisance to all the surrounding inhabitants. Mr. Miers conceives that he has, in this invention, discovered a medium that effectually decomposes this offensive gas, for he adds, that at high temperatures sulphurated hydrogen gas is decomposed by aqueous vapour. To effect this no other contrivance is necessary than to cause the flue to return, and to make it pass over or behind the same fire, having previously introduced into it a stream of aqueous vapour; by these means the offensive gas and the vapour, passing through a red-hot flue, form new combinations, and the air comes out of the chimney without the least smell.

MR. JOHN HUDSON'S, (CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,) *for a Composition for Printing or Painting on Paper, Linen, Stucco'ed Walls, Boards, &c.*

The composition consists of a powder compounded of fine sand, talc, leaf-gold, and pulverized flake-glass, rendered to a certain degree of fineness. The flake-glass is thus prepared: spread it thinly over a sheet of smooth paper; roll the paper and glass round a cylinder of about two inches in diameter; unrol the same carefully, so as to leave it spread out as at first; then roll it up again, and repeat the operation until it is of the degree of fineness required. This method is to preserve the brilliancy, which bruising would injure, but, when mixed with colour, this trouble need not be taken. Silver or writing sand is that which is used in this process. The foregoing materials, or any part of them, according to the degree of brilliancy required, are then mixed with size and body-colour, of such tint as may be required, then dried and rolled with the cylinder, ready for use.

Mr. Hudson has given in his specifications, some methods of using his composition, which need not be copied in this place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

AGRICULTURE.

ACCOUNT of the Systems of Husbandry, adopted in the more improved Districts

A new edition of Tusser's Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry. 8vo. 15s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Cadogan, M.A.; J. Bacon, esq. R.A.; and the Rev. J. Newton. By the Rev. R. Cecil. Edited by J. Pratt. 8vo. 15s.

The Life, Character, and Remains, of the Rev. R. Cecil, M.A. By J. Pratt. 8vo. 13s.

A briefe Memoriall of the Lyfe and Death of Dr. J. Spottiswoode. 4to. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of Ferdinand Baron Geramb, including the Baron's Address to the People of England, intended to have been published by himself. 2s.

COMMERCE.

Tables of the Duties of Customs payable on Goods imported, exported, and carried Coastways, with the Drawbacks allowed on Exportation from Great Britain. 8vo. 5s.

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MR. DIBDIN announces Bibliotheca Spenceriana, or a Descriptive Catalogue of the early printed Books, and of many important first editions, in the library of Earl Spencer, accompanied with notes, plates of fac-similes, and numerous appropriate embellishments. The above celebrated library comprehends books printed in the fifteenth century, and first editions of many distinguished authors. Of its extraordinary value, it is scarcely necessary to apprise the classical student and collector. It is the liberal wish of its noble owner, that a collection, which has been obtained at a very great expense, during a series of years, should be faithfully made known to the public; and of Mr. Dibdin's ability to perform this task, no doubt will be entertained by the public. The work will extend to two volumes, super-royal octavo, price to subscribers, 5l. 5s. and fifty copies will be printed upon large paper, at 12l. 12s. each copy.

As a circumstance collaterally involving the interests of literature, it deserves to be mentioned, that a further advance took place, during the month, on certain descriptions of paper, of from 5 to 7½ per cent. Now, as paper is an article rather of decreasing than of increasing consumption, no valid reason can be adduced to justify this advance. May it not be found in the discounting system of the Bank of England? It is certain, that from twelve to twenty mere dealers in rags and paper, are enabled, by those discounts, to raise an artificial capital of 5 or 600,000l. bearing upon a commodity, the whole annual returns of which do not much exceed the amount of this artificial capital! It is evident, that the price of a commodity will hold an ascertainable ratio to the capital which dealers may be able to bring to bear upon it—consequently, if, in the present instance, the artificial capital were enlarged in any proportion, paper would rise nearly in the same ratio. Half the mischiefs of our factitious currency are occasioned by this unequal bearing of artificial capital, and by the facilities thus afforded to speculators by the injudicious discount of accommodation or manufactured bills.—What is the effect of the same system on the price of corn and

sued a Prospectus for publishing a Mineralogical, Chemical, Agricultural, and Marine, Survey of the English Counties: to ascertain by actual mineralogical surveys, of the different counties, the ores and minerals they contain, fit for the useful arts; and the various marls, and other calcareous earths, fit for manuress and, what is truly important to us as a marine nation, the improvements of our rivers, road-steads, and harbours; pointing out their capabilities.

An office has been opened at No. 23, Artillery-place, Westminster, under the superintendence of MATTHEW MARTIN, esq. the primary object of which is, to obtain information on the causes, nature, and extent, of mendicity, with a view to the introduction of a plan, for the suppression of beggary, the diminution of parish burthens, and the relief of the poor, on more favourable terms to the public. "But though, (says Mr. Martin,) the object of the inquiry be, professedly and primarily, the acquisition of information on the causes and extent of the evil, with a view to the adoption of a regular and permanent plan, for general relief of the objects, and the eventual suppression of beggary, rather than to furnish a mere temporary palliative of individual distress; yet, in looking into so many cases of complicated and extreme misery, many must occur, in which some immediate relief will be indispensably requisite. Contributions therefore will be received, and tickets may be had, at the office, and at Mr. Hatchard's, No. 190, Piccadilly, in parcels of ten, twenty, thirty, &c. at the price of three-pence each, to be distributed to beggars, and serve as directions and tickets of admission to the office. No beggar to be admitted at the office without a ticket, and each beggar so admitted, to receive the value of the ticket at least.

Mr. HAMILTON, an eminent drawing-master, has just finished a complete practical work on the Elements of the Art of Drawing. It combines written instruction, with nearly fifty beautiful engravings; and, as a book for schools, students, and learners, can scarcely have a rival; its instructions and examples constitute every thing necessary to form a

ing School, Sheffield, is about to publish a new and improved edition of his prepared copy-books, at very reduced prices, which will make them of the utmost utility in facilitating the progress of penmanship, having invented a new and more expeditious method of printing, and which principally relates to the printing from copper-plates, single copies instead of writing them at the head of the leaves of copy-books.

The eleventh volume of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS will be ready for the subscribers in June.

Representations of China, its Costumes, Arts, Manufactures, &c. from the French of M. BERTIN, are in forwardness; in four volumes, with seventy-nine fine plates.

The History of the Royal Society is announced; by THOMAS THOMSON, M.D. F.R.S. author of the System of Chemistry.

Mr. FLETCHER, of Blackburn, will shortly publish the Remains of the late Rev. E. White, of Chester.

The Rev. Mr. MAURICE is preparing for the press, a work called, Brahminical Fraud Detected; or the Attempts of the Sacerdotal Tribe of India, to invest their fabulous Deities and Heroes, with the honours and attributes of the Christian Messiah, exposed.

Mr. R. SEMPLE, author of Journeys into Spain, is preparing for publication, a Sketch of the present State of Caraccas, which place he recently visited for commercial purposes.

A Poem, entitled INDIA, will make its appearance in a few weeks.

Dr. AIKIN has undertaken to superintend the Annual Register, originally published by Mr. Dodsley.

A new edition is announced, of the General Biographical Dictionary, under the care of Mr. ALEX. CHALMERS, F.S.A. to be published in monthly volumes, of about five hundred pages each, printed with a new type, in a full-sized demy octavo, price 12*s.* in boards; and, although it is impossible, in the present state of the work, to announce the exact number of volumes to which it will extend, it is calculated that they will not exceed twenty-one.

Mr. HENRY MILL, of East-row, City-road, intends to publish early in the present month, a Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie, for upwards of seven hundred years; containing Memoirs of Colonel De Barclay, and his son for the People called Quakers; together with letters that passed between him, the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Elizabeth Princess Palatine of the Rhine, Archbishop Sharp, Earl of Perth, and other distinguished Characters.

We should have thought that the stale and hackneyed subject of JUNIUS had been completely exhausted, a new edition, however, with more last words relative to the author, without ascertaining him, is announced by a descendant of Woodfall, his printer.

Mr. CREASE, of West Smithfield, has lately invented a paint, for in-door use, which is stated to possess no noxious smell, and to partake in other respects of the qualities of the best dead-white paint.

Mrs. KNAPP, a lady of respectable family, and superior education, who has for some time been in the practice of midwifery, intends during the present month (May) to give a course of lectures to ladies, on the means of preserving the health of mothers and infants. The lectures are intended to afford that medical and anatomical instruction to females, which they have in general but little opportunity of acquiring. She has been assisted by the personal friendship of several medical men of great eminence in their profession. The lectures will be given at her house, in Percy-street, Bedford-square.

An original and splendid work will speedily appear in parts, on the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland; comprising specimens of the architecture, sculpture, and other vestiges, of former ages, from the earliest times to the union of the two crowns; accompanied with descriptive sketches, and biographical remarks.

The Chancellor's two gold medals, for the best proficients in classical learning amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, at Cambridge, have been adjudged to Mr. T. S. GUSSETT, of Trinity college, a scholar on Lord Craven's foundation, and Mr. C. NEAL, of St. John's, the senior wrangler.

Mr. BULLOCK has re-opened his Museum in Piccadilly, for the advancement of the science of Natural History, under the title of the London Museum, in a style of magnificence which has added an ornament to the metropolis. In most departments, the subjects have been doubled in number; the specimens are choice, in the highest possible preser-

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Linnean system. They consist of about fifteen thousand species of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, corals, &c. &c. collected during twenty years of unwearied application, and at an expence exceeding thirty thousand pounds.

The Rev. DAVID BLAIR, whose talents are so well known and so highly respected in all Seminaries of Education, proposes to reform the old-fashioned class of school books, called Spelling Books, by producing a new, improved, and practical, English Spelling Book, answering every purpose of the old Spelling Books, and divested of their superfluities and absurdities.

Mr. COLBURN, of Conduit-street, has announced his intention of publishing a Dictionary of all the Living Authors of the British Empire; containing, 1. Biographical particulars of each writer. 2. A complete catalogue of their respective works, with remarks. To render this work as perfect as possible, he solicits authors, booksellers, and all who feel interested in its accuracy, to favour him with information on the subjects which it is designed to embrace.

Mr. SHOBERL is proceeding diligently in the translation of CHATEAUBRIAND's Spirit of Christianity, or Beauties of the Christian Religion. It will be accompanied by a preface and notes, from the pen of the Rev. HENRY KETT, of Trinity college, Oxford.

Mr. FINCH has in the press, Essays on the Principles of Political Philosophy, designed to illustrate and establish the civil and religious Rights of Man; and containing discussions on the Penal laws—Parliamentary reform—Catholic emancipation—and the modern systems of popular education, as applicable to the general state of the British empire.

An Essay is in the press, on the Utility of Soap Ashes as a Manure; in which their nature and properties, the soils on which they may be most usefully employed, and the mode of application, are explained.

The publication of Mr. HOBHOUSE's Travels in Albania, and other provinces of Turkey, is unavoidably postponed for a few weeks.

LORD BYRON's Satires are in the press, containing Hints from Horace, and the Curse of Minerva.

Mr. JOHN MITFORD, A.B. is preparing for the press the Achilleis of Statius; with the collations of several manuscripts, and some editions whose readings have not been given before, particularly two Spencer; and this work is intended to be followed by the Thebais.

Dr. C. BADHAM, physician to the Duke of Sussex, is preparing a new Translation of Juvenal, into English Verse, with brief Annotations.

The Rev. Mr. FABER is preparing for the press, a work intitled, Origines Mythologicæ. The object of it is to show the fundamental identity and common origin of the various mythological systems of Paganism; whether Greek, Etruscan, Egyptian, Persian, Iliensian, Phœnician, Chinese, Indian, Scythian, (that is, Gothic,) Celtic, or American, &c. The coincidences between them are such as to prove, that they must have been originally one system, though consisting of two grand kindred branches, sometimes distinct, and sometimes blending themselves together.

The promised work on the Calamities of Authors, including some inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters, by the author of Curiosities of Literature, has been some time in the press, and will shortly appear. The characters and feelings of authors will be drawn from their own confessions, and deduced from the prevailing events of their lives; and they will further be illustrated by many original documents.

Mr. E. H. BARKER, of Trinity college, Cambridge, editor of *Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitiâ*, has in the press an octavo volume, which will be neatly printed in a large type, and which will contain a great variety of classical criticism. The first part will consist of a Commentary, both critical and explanatory, on the Germany of Tacitus, with Remarks and Strictures on the editions of Gronovius, Brotier, Oberlin, and the Bipont, as well as Kappe's edition of the Germany: in the second part will be found a series of Critical and Explanatory Notes on the *Prometheus Desmotes*, with Strictures on Mr. Blomfield's edition.

The Interrogatory System of Instruction, as contained in BLAIR's Universal Preceptor, Adair's and Barrow's Questions, and Goldsmith's British Geography, has lately been introduced into Winchester new school, with the happiest effects.

The Greek Testament, with Griesbach's Text, is in the press, and will contain copious Notes from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmuller, &c. in familiar Latin: together with

with references to Vigerus for Idioms, and Bos for Ellipses, in 2 vols. octavo. By the Rev. E. VALPY, of Trinity college, Cambridge.

A new edition of WOOD'S Athenæ Oxonienses, is printing, combining the texts of the two former editions, with very considerable additions.

Schleusner's Novum Lexicon, Græco-Latinum in Novum Testamentum, cum variis Observationibus Philologicis, is in the press, to form 2 thick volumes in 8vo. and to be printed from the third edition, published at Leipsic in 1806.

The Rev. A. C. CAMPBELL, A.M. master of the King's Grammar School, Pontefract, has in the press a new edition of Bishop Jewel's Apologia, to which he has added Historical Notes, and Smith's Greek Translation. In this excellent work, as it has always justly been called, the grounds of our separation from the Church of Rome, are maintained in a manly and open manner, and the leading doctrines of the Church of England stated with elegance and precision; considerations which render it highly useful to the theological student, and its eloquence may recommend it to the future candidate for senatorian honors.

A new History of all Religions; containing a particular account of the rise, decline, and descent, of the patriarchal churches to the time of Moses: the various changes to the end of the Israelitish Church, and the commencement of the Christian Religion, is preparing by Mr. JOHN BELLAMY.

Advices had been received at Frankfort, announcing that the celebrated German traveller, Hornemann, who, about ten years ago, set out from Cairo, to discover antiquities, and explore the interior of Africa, was at Murzouk, in the kingdom of Fezzan, where he enjoyed the confidence of the Sultan, and acted as his minister. From the long period which had elapsed since any intelligence was heard of him, it was generally concluded by the *literati* in Europe, that he had perished.

By the assiduity of the Danish government, the Vaccine Inoculation has been so thoroughly introduced among the population, that, during the course of the year 1811, there has not been a single case of small pox in Copenhagen.

The experiments of Professor LESLIE, to produce ice by evaporation in the air in France by Messrs. Clement and Desormes: they have proposed to apply the evaporation, *in vacuo*, on a large scale, to the drying of gunpowder; which, being done without fire, will be attended with no danger. The French chemists are engaged in endeavouring to apply the evaporation in vacuo (before stated) to the drying and preserving fruit and vegetables. It may be easily conceived of what advantage this process may be, particularly in the army and navy, by preserving, unchanged, alimentary substances, and also by diminishing their weight and bulk, when they are to be sent to distant parts of the world.

Four excellent Lectures upon the Anatomy of Oratorical Expression, have been delivered by Mr. WRIGHT, at the London Philosophical Society.

Mr. BRODIE has made additional experiments of the effects of various poisons on different animals. It appears that the slight inflammation which occurs in the stomach, after taking poison into it, is not sufficient to occasion death; but that it is the palsying power of the drugs on the nervous system and on the blood which destroys life.

Among the causes which have an influence upon the quality of wines, M. CHAPTAL enumerates:—1. The different species of the cultivated vines.—2. The variety of climates where they grow.—3. The different nature of the soils.—4. Their more or less favourable exposure to the sun.—5. The seasons being more or less propitious.—6 The culture being more or less attended to.

A writer in the last Classical Journal, revives, with much energy, the arguments tending to prove the non-existence of Troy.—"How is it possible," says he, "that, in that period of civilisation, a fleet of 1200 ships could have been procured on no very pressing emergency; and yet that, several centuries afterwards, when the Grecians were exposed to inevitable destruction, unless averted by the most vigorous resistance, their whole united fleet, after a long preparation, should have amounted only to 578 ships! Next we are told, that the army remained nine years inactive, in an enemy's country, where they could procure subsistence only by plundering the whole of that part of Asia Minor. Yet, by Homer's own account, both Patroclus and Achilles could have taken the city in a single day, if it had not been saved both times by the interposition of some

has been ascertained even by the ancients. Several of their best geographers were natives of Phrygia, but never could, by the closest investigation, trace any remains of the city, and indeed could find no situation, corresponding in any degree to the description of Homer. Alexander, whose survey of the country may be supposed to have been the most accurate, built his city in a spot confessed by all to be totally different from Homer's Troy. Mr. Bryant has shown that, until the Grecians had begun to make inquiries, the natives had no tradition even of the name of the city. Modern travellers have differed in a most extraordinary manner in their descriptions of the country. So wide is their discrepancy, that it can be accounted for charitably, only on the supposition that enthusiasm had blinded their views, and led them to trace similarity where a child would have discovered the most irreconcilable contrariety. The classical dreams of the romantic Chevalier have obtained little credit, and yet he positively avers that his description is correct. Gell, Morritt, Wood, &c. &c. all assert the merits and accuracy of their respective maps, but all disagree. What then are we to draw from this farrago of contradiction, misrepresentation, and inaccuracy? That no such city as Troy ever existed. Otherwise it would be difficult to account for the wonderful manner in which every vestige of it disappeared in a few centuries, a circumstance which can only be paralleled by the case of those cities which the righteous wrath of the Almighty had doomed to signal punishment. But Mr. Bryant's research has not left this question undecided. It appears that very old traditions record, that Homer found in a Temple in Egypt a poem, relative to a war against a city called Troy, situated near Memphis, and that he embellished and translated this poem into the Greek language, and laid the scene of action in the opposite shore of Asia Minor. The poem itself affords internal evidence in confirmation of this very curious and insuperable argument. The mythology which Homer uses was unknown to the Grecians at the latest period at which the Trojan war can be fixed. Most of the names also Mr. Bryant has analysed, and finds to be chiefly derived from the Egyptian dialects."

The bell, or winter pear, according to an American Journal, may be brought to great perfection, and grow to sixteen inches in circumference, by wrapping up the fruit and branch in cloth, so as to protect them from the early frosts of October and November.

RUSSIA.

Messrs. SOBOLEWSKY and HORNER, of St. Petersburgh, have announced the discovery of the process of the French engineer Bon, and of Messrs. Murdoch and Windsor, for extracting gas from wood or coal, and applying it to the purpose of illumination. Their greatest difficulty consisted in absorbing the smoke which exhaled from the gas, and in giving brightness and purity to the flame; for, in all experiments made in foreign countries, or in Russia, the flame was always weak and bluish, not very luminous, and attended by a mephitic smell. After many ineffectual experiments, they at length succeeded in obtaining a clear light from the gas, without any smell, and unaccompanied by any sooty evaporation. They have undertaken to light public national establishments, manufactories, &c.

FRANCE.

A late Number of the *Journal des Mines* contains an account of a submarine forest recently discovered near Morlaix, by M. DE LA FRUGLAYE. One day, after a tempest, he saw the appearance changed, the fine and level sand having disappeared; and in its place, was a black mould, ploughed in long furrows. The mould was composed of a heap of decayed vegetable substances, among which he distinguished many aquatic plants, and some branches of forest trees; beneath this bed, there were reeds, bullrushes, asparagus, fern, and other meadow plants, of which many were extremely well preserved. M. de la Fruglaye dug down to the submarine forest, and drew out, among other things, a beautiful trunk of a yew, which was of a fine red colour, and very soft, but, when exposed to the air, lost its colour, and acquired consistency. Having prosecuted these researches for a space of seven leagues along the strand, he every where found the remains of the ancient buried forest.

The following is an abstract of the report made to the Emperor and King, by M. Montalivet, Minister of the Interior, on the subject of the endeavours made for obtaining sugar from beet root:—

"It results from the accounts which have been laid before me, that 6,785 hectares of ground have been sown with beet roots, which have produced 98,813,045 kilogrammes

grammes of roots. The manufactories, at present established for extracting sugar from the beet root, are about forty.—Estimate of the expences of cultivating an acre of beet root on the plain of St. Denis.

Rent	40 fr.
Land tax	8
Three ploughings	36
Seed and sowing	8
Two hoeings	20
Four loads of dung	40
Gathering	24
Total	176 fr.

The produce of an acre of beet root is from 12 thousands of pounds weight to 45 or 50. *One hundred* pounds of beet root, red or yellow, grown near Paris, gave the following products:

	lbs.
Heads, tails, loose fibres, &c. taken off as the first operation	15
Marc, or residue after the juice is pressed out	30
Juice, or liquor, holding the sugar in a state of solution	55
	100

These 55 lbs. of juice, give molasses, or syrup — 3 lbs.
Raw sugar — 2

Thus an acre of land, which yields 200 quintals of sugar, gives,
Of molasses, or syrup — 6 quintals.
Of raw sugar — 4

The molasses of inferior quality are sold at 10 to 15 *sous*, so that the whole quantity of molasses, if sold, would produce 300 fr. The raw sugar, though of but middling quality, on account of the too great quantity of syrup it retains, and which the following processes are to discharge, nevertheless, is sold at 4 fr. per lb., which makes 200 quintals worth 1,600 fr. The marc and refuse are sought after as food for cattle; they are sold at 5 fr. the 1,000 lbs., which on 200 quintals gives 45 fr. These sales combined, make,

Syrup, or molasses	300 fr.
Raw sugar	1,600
Refuse	45
	1,945

To make 10,000,000 of raw sugar would require 180 establishments, and 24,300 acres of roots. To make 80,000,000 of raw sugar, 540 establishments, and about 72,000 acres of roots. These 540 establishments would engage 23,760 workmen, and 1,000 or 1,200 clerks, or overseers. These 540 establishments would cost 14,094,000 fr. In this sum are not included the buildings, which would be indispensable, and would cost 16,000,000 fr. at the rate of 30,000 each. The 80 millions of raw sugar would furnish at the very utmost, after being refined, 10 millions of pure sugar, such is the quantity of molasses that still adheres to it, and which is separated from it only by great labour; but these 20 millions of *good* molasses might be used on many occasions as a substitute for sugar; and they would always sell for 10 *sous* per lb. Therefore, 500 lbs. of raw sugar would yield,

Loaf sugar	100 lbs.
Good molasses	200

This 100 lbs. of refined sugar, therefore, would cost:

300 lbs. of raw sugar	225 fr.
Expences of refining	50
	275

Deduct for the value of the molasses, 100 fr.; remain 175 fr. for 100 lbs. of sugar.—Supposing the raw sugar to cost 20 *sous* per lb. and the molasses to sell for 10 *sous*.

300 lbs. of raw sugar	300 fr.
Expences of refining	50
	350

Deduct the value of the molasses 100 fr. the cost of 100 lbs. of fine sugar is 250 fr.—As the process becomes more general the management will be improved; for the analysis of the beet root by chemistry finds a greater proportion of sugar than has been obtained on a large scale. The *Vezou* of sugar-cane gives in the West Indies *twelve* per cent., in Bengal it gives *sixteen* per cent. of raw sugar.—The *Vezou* or juice of the beet root gives *four* per cent.—An acre cultivated in sugar-canes in a ground not watered by art, gives 1500 lbs. of sugar. An acre cultivated in beet root gives 400 lbs. of sugar.

Buonaparte has enjoined his minister to order the Prefects of Departments to enforce the cultivation of beet root. Each department is to cultivate a number of acres of this plant under a penalty; the distribution to each farmer is vested in the prefect, whose neglect is to be punished with a fine and deprivation of office; the total number of the hectares to be planted is 100,000.

EAST INDIES.

Jussoodanundun Muhapater, one of the principal landholders of the district of Mednepoor, being required to attend the Zillah court, was reported, when called upon, to be asleep, and unable to make his appearance. A man in court hearing this excuse, observed, "Oh! if that be the case, it will be some days before he awakes." The curiosity of Mr. Rees, the judge and magistrate, being excited by the answers he received to his questions upon the subject, he proposed to me a visit to the man, with a view to inquire into this extraordinary circumstance

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circumstance, and afford any relief that might be required. We accordingly went to the man's house that afternoon. We found Jussoodanundun upon a bed in his dormitory, in sound sleep, surrounded by a number of friends and relations. His pulse and breathing were scarcely perceptible, and in this state he remained two days and a half, and two nights, without motion, without taking any sustenance, or performing any of the animal functions. He was bled, but it was with difficulty that about ten ounces of blood were procured; various external stimuli were employed, and an emetic administered. By this means his pulse was considerably increased in strength, and his breathing became more perceptible; and once the stimulus applied to the nose, occasioned sneezing, but he still continued in a sound sleep. Having directed a repetition of the emetic, the first producing no effect, we left him, expecting that he would soon be disturbed by its operation; this, however, was not the case, for though he vomited three times, it occasioned no interruption to his slumber. The next morning the usual symptoms of returning animation, namely, great heat of the legs and feet, were observed; and, as his attendants said, he would probably awake about twelve o'clock, no further endeavours to rouse him were employed. About twelve, as was predicted, he awoke as from a common sleep, with his usual unconsciousness of the lapse of time, having slept three nights and three days and a half. Jussoodanundun Muhapater is a man nearly fifty years of age, strongly made, and corpulent. He relates, that about the age of one or two and thirty, he first became affected in this extraordinary manner, without being able ever to conjecture from what cause it originated. During thirteen years, these fits of sleep continued seven and sometimes eight days, with seldom more than ten or twelve days interval; for the last four years, the periods of sleep have decreased to four, and rarely exceed five, days. He states that, during these fits, he has never dreamt, or been conscious of the slightest degree of animation. The common methods of disturbing sleep have constantly and ineffectually been resorted to; such as tumbling him about, shouting, &c. and a gun has been fired close to his ear, without producing the desired effect. At the termination of the sleep, he rises wholly unconscious of having passed more than a common night's rest; and the only inconvenience he experiences, in consequence, is a great degree of lassitude the following day. His general health is good, and he enjoys ordinary rest at nights, during what may be called his interval of watching.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Sixth Concerto for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments. Composed and dedicated to Mr. Francis George Smyth, by J. B. Cramer, esq. 8s. 6d.

THIS concerto is comprised in three movements, each of which possesses its own distinctive points of commendation. In the first we find much spirit and brilliancy of execution; the second is delicate and elegant; and the third displays a cheerful and animated exertion of fancy. Some few of the passages are, perhaps, somewhat strained and farfetched; but, for the most part, they are freely conceived and well connected, while their versatility and general richness of cast speak no small portion of real genius and highly-cultivated taste.

The Musical Hive, or a Selection of some of the choicest and most characteristic National Melodies; consisting of Irish, Spanish, and English, Songs and Airs, by Edward Jones, esq. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Jones, who has the honor to be Bard to the Prince Regent, has, in the present selection of national melodies, catered for the public with considerable taste and discernment. Among the varieties, we find compositions from the works of Handel, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Pepusch, Weldon, Locvas, Vivaldi, Martinio, Bocherini, and other distinguished masters; and the whole volume (an upright folio, and consisting of forty pages) reflects much credit on Mr. Jones's judgment and industry.

Vol. I. Of the Practical School for the Piano-forte, consisting of Fifty Exercises. Composed by J. Woelfl, esq. 1l. 1s.

These "Fifty Exercises" occupy fifty-five pages of improving movements, fingered by the ingenious author, and offer

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a desirable scope for the progressive practice of the finger; and, while they advance the execution of the young practitioner, will not fail to amuse and flatter the ear.

"O stay, sweet warbling Woodlark," a Glee for Four Voices. Composed by W. Knyvett. 2s.

Some of the passages of this glee, from their *pogiaturial* embellishment, assume something of the air of novelty; and a general pleasingness of effect pervades the composition, though, perhaps, it cannot justly boast of any real originality or strong and distinctive character.

Three Favorite Duets for Two Performers on the Piano-forte, by S. T. Rimbault. 6s.

These duets, which are professedly arranged from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Storace, &c. will be found well worthy the attention of the juvenile practitioner. Not only are the movements judiciously selected, but the manner in which the passages are laid out, bespeak the hand of a real master on the instrument for which they are intended.

Clementi's Collection of Rondos and Airs, with Variations, and Military Pieces, for the Piano-forte, by the most esteemed Composers. 1s. 6d.

This is the twelfth number of a series of juvenile exercises, expressly intended for early practice; and which, certainly, are of a cast and character that perfectly qualifies them for their useful object—manual improvement.

"To be or not to be," a favorite Rondo. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by Thomas Powell. 2s.

We have frequently had the pleasing task of commending Mr. Powell's piano-forte compositions: the present piece brings with it no small claim to our favorable report; the passages are flowing and connected, and the general effect rises to all that can fairly be expected from an avowed trifle.

"Love and Harmony," a Canzonet. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

We find in this canzonet much sweetness of melody and natural and forcible expression. The accompaniment, which deserved to be noticed in the title-page, is highly fanciful and decorative, and is a new evidence of Dr. Clarke's well-cultivated taste.

Andantino, and Marshall's Compliments to Neil Gow, a Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to James Guthrie, esq. of Craigie, by T. H. Butler. 2s.

This little exercise for the piano-forte, is easy, pleasant, and playful, and certainly well calculated to forward the finger of the early student.

A Pastoral Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. Fiorillo, esq. 4s.

This divertimento is simple, though far from unadorned. Mr. Fiorillo's imagination displays its natural freedom, and the style is truly pastoral.

Grand Quick March, a la Kaskewiack: Arranged for a full Military Band, and dedicated to A. B. St. Liebe, by H. Liebe. 2s.

The subject of this march is pleasing, and the *score* is arranged with a judgment that argues the composer's knowledge of the *band*. We should expect that it will be very generally adopted by the British regiments.

Chorus, "Happy we," from Acis and Galatea, by Handel. Arranged as a Duet for Two Performers on the Piano-forte, by T. Haigh. 2s.

Mr. Haigh has converted this celebrated chorus into an excellent piano-forte duet. The *parts* lie well for the band, and the effect is creditable to Mr. H.'s skill as a modifier of original composition.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of Important judicial Decisions; by a Barrister.

THE following Acts of Parliament have passed since our last.

Cap. IX. "An Act to repeal an Act of the 25th year of his present Majesty, for better securing the duties on coals, culm, and cinders; and making other provisions in lieu thereof; and for requiring ships in the coal trade to be measured."—28th February, 1812.

By this Act, the 25th Geo. iii. c. 54, is repealed; and a sufferance is not to be granted for the shipping of coals, to be carried coastwise, or vessel permitted to sail, until two certificates, signed by the fitter, owner, or agent, of the quantity, shall be delivered to the

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the officer of the customs; for which the officer of the customs is to issue sufferances upon production thereof. The certificate, in case of shipment of coals to parts beyond the seas, is to express the true quantity of coals.—100l. penalty on fitters not giving in, or making false, certificates.—Coal ships to be measured.—Vessels to be measured at the port of return.—Certificates to be admitted in evidence.

Cap. X. "An Act to amend an Act of the 50th year of his present Majesty, for granting a sum of money to be raised by Exchequer Bills, to be advanced and applied in the manner, and upon the terms, therein mentioned for the relief of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies."—28th February, 1812.

Cap. XI. "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, for establishing certain regulations in the offices of the House of Commons; and to establish other and further regulations in the said offices."—28th February, 1812.

By this Act, the 39th and 40th Geo. iii. c. 92, are repealed; and it then recites letters patent granting the office of the clerk of the House of Commons, to John Hatsell, for life, and that the said office was granted to John Ley, for life, after the decease of the said John Hatsell; and John Clementson was appointed serjeant-at-arms; and that, after the above interests therein shall expire, a different distribution should be made of the salaries; commissioners are therefore appointed, and the fees of the said offices are to be disposed of by them as follows, viz.—The office of housekeeper is to be consolidated with that of the serjeant-at-arms; and to the clerk of the House of Commons is to be paid 3000l. for the first five years, and afterwards the further sum of 500l. annually; to the clerk assistant 2000l. for the first five years, and afterwards the further sum of 500l.; to the second clerk assistant 1500l. for the first five years, and afterwards the further sum of 500l. in full of all salaries, fees, and emoluments. To the serjeant-at-arms attending the speaker of the House of Commons, is to be paid 3000l. in full of all salaries, fees, and emoluments. To the deputy serjeant-at-arms, 800l. and 200l. in lieu of a residence, in full of all emoluments, except such caption fees as shall be allowed by the commissioners, who are to pay collectors, and clerks. The accounts are to be laid before Parliament; and the commissioners shall, within twenty days of each session of Parliament, pay the surplus into the Exchequer.

Cap. XII. "An Act for extending the laws for preventing the embezzlements of his Majesty's naval ordnance, and victualling stores to Ireland."—28th February, 1812.

The statutes 22d Car. ii. c. 5., 8 Geo. i. c. 8., 17 Geo. ii. c. 40., and 39 and 40 Geo. iii. c. 89., are recited, and then so much thereof as relates to naval ordnance and victualling stores, is extended to Ireland. And the Act further directs how offences against 39 and 40 Geo. iii. c. 80, are to be tried.

Cap. XIII. "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors in England."—28th February, 1812.

This Act recites 51 Geo. iii. c. 125; and, the benefit of the recited act is extended to persons committed for contempt in not paying money awarded or costs.

Cap. XIV. "An Act for granting annuities to discharge certain Exchequer Bills."—5th March, 1812.

Cap. XV. "An Act for further continuing until the 25th day of March, 1813, certain bounties and drawbacks on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the countervailing duties and bounties on sugar, when the duties imposed by an Act of the 49th year of his present Majesty, shall be suspended, and for continuing so much of an act of his present Majesty as allows a bounty on raw sugar exported until the 25th day of March, 1813."—5th March, 1812.

Cap. XVI. "An Act for the more exemplary punishment of persons destroying or injuring any stocking or lace-frames, or other machines or engines used in the frame work knitted manufactory, or any articles or goods in such frames or machines, to continue in force until the first day of March, 1814."—20th March, 1812.

This act recites the 28 Geo. iii. c. 55, and makes the cutting or destroying frame-work, knitted pieces, &c. or machines used in such manufacture, felony without benefit of clergy. Persons, in whose house or custody frames, machines, or engines are destroyed, are to give notice to the owners, and go before a magistrate. The Act to continue till 1st March, 1814, only.

Cap. XVII. "An Act for the more effectual preservation of the peace, by enforcing the duties of watching and warding until the first day of March, 1814, in places where disturbances prevail or are apprehended."—20th March, 1812.

The custos rotulorum, or sheriff, or justices, are to convene a special general sessions for the

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the execution of this act when occasion shall require. Justices in special general sessions, are to adjudge and declare the state of the peace in the county, and the expediency of executing this act. Justices are to summon witnesses, and to make compensation to them. Justices in special general sessions are to order the chief constables to require lists to be made by the petty constables of all men above the age of seventeen years, paying poor rates, which lists are to be returned to the petty sessions. The constables are to demand copies of assessments, and the overseers neglecting to deliver the same are to forfeit 10l. The constables are to return lists of persons liable, and to give notice to the parties specifying the time and place of appeal. The justices may require attendance of constables, and a return of lists. The penalty for non-attendance, or misconduct, is 20l. and not less than 40s. Justices may require new lists if the originals are lost or destroyed. Constables are to verify returns on oath: justices are to amend the lists and arrange the order of watching and warding. Where it shall appear that the number of persons rated to the poor rate in any place is not sufficient for watching and warding, the justices are to require other lists. Persons aggrieved may appeal to the petty sessions. The special sessions to appoint constables to regulate the watch and ward. The custos rotulorum, or sheriff, may direct the Act to be put in execution before the special general sessions are met. The chief constables are to visit and to report to the special sessions. All persons refusing to watch or ward are liable to penalty. Justices may exempt persons above fifty years of age, not occupying 20l. a year. Persons may provide substitutes approved by the petty sessions, or chief constables. The constables, at the expence of parishes, are to provide necessary arms, &c. by the direction of the special sessions. The duties of persons engaged to watch and ward, are to prevent felonies, outrages, and disorders, and to arrest all night-walkers and suspicious persons, and carry them before a magistrate. Watchmen are to assist those in neighbouring districts. Constables are to report the conduct of persons watching or warding. Magistrates in cities, &c. having exclusive jurisdiction, are to execute the Act within their respective jurisdictions. Cities, &c. having separate rates for police, may continue to execute the Act on those rates, and shall not be liable to a county rate. Powers, &c. which are given to constables, are also extended to headboroughs, tythingmen, &c. Provisions of this act to extend to divisions of places. Rates may be levied in extra-parochial places. Constables may apprehend offenders out of their jurisdiction. Compensation is to be made out of the poor rates to special constables, and other persons watching and warding. Magistrates in towns, may allow compensation out of police or poor rates, to persons voluntarily associating for watch and ward. The penalty for assaulting persons watching is 20l. for conviction before a magistrate, besides the punishment on indictment as for an assault on a constable in the execution of his office. Victuallers are liable to penalty of 40l. on the first, 5l. for the second, and 10l. for every subsequent, offence, in harbouring watchmen. Two justices may remove persons suspected to be dangerous, upon information upon oath, that any person, not being a householder in the place, and not being legally settled therein, or a native thereof, is, in the belief of such constable, or witness, upon his oath, dangerous to the peace, or endeavouring to induce others to aid disturbances; and, if such person shall not be able to give a satisfactory account of himself, and it shall appear to the said justices that he is engaged in practices dangerous to the public peace, they may remove him to his settlement; and, if he returns, or gives a false account, he shall be punished as a rogue and vagabond, under 17 Geo. ii. Constables are to make out lists of persons above the age of fourteen. Persons thinking themselves aggrieved may appeal to the quarter sessions. Offenders are to be convicted before one or more justices. Forfeitures are to be levied by distress. Appeal after conviction is to the general quarter sessions. And a general special sessions may suspend or discontinue the execution of the Act. Special constables or watchmen are not to gain a settlement thereby.

Cap. XVIII. "An Act for making perpetual an Act made in the 12th year of his present Majesty, for encouraging the manufacture of leather, by lowering the duty payable on the importation of oak bark, when the price of such bark shall exceed a certain rate."—20th March, 1812.

By this Act the 12th Geo. iii. c. 50, as amended by 44 Geo. iii. c. 85, is made perpetual.

Cap. XIX. "An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries."—20th March, 1812.

Cap. XX. "An Act to continue several laws relating to permitting the importation of tobacco into Great Britain, from any place whatever; and to permitting goods and commodities to be imported into, and exported from, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in any ship or vessel, until the 25th day of March, 1815; and to the amending an Act for consolidating and extending the several laws in force, for allowing the importation of certain goods and merchandize, into,

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into, and from, certain ports in the West Indies, until the 25th day of March, 1814."—20th March, 1812.

The Statute 49 Geo. iii. c. 25, is further continued till March 25th, 1815. The 49 Geo. iii. c. 49, is further continued till March 25th, 1815. The 50 G. iii. c. 21, is further continued till March 25th, 1814.

Cap. 21. "An Act to render valid and effectual certain oaths, administered to, and taken by, certain members of the House of Commons, before deputies of the late Lord Steward of His Majesty's household, during the vacancy of the said office."—20th March, 1812.

Cap. 22. "An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters."—20th March, 1812.

The number of forces under this act is 245,996; and, by § 22, any general court-martial may, by their sentence or judgment, inflict imprisonment, or *corporal punishment*, (that is to say, *flogging* with the cat-of-nine-tails,) not extending to life or limb, as such court shall think proper, on any soldier, for immoralities, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty. From which it should appear that an officer on a general court-martial should, in the measure of his punishment as to flogging, be cautious not to direct such a number of lashes as, if inflicted at once, would evidently tend to destroy life. In that case it would be a question before a jury, whether the punishment necessarily extending to death is not illegal, and consequently a murder in all aiders and abetters thereof.

It is now said to be the opinion of His Majesty's Judge Advocate General, that the whole sentence must be inflicted at once, and cannot be repeated at different times; which is in effect rather torture than punishment. Officers should therefore only direct such a reasonable number of lashes as may, on all occasions be safely inflicted at one time, and not leave the measure of punishment to the surgeon and the commanding officer; whereas, by directing 1000 or 2000 lashes, it is hardly possible that any man could survive if they were inflicted; and, then the power of life or death is vested in the officer superintending the execution, and the surgeon; who being the agents of the court-martial, the court must be implicated in their proceedings.

Let them bear in mind also, that the number of stripes allowed to be inflicted on slaves, at any one time, cannot by the laws of the European nations, exceed forty stripes save one.

Cap. XXIII. "An Act for the regulation of His Majesty's royal marine forces while on shore."—20th March, 1812.

Cap. XXIV. "An Act for raising the sum of 6,789,625l. by way of annuities."—25th March, 1812.

Guardians may subscribe to this loan for infants.

Cap. XXV. "An Act to continue until the 25th day of March, 1813, an Act for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland."—25th March, 1812.

Cap. XXVI. "An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments; and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until the 25th day of March, 1813; and, to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors, to file the same on or before the first day of Hilary Term, 1813."—25th March, 1812.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of March and the 15th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 120.]

(*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*)

Almond W. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. (Rusher
Barker F. H. and Co. Burwell, Cambridge, merchants. (Ayrton
Bills J. Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, innholder. (Aubrey and Co.
Bilkett J. Sheffield, file maker. (Thompson
Beales R. Godge Street, tripeman. (Richardson and Co.
Blanchard R. and Co. Hustler Lane, West Smithfield, glovers. (M'Kenzie
Beechy W. J. Newgate Market, fishmonger. (Greenwood
Blewett E. J. Great St. Helens, broker. (James
Bishopp W. Bishop's Castle, Salops, mercer. (Clerk
Bootle W. Manchester, broker. (Hurley
Bradley J. Scarborough, merchant. (Travis
Bussey W. J. Clayton, cowkeeper. (Rufton
Cady T. Ipswich, baker. (Taylor
Carruthers F. G. Strand, lottery-office keeper. (Turner
Chapman J. Newmarket, Suffolk, grocer. (Gatty and Co.
Clanchettini F. Bond Street, music seller. (Newcomb
Clemens J. Northumberland Street, St. Mary le bone, carpenter. (Chapman
Cole J. Norwich, silk mercer. (Blendale and Co.
Collins F. J. Southwark, grocer. (Lewis
Cox, Deptford Kent, dealer. (Eyles
Crilly B. Soame Street, coal merchant. (Newcomb
Davidson A. and Co. South Blyth, Northumberland, ship builders. (Cuckerell
Defarges J. F. Wheeler Street, Spitalfields, dyer. (Church
Buttington W. Cornhill, insurance broker. (Richardson and Co.
Douglas T. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Longman

Ellis

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Ellis J. Condeor, Gloucester, builder. (Brochy
Etherington T. Lawrence Pountney lane, dry salter. (Oldham
Fell S. J. spread-Eagle Court, broker. (Weston and Co
Freeman J. Birmingham, victualler. (Blandford
Fowkes E. Sherbourne Lane. (Mills, Kennett
Fitch T. Love Lane, Aldermanbury, silk manufacturer. (Paxton
Fitton E. Bolton le Moors, milliner. (Magnall
Foxton R. Manchester, butcher. (Bufsett
Flude C. Weymouth Terrace, Hackney, bill broker. (Ansley and Co.
Graham J. Gloucester Street, Queen square, taylor. (Tilson
Greenwrex J. Hampstead Row, wine merchant. (Stevenson
Griffin J. Stationer, Kidderminster. (Brassfield
Griffiths G. Flamstead, butcher. (Greenland
Gray G. Pentonville, dealer. (Healing
Haughton M. Stayley Bridge, Cheshire, dyer. (Exley and Co.
Hall J. Long Staunton, Lincoln, woolcomber. (Merydill
Hilton J. James Street, Cavendish square, oilman. (Dixon
Hole J. Whalebone court, Lothbury, victualler. (Anderton
Holcroft R. Jun. Warrington, draper. (Hewick
Hurst W. Tiverton Street, tailor. (Bellamy
Hyde J. Waltham Abbey, grocer. (Hall and Co.
Johnson W. Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, wheelwright. (Stocksweth
Jones T. Church Passage, warehouseman. (Lodley and Co.
Lewington J. Lemon Street, plumber. (Holmes and Co.
Leigh J. and Co. Pilsley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. (Meadowcroft
Lessingham W. J. Gray's Inn Lane, grocer. (Church
Little R. Newcastle on Tyne, linen draper. (Bell
Long W. York, draper. (Bell and Co.
Lucas W. Holbeach Marsh, Lincolnshire, jobber. (Harvey
Maine G. and Co. Hackney road horse dealers. (Bower
Mahomed De George Street, Coleman square, tavern keeper. (Ireland
Marsh J. Pilkington, Lancashire, dealer. (Cooper and Co.
Makin H. jun. Suffolk, grocer. (Bridges and Co.
Matthew J. Wigton, Cumberland, tanner. (Battye
Markell J. Greenwich, tail maker. (Evans
Miller C. Aldgate, High Street, fivershith. (Martin
Nathan J. St. John's Chapel, Durham, victualler. (Maginn and Co.
Newsham M. Ship Alley, Wallcloth square, umbrella maker. (Brewer
Norris R. Manchester, haberdasher. (Blakelock
Owen T. Stockport, shopkeeper. (Sherwin and Co.
Part, R. and S. Lancashire, cotton spinners. (Meadowcroft
Pereira L. D. Artillery Place, underwriter. (Pearse and Co.
Phillips W. F. Great James Street, coal merchant. (Lee
Phillips J. Edgware Road, timber merchant. (Stretton and Co.
Pereira de Souza Caldas J. and J. de Capitel, Clifford Street, wine merchants. (Jones H. O.
Porter R. Derby, straw-bonnet manufactury. (Broadsale and Co.
Powell R. Staines, basket maker. (Taylor and Co.
Pottinger J. Birmingham, cordwainer. (Turner and Co.
Porter R. Derby, straw-bonnet maker. (Bond
Preston W. Manchester, grocers. (Johnson
Pycroft J. jun. Lloyd's Coffee House. (Lang
Raines J. Walcot, Somersetshire. (Longuet and Co.
Rankin D. Liverpool, cooper. (Knightley
Reynolds E. Bridge Court, picture dealer. (Rowell
Reeves W. Great Whitcombe, Gloucestershire, corn dealer. (Whitcombe
Ridout H. Woodwich, cheesemonger. (Dawes
Rhodes B. Camomile Street, taylor. (Pearce
Rogers R. Clare court, Drury lane, broker. (Popkin
Rogers E. Orange Street, Leicester fields, victualler. (Popkin
Russell J. Cubbington Heath, Warwickshire, bleacher. (Stuart
Rumsell W. Duke Street, St. James's, taylor. (Dawson
Semers C. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Co.
Sephton E. Liverpool, draper. (Rodrigues
Sedgwick M. Brompton, Yorkshire, provision factor. (Humphreys
Sea W. Sattringbourn, Kent, coal merchant. (Minors
Siror G. Oxford Street, silk mercer. (Stevenson
Siggs W. J. Aveley, Essex, dealer. (Laug
Smith J. Birmingham, grocer. (Baxter
Smalley E. Leeds, draper. (Duckworth and Co.
Smith J. Greenwich road, builder. (Nukens and Co.
Smith J. Sutton, Herefordshire, farmer. (Broom and Co.
Stuart E. W. St. Ives, fellmonger. (Cooper
Still A. Gutter lane, taylor. (Turner
Spilsbury W. A. Fetter lane, grocer. (Sykes
Sykes W. Leicester, dealer. (Taylor
Taylor G. Howard Street, Tynemouth, Northumberland, ship owner. (Cardales and Co.
Tarrant J. Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, dry salter. (Taylor
Thornton G. Stokbridge, and W. Raper, Chichester, leather sellers. (Ellis
Thew J. South Shields, ship owner. (Sheffield
Thorpe I. C. Crefcent, Salford, Manchester, shop keeper. (Bowsley
Terry and Co. Commercial road, rope makers. (Templar and Co.
Townsend J. Crane court, Fleet Street, upholsterer. (Dimes
Turner J. Cranbourne passage, silk mercer. (Oakley
Tribe R. Ramsbledon, Southampton, brewer. (Wilmer
Vail J. Upper East Smithfield, ship chandler. (Barton
Veale C. and Co. Southampton, brewers. (Hector
Wainwright J. jun. Wolvertree, Lancashire, joiner. (Blakelock and Co.
Watkin D. Sandhurst, Gloucestershire, corn dealer. (Whitmore and Co.
Wade S. Rowden, grocer. (Battye
Wheeton W. Bath, Somersetshire, hatter. (Shepherd and Co.
Wilkinson W. and Co. Clitheroe, calico printers. (Milne and Co.
Wilson J. Knighton, Radnor, tanner. (Harrison
Wilkins J. Hackney, mariner. (Nor
Wright F. Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, upholsterer. (Pearce
Worthy M. H. Manchester, merchant. (Willis and Co.
Young A. Chester, milliner, (Philpot and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Archer J. Grosvenor square
Agar M. Austin Friars
Ainsley and Co. Oldport, Sutton
Abernethe and Co. Francis Street, Bedford square
Argell J. and Co. Reading
Ashmead T. and Co. Bristol
Atkinson G. Lancaster
Armstrong F. Salisbury Street, Strand
Ainsworth E. and Co. Lincoln
Bagshaw J. Gloucester Street, Queen square
Barker J. Liverpool
Bell J. Newcastle, Stafford
Barns W. Rotherhithe
Bidgood J. Swallow Street, Oxford street
Bowdige T. Lime Street
Bolton ade J. Charing Cross
Bourne J. Piccadilly
Bourn J. Litue Kay Cheap
Brock W. and Co. Warnford court
Benfield J. Covent Garden
Bois T. and Co. Liverpool
Bly W. and Co. Fenchurch Street
Clarke T. Exeter
Champion J. Lloyd's Coffee House
Cats G. Ware, Hertford
Corrie J. Weston Street, Southwark
Cowens J. South Lambeth
Coulton W. Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields
Cridell W. Widdlesbank Street
Clemence M. Craven Street, Strand
Crippin C. Limehouse
Cullen R. and Co. Cheapside
Davies R. Aldermanbury
Dawes J. Camomile Street, mariner
Daner T. Lamb's-Conduit Street
Daniels J. E. Coleman Street
Deacon J. Baker Street, Portman square
Edwards S. Mark Lane
Frank J. C. Poland Street
Foster J. Liverpool
Gammon J. Watertage Buy Thace
Goodbody S. Horsferry road, Westminster
Gregory G. Liverpool
Gressing J. Crooked Lane
Gillow J. Preston, Lancaster
Hamellar J. Broad Street
Hambly W. Great Bell Alley, Coleman Street
Hall T. Stoke Newington
Hack J. Broad Street, St. George's in the East
Haywood J. Wood Street, Cheapside
Hill J. Peter Reign
Howard E. and Co. Mitcham, Surrey
Hogson A. C. Totnefs, Chester
Horsecen A. E. John Street, Smithfield
Holmes T. Park sheffield, York
Hitchins A. Union Street, Middlesex
Isaakjpp J. Battle, Sussex
Ingleby C. Soughton, Flintshire
Jeffery M. Aldermanbury Street
Jones J. and Co. R
Ignes C. and Co. Liverpool
Keys R. Skinner Street
Kirk T. D. Kingston, Hull
Ley J. Wrenham, Derbyshire
Lumley J. Poplar
Lee, New Street
M'Adam W. Bishopsgate Within
Macleod T. H. Tokenhouse Yard
M Cleish W. Ruthe, Lancashire
Main W. Mile End
Metcalfe J. and Co. Upper East Smithfield
Naylor R. Chigwell, Essex
Noble R. Clark's Terrace, Oxford Street
Parker T. and Co. Stokes Croft, Oxford
Parfons W. Fore Street, Limehouse
Pearfon T. South Shields
Patrick J. Mary-le-bone Street
Pell J. and Co. Lytton, Cumberland
Peloe and Co. Bristol
Price J. Rambling Place
Price C. Strand
Pellman R. and Co. Waller Street
Powell T. Merthyr Tidvy, Wales
Rawlings G. Liverpool
Rouse B. Great Carter Lane

Robinson T. Limehouse
Newton and co. Chester
Rose J. Simon's Wharf, Tooley Street, Southwark
Rogers R. Limehouse
Blackham W. Blackburn, Lancashire
Savage D. Cotty. Gloucester
Sarqui J. Bury street
Saunders R. P. Enfield Chase
Shaw S. Brunswick Square
Scott W. Lloyd's Coffee House
Serwarn M. Doncaster
Shepherd T. Great Mary le bonne Street
Short J. St. Catherine's
Shoel J. Houndsditch
Smith R. Chappel row, Cheltea
Smith J. and J. Birmingham
Solomon D. Mon square. Whitechapel
Sperkey T. Chinkford, Essex
Stuart E Paradise Street, Rotherhithe
Strutt T. Berners Street
Swann W. Stockport
Syrin R. Liverpool
Sykes J. G. Hall court
Surquhats J. Clerkenwell
Taylor P. M. Liverpool
Thomas C. Phillip Lane
Townsend B. and B. Derby
Valentine J. H. Church Passage, Old Jury
Waters B. Finch Lane
Weir M. W. Broadway, Hammersmith
Webb J. Stroud, Kent
Wendell J. C. and co. Fenchurch Street
Wheelwright C. A. Callum Street
Willis E. stroud. Gloucester
Willis J. jun. Wapping Street
Wolverson W. Lime Street Square
Wootten G. Northchurch, Herts
Waugh J. Lamb's Conduit Street
Wright J. Drury Lane.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

ITALY.

THE disputes between the governments of England and Naples, have had the termination indicated by the following paper:

The King our Lord, by a resolution, dated this day, signed by his Majesty, and sealed with the royal seal, *has constituted his Royal Highness Don Francis, hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies, his most dear Son, his Vicar-general in this kingdom of Sicily*; transferring to him, with the most ample title of *Alter Ego*, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminences, and powers, in the same manner as they could be exercised by his majesty in person. In the name of the King I communicate to your Excellency, this sovereign determination; transmitting to you also, a copy of the same, that you may forthwith communicate it to all the departments depending on the office of Secretary of State, the Royal Household, the Treasury, and Commerce, which are committed to the charge of your Excellency.

Marquis de CIRCELLO.

To the Marquis Tommasi.

Palermo, Jan. 16, 1812.

Royal Letter.

Ferdinand, by the Grace of God, King of the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, &c. Infante of Spain, Duke of Parma, Placencia, Castro, &c. Grand, Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, &c.

My most esteemed Son, Francis, Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies:—*Being obliged, through bodily indisposition, and from the advice of the physicians*, to breathe the air of the country, to withdraw myself from all serious application, I should esteem myself culpable before God, if I did not make such provision for the government of the kingdom, in these most difficult times, that affairs of the greatest importance should be promptly dispatched, and the public weal suffer no detriment through my infirmities. Wishing, therefore, to disburthen myself of the weight of government, as long as it shall not please God to restore me to a state of health suitable for conducting it, I cannot more properly entrust it to any other than to you, my beloved son, as well because you are my legitimate successor, as on account of the experience which I have had of your high rectitude and capacity; and by these presents, with my free will and consent, I constitute and appoint you my Vicar-General in this my kingdom of Sicily, in the same way as you have been already twice Vicar-General in my other kingdom of Naples; and I yield and transfer to you, with the ample title of *Alter Ego*, the exercise of all the rights, prerogatives, pre-eminences, and powers, which could be exercised by myself: and, that this my determination may be known to all, and obeyed by all, I order, that this my letter, signed by myself, and sealed with my royal seal, be preserved in the archives of the kingdom, and that you direct a copy of it to be sent to all counsellors and secretaries of state, for their information, and that they may communicate the same to all persons interested.—Given in Palermo, this 16th day of January, 1812. FERDINAND.

The disputes between Napoleon and the Pope, have been terminated by the following decree:

"Napoleon, emperor of the French, &c.

"Considering that the endowments attached to the bishoprics of the *late see* of Rome are vacant, and his majesty being disposed to extend favor towards the claimants, after a report from our minister of police, and our council of state having been consulted, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

"Art. 1.—The property composing the endowments of bishoprics of the late court of Rome are declared to be part of the effects of the domain of the state.

"2.—The claimants to the same shall enjoy them during life, on transmitting a statement thereof, with their titles to our prefect.

"3.—The said parties may become incommutable proprietors, on paying one-eighth of their value.

"4.—Our prefect shall regulate the estimate of the eighth of the value, and appoint the time of payment.

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"5.—We make a gift to the church of St. Peter of our good city of Rome, of half the produce of the above, and the remainder to the hospitals. "NAPOLEON."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In consequence of the refusal of the Regent to receive the Petition of the Livery of London on the Throne, the following Resolutions were passed at a full Common Hall, on the 7th Instant; after a most eloquent speech from Mr. WAITHMAN.

1. That it appears, from immemorial usage, to have been the undisputed right of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of London, in Common-hall assembled, to present and read their petitions and remonstrances to their Sovereigns upon the Throne, and to receive answers to the same at the time of presentation.

2. That the right of petitioning was asserted at the revolution, and claimed, demanded, and insisted upon, in the Bill of Rights, and is also secured by that clause of the Coronation Oath which pledges the monarch to govern according to the ancient laws and customs of the realm; a violation of which, in regard to the right of petitioning, together with the seizure of the City Charters, being among the outrages that led to the dethronement of the House of Stuart, and to the constitutional establishment of the House of Brunswick.

3. That, when petitions are presented and read to the King upon the Throne, the Petitioners have the satisfaction of knowing that their complaints are heard; but, when they are presented at the Levee, they are immediately delivered to the lord in waiting, and no answer given; nor have the petitioners any assurance that their petition is ever read, or its prayer known to the sovereign.

4. That this right, so essential to the good understanding which ought to subsist in a limited monarchy, between a constitutional King and a free People, was never called in question till the Livery of London, in the year 1773, prepared a remonstrance against the impolitic system at that time pursuing against their fellow-subjects in America; which remonstrance, by counteracting the misrepresentations of wicked ministers, might have prevented all the evils of the American war, had its arguments been allowed to reach the royal ear.

5. That, in like manner, this right was denied shortly after the commencement of the present ruinous, and, apparently, interminable war, when the Livery of London, feeling and foreseeing its calamitous consequences, sought to rescue their sovereign and their country from the influence of those pernicious councils which, for 20 years past, have filled the world with misery, and threaten to destroy the energies and resources of a great, brave, and loyal people.

6. That the right of approaching the Throne with our representations and remonstrances, is not less important in the present alarming and complicated situation of the empire; when, in addition to unparalleled difficulties and dangers, the public councils are destitute of character; and when an odious faction behind the Throne endangers the honor of the Sovereign, and insults the feelings of the country.

7. That at such a crisis, the obstruction that has been given to the effective presentation of our dutiful petition and remonstrance is an aggravation of the public sufferings, and an inauspicious omen of the impending destiny of the country, and could have been advised only by ministers who are fearful of the effect of truth on the mind of their Sovereign, and who calculated on maintaining their power by keeping him in ignorance of the complaints and real condition of his subjects.

8. That the only reason assigned for not receiving our petitions according to ancient usage, was contained in a letter from Lord Hertford to John Wilkes, esq. then Lord Mayor, wherein it is stated that the King has directed him to give notice that for the future His Majesty will not receive on the Throne any address, remonstrance, and petition, except from the body corporate; but it nevertheless does appear that two addresses from the Court of Lieutenancy of this city have since been received by His Majesty on the Throne, one on the 16th of December, 1795, and the other on the 30th day of May, 1800, although the said Court of Lieutenancy does not constitute the body corporate of this city; while in October following a petition was refused from the Livery, in whom are vested the more important rights of electing the chief magistrate, the sheriffs, the representatives in Parliament, the chamberlain, the auditors of the city revenue, and other officers.

9. That the advisers of the answer of the Regent, by which our petition, as to all its useful purposes, has been rejected, have proved their enmity to the rights, privileges, and franchises, of this city, their treachery to the honor and interests of the crown, and their contempt of the public voice, as conveyed by the largest corporate assembly in the empire.

10. That our representatives in Parliament be, and are hereby, instructed to support all measures which have for their object the investigation and reformation of public abuses—the abolition of useless places, pensions, reversions, and superfluous establishments—the relief of the sufferings of the people, by re-opening the channels of commercial intercourse—the punishment of delinquents, however high their stations, and whether as traders in public appointments, or in seats in the Legislature—and, above all, the restoration of a full, equal, and free, representation to the people.

11. That the Sheriffs, attended by Mr. Remembrancer, do forthwith wait upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and deli-

yet into his Royal Highness's hand, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of London, a fair copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the town clerk.

The humble and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled; (but rejected as above.)

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverys of the city of London, in Common-hall assembled, deeply feeling the distressed and calamitous state of the country, humbly approach your Royal Highness, dutifully to represent those grievances and abuses under which we labor, and of which we have so long and ineffectually complained.

It is nearly a century since the family of your Royal Highness succeeded to the British Throne, under principles and constitutional regulations which happily promised to secure the succession on the only sure basis of thrones —the liberties and affections of subjects.

The history of nations does not afford a better exemplification of the effects of the principles of a free constitution, than the state of these kingdoms at the close of the reign of the second Monarch of your illustrious house. Public liberty was established and respected—the national character was in consequence exalted at home and abroad—a war for national objects was carried on with unexampled glory—and the true interests of the people had been so wisely consulted and maintained, that the successor to the throne congratulated himself on the prosperous and auspicious circumstances under which he found his kingdom.

How unhappy a reverse was produced by a subsequent system, which generated a petty and disguised warfare on the rights and privileges of the people—which gave to the influence of patronage and corruption the name of Government—which depended for support on venal majorities in both Houses of Parliament —which poluted the principal authorities of the state—and which sacrificed the public weal to despicable intrigues and the cupidity of individuals! Liberty was invaded—the press, the terror of only bad Governments, was fettered and persecuted—the country was torn by factions—corruption raised itself above the law and the constitution—and the American war, and the disseveration of the empire, were the consequences.

Similar feelings and policy led to an unhappy interference with the affairs of a neighbouring nation, and a war of twenty years, undertaken and continued without any settled or intelligible object, has dissipated the industry—destroyed the commerce—dried up the resources—curtailed the liberties—and nearly worn down the spirit of a brave and loyal people.

And although we have for a series of years by petitions to the Throne and to both Houses of Parliament, made earnest representations of our grievances, and fully anticipated the lamentable consequences of perseverance in so corrupt and vitiated a system, yet all our complaints have remained, not only unredressed, but the same pernicious measures are still pursued—the same corrupt influence predominates—the same abuses are continued—and the evils of which we have so frequently complained are rapidly and fearfully accumulating.

We have seen on the part of your Royal Highness's ministers, the same profligate expenditure—the same disregard of the sufferings of the people—a determined resistance to every measure tending to the reformation or investigation of abuses—and the same unbending and bigoted rigour, in withholding from a large mass of our fellow-subjects the due exercise of their civil and political rights.

We have seen the wanton introduction of foreign mercenaries in our army—new and dangerous encroachments on the liberty of the press—on the independence of juries—on the right of petitioning—and on those laws and practices which, since the revolution, have served as the bases of religious liberty.

We have seen our merchants and manufacturers involved in bankruptcy and ruin, and tens of thousands of our artizans, who till lately formed the strength of the country, reduced to beggary and wretchedness, by a new and impolitic system of forced regulations in regard to commerce.

We have seen an arbitrary and delusive paper currency usurp the place of the natural and valid circulation of the precious metals—tokens of base coin substituted for the current coin of the realm—and consequent distrust and uncertainty arise in all mercantile transactions.

We have seen your ministers advise appointments to high and responsible stations, which, however in unison with your fraternal feelings, were in direct opposition to the declared sense of the nation, and irritating to a people who have shewn no bounds in their concessions to your Royal House.

We have seen another appointment made by the same ministers, in defiance of votes of the House of Commons, evidently tending to bring your Royal Highness into discredit with the legislature and the people.

And, as if designed to set at defiance all public feeling, and to give a deathblow to all patriotism, confidence, and hope, we have seen the weak and culpable author of the disasterous expedition to Walcheren restored to place and power.

In fine, we have seen many things done by those ministers repugnant to the constitution —oppressive to the people—and disgraceful to the government; and we have seen nothing effected, or even attempted, towards the reform of abuses, the abridgment of corruption, the curtailment of useless expenditure, or the amelioration of the condition of the people.

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While we witnessed with indignation the preponderance of this disgraceful system, we could not dismiss from our minds the fond recollection of those constitutional principles which your Royal Highness was believed to cherish, and which were confirmed by your own declarations. We were consequently led to hope, that on your unrestricted accession to power, our complaints would have been attended to, and our grievances redressed. That, under your wise and beneficent auspices, we should have recovered some of our lost rights and privileges; and that we should have had the satisfaction to behold in you a patriot Prince, surrounded by a grateful and happy people.

Sustained by that hope, we found consolation under accumulated sufferings, in the confidence that, at that period, we should happily witness a change in the system of domestic government and in the foreign policy of the empire, produced by able and enlightened councils, rendered worthy of your own and your people's confidence by their known enmity to corruption—by their self-denial in bad times—and by their good faith, courage, and virtue, to effectuate those necessary reforms, upon which depends the safety of the constitution and the country.

That period, therefore, was expected with anxiety as the dawn of a new era; but, even as our hopes were great, so our disappointment was excessive, when we learnt that, notwithstanding all the past—notwithstanding those grievances which we have so often set forth—notwithstanding the declared obnoxiousness of those ministers to yourself and the nation—and notwithstanding their admitted malversations and corruptions—you were pleased to declare you had no predilections to indulge, or resentments to gratify!—Precious words in the mouth of a Prince, in regard to subjects having equal pretensions to public virtue!—but inapplicable, it is presumed, to your present ministers, whose corruptions are as notorious as the sun at noon-day—who have evinced a total disregard of all public principles—and whose practices have been chiefly directed to the corruption of Parliament, and their own personal aggrandisement.

At the same time we beg distinctly to disclaim any desire to promote the views, or interests, of any particular party in the state, fully convinced that no change of men can be attended with any beneficial effect, without an entire and radical change of system; that all intrigues, compromises, and combinations, to obtain or retain place and power, are dangerous and delusive, necessarily implying an abandonment of principle, destroying public confidence, and justly exciting a distrust of all public men; and that it is only by a wise, independent, unpensioned Administration, and a free and unpensioned Parliament, that the great interests of the nation can be upheld.

Feeling, sir, that the welfare of this great empire is identified with the true interests of the Throne, we humbly and earnestly pray, that your Royal Highness will dismiss your present evil advisers, and call into the public service such men, and such men only, as stand pledged to your Royal Highness, and to the country, to promote those salutary reformations so imperiously required;—to destroy that hydra of corruption, which is equally dangerous to Prince and People, domineering over the former, preying upon the latter, and obeying no law but its insatiable appetite;—to correct those abuses which have taken root in every department of the Administration of the Government;—to accomplish that radical and effectual Reform in the House of Commons, which should make it truly speak the independent and loyal feelings of the people, rather than remain the convenient engine of the sinister views of any minister for the time being, or the organ of an hateful oligarchy, tremble alike to the Sovereign and the country;—to establish your Throne on a basis of justice in its relation to foreign nations;—and to reconcile the ample enjoyment of their civil and religious liberties to your people, with the wholesome exercise of its necessary and legitimate prerogatives to the Crown.*

H. WOODTHORPE.

The Common Council of London have since determined on a petition in similar terms to the above, after eloquent speeches from Messrs. QUIN and WAITHMAN.

On the 6th, BADAJOZ, in Portugal, was taken by storm, by the army under Lord Wellington. The loss of the victors, during the siege of eighteen days, was great, almost beyond example, 60 British officers, and 760 serjeants and privates, being killed, and 215 Portuguese; and 252 British officers, and 2756 serjeants and privates, wounded, besides 780 Portuguese! Portugal is thus freed from the dominion of France, and the position of the French armies in Andalusia is much endangered. The official details shall be given in our next.

The great political measure of repealing the Penal Laws against the Roman Catholics has been solemnly agitated in both houses of Parliament during the present month. In the Lords it was negatived by 174 against 102, and in the Commons by 300 against 215. The chief speakers in the upper House, in its favor, were, the Duke of Sussex, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earls Moira, Gray, and Donoughmore, and Lord Grenville. In the Lower House Messrs. Gratton, Whitbread, W. Smith, and Sir S. Romilly.

During the month the empire has been deeply convulsed by internal commotions

* We have printed these important documents from a correct copy, several verbal inaccuracies having crept into the newspapers.

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at Manchester, Nottingham, Stockport, Leeds, Huddersfield, Bristol, Truro, &c. &c. &c.; owing as well to the want of employment for the manufacturers, in those places and their vicinities, as to the high price of provisions. The outlines of these events are given in our provincial news.

The *Marquis* of Hertford and Lord Yarmouth, the *son* of the Marchioness, retain their stations in the household of the Regent!

In the present disposition of the British navy,

	Line.	50's	Frig.	Slps. &c. &c.	Tot.
The total at sea is	72	6	117	297	492
And the total in commission is	151	17	156	408	732
In ordinary and repairing, &c.	75	13	64	57	209
Building	35	3	16	17	71
Grand Total.	261	33	236	779	1009

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

IT is a melancholy fact, that at this time nearly 1400 weavers are totally out of employ in Spitalfields and its vicinity.

The total value of the forged notes presented at the Bank of England for payment, and refused, for the last eleven years, is 101,6611.

The Report of the committee of the House of Commons on the nightly watch and police of the metropolis, has been printed. The committee observe that, in consequence of the late alarm, such a degree of vigilance and activity had been excited in many parishes, by the inhabitants taking upon themselves the duties of superintendants, that all immediate danger was removed, and they merely recommend legislative measures to give an uniformity and perseverance to it. They then take a review of the state of the police of the metropolis, as regarding the city of London, the city of Westminster, and the parishes so situated as to be independent of either. They praise the police system in the city, which is superintended by the Marshals, who make daily reports to the Lord Mayor; they think that of Westminster defective—recommend an increase in the number and wages of watchmen, to be defrayed by parochial rates, and that they be changed once a night, and that the inhabitants of each district be compelled to superintend. Other judicious suggestions are advanced for the improvement of the police of the metropolis.

Between four and five o'clock on Monday morning, the 18th, the Highgate tunnel fell in with a tremendous crash, and the labour of several months was, in a few moments, converted into a heap of ruins. Some of the workmen, who were coming to resume their daily labour, describe the noise that preceded it like that of distant thunder. It was the crown arch, near Hornsey-lane, that first gave way, and the lane, in consequence, fell some feet deep, and instantly became impassable. The houses in the vicinity felt the fall like the shock of an earthquake. The number of persons whom the fineness of the weather attracted on Sunday, to inspect the works, were not less than eight hundred. How providential that the fall was reserved for a moment when no person was on the spot. This serious accident, which had been anticipated by the workmen for nearly a fortnight, is considered to have originated in too economical a regard to the quantity of bricks used in the arch, and the quality of the cement for uniting them. But, though a partial evil, will be a public advantage, since it is now wisely determined, by the proprietors, to reduce their tenebrious tunnel to an arch of about thirty feet in length, which will be under and will support Hornsey-lane.

On the 18th, the Lord Mayor went in his private coach and six horses, preceded by a party of the London Militia, and attended by the governors of the Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals, and the Sheriffs, and laid, at three o'clock, the first stone of the new Bethlem Hospital, on the site of the well-known public-house, formerly the Dog and Duck, in St. George's Fields.

MARRIED.

At Newington, E. Russell, esq. of Walworth, to Miss Woolley, niece to Peter W. esq. of Mansfield.

At Clapham, Mr. Thomas Puckle, jun. of Clapham-common, to Miss Anna Broadhurst, of Battersea-rise.

Captain Richard George, of the *Lord Cochrane*, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. M'Adams, New-road, St. George's in the East.

The Right Hon. Lord Charles Townshend, to Miss Loftus, daughter of General and the late Lady Elis. Loftus.

Mr. John Holgate, of the Bank of England, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Smith, of West-square.

George Forbes, esq. of Featherstone-buildings, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Dawson, esq. of Thames Ditton.

Mr. George Hopkinson, of Skinners' Hall, solicitor, to Miss Shortridge, of Nelson-square.

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Mr.

Mr. G. Dixon, merchant-tailor, to the second daughter of D. Kent, esq. of Clapton.

Mr. R. Heatley, jun. of Mincing-lane, to the only daughter of the late G. Davis, esq. of Jamaica.

J. Kenny, esq. to Mrs. Holcroft, of Camden-street, relict of T. H. esq.

R. Moore, esq. of Guernsey, to the second daughter of Colonel Wyndham, of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square

At Hampstead, T. Hammond, esq. to Miss E. Stanley, of Hampstead.

The eldest son of Sir T. Whichcote, of Aswarby House, Lincolnshire, to Lady S. Sherard, third daughter of the late Earl of Harborough.

J. C. Bristow, to the daughter of J. Richardson, esq. of the Bengal establishment.

B. M. Milcox, esq. of Seymour-place, to the daughter of the late B. Vandergutch, esq. of Lower Brook-street.

Mr. T. Scott, of Old Bond-street, to Miss F. Carroll, of Lower Berkeley-street.

J. S. Gregory, esq. of Coram-street, to Miss Borough, of Gower-street.

Mr. E. C. Bryant, of Copthall-court, to the third daughter of S. Medina, esq. of Upper Guilford-street.

Lieutenant-colonel Mortlock, to Mrs. H. Beaver.

Mr. Richard Heatley, jun. of Mincing-lane, to the only daughter of the late George Davis, esq. of Jamaica.

Sir Humphrey Davy, the celebrated chemical professor, to Mrs. Apreece.

Dr. Auchmuty, to the fourth daughter of the late R. Bourne, esq. of Fathard Castle, Wexford.

J. Smith, esq. of Broad-street-buildings, to the second daughter of T. Allen, esq. of Greenhead.

E. L. Daniel, esq. of Antigua, late of the 12th dragoons, to the eldest daughter of the late W. Walker, esq. of East Hill, Wandsworth.

G. G. Gibson, esq. Lime-street, to the eldest daughter of C. Ellers, esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square.

J. O. Norman, esq. to the youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Bethune, LL. D. of Rowfant.

Major S. Newport, to the daughter of Sir B. Graham, of Norton Conyers Hall, Yorkshire.

E. Tierney, esq. to the daughter of the late H. Jones, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

G. Wild, esq. to the daughter of J. Serle, esq. of Lower Seymour-street.

At Mary-le-bone, Colonel Bridges, to Lady J. A. Beresford, sister to the Marquis of Waterford.

G. Weld, esq. to the daughter of J. Searle, esq. of Lower Seymour-street.

Captain Newman, of the Bucks Militia, to the daughter of W. Holden, esq. of Harpur-street.

R. Hellier, esq. of Love-lane, Cheapside, to the youngest daughter of W. Phelps, esq. of Lewisham.

Benjamin Burnett, esq. of the Temple, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir R. Burnett, of Morduh-hall, Surrey.

Charles Wheeler, esq. of the London Docks, to Miss Harvey, of Kennington place, Vauxhall.

Sir John Blunden, bart. of Castle-Blunden, Kilkenny, to Miss Helsham, daughter of John H. esq. and niece of C. Brown, esq. of Bath.

At Mary-le-bone church, John W. H. Brydges, esq. of Wotten Court, Kent, to the Right Hon. Lady Isabella Anne Beresford, daughter of the late and sister of the present Marquis of Waterford.

John Vetch, esq. to H. Grant, daughter of Sir Alexander G. bart.

Captain Graham Moore, brother of the late Sir John Moore, to Dora, daughter of the late T. Eden, esq. of Wimbledon, and niece of Lord Auckland.

At Lambeth, Thomas Stideman, esq. to Lucinda, daughter of the late Rev. Waring Willett.

The Hon. Mr. Eliot, brother to Lord Eliot, to Miss Robinson, daughter of General R.

At Greenwich, Captain Sandham, to Miss Munro, daughter of G. M. esq. of Blackheath.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John S. Gregory, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. George G. of Westham, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Roger Burrow, esq. of Exeter.

Mr. J. Jackson, of Walbrook, son of the Rev. Mr. J. of Rye, to Miss Nancy Palmer, youngest daughter of Mr. Palmer, of East Grinstead.

At St. Pancras church, Mr. Thomas Sotheran, bookseller and stationer, of Everett-street, Russell-square, to Maria, third daughter of Charles Price, esq. of Somerset House.

At Hoddesdon, *Mr. Thomas Burdon*, of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, to Miss Burman, of the former place.

DIED.

At the Pulteney Hotel, *Jane, Duchess of Gordon*, 64. Her Grace, who was a daughter of Sir William Maxwell, was married to the Duke in 1767. She was the mother of the Marquis of Huntley, the Duchesses of Richmond and Bedford, Marchioness Cornwallis, Lady Madalina Palmer, and the late Lord A. Gordon. No female of the present age has made a greater figure in what is called the fashionable world. The remains of the Duchess, after lying in state three days, at the Pulteney Hotel, were removed for interment to the church of Alva, near Kinnaird, distant from London 520 miles.

In Tooley-street, *James Jones*, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Lower Tooting, in his 75th year, *Mr. Johnson*, late of Kingsworth, Herts.

In Stamford-street, *Mr. Denis Reardon*, of the Bank of England, 34.

At East Ham, *Mr. De Price*, of Cornhill.

At Lambeth, in her 86th year, *Mrs. Eliz. Branscombe*, widow, sister of Sir Isaac Heard, knight, garter principal king of arms.

At Walthamstow, *Mrs. Rachael Hall*, wife of Mr. James H. of Saltar's-hall.

Mary, the wife of *William North*, esq. of Chelsea, in her 67th year.

At Hampstead, in her 30th year, *Sarah Ann*, wife of R. Battley, esq. of Whitecross-street.

Mr. Gascoyne, 30 years clerk of the stables to the Prince Regent.

In Argyle-street, *A. Tufton, esq.*

In the Hackney-road, 69, *Mrs. Price.*

In Portland-place, the eldest son of *T. Murdoch, esq.*

In Manchester-street, *Mrs. M. Dyer.*

The lady of *E. J. Keyser, esq.* of Artillery-place.

M. Darborn, of Mary-le-bone-street, Golden square.

In Parliament-street, 86, the widow of *J. Saxon, esq.*

In Grosvenor place, the infant son of the *Earl of Oxford.*

In Mansfield-street, *Sir J. Callender*, of Westerton.

At Brompton Park, 95, the relict of the *Rev. C. Graham*, late rector of Aston, Herts. and mother of Charles Greenwood, esq. of Craig's court.

At Fulham, 70, *Mrs. S. Hamilton.*

At Chelsea, 32, *E. Read, esq.*

The only daughter of *W. Chinnery, esq.*

At Edmonton, 92, *Mrs. C. Tatem.*

At Stoke Newington, 80, *Mrs. Montesiore.*

J. C. Stockqueler, esq. 63.

Mr. Godfree, of Milbank, West, 75.

In Montague-street, *S. P. Galway, esq.* of Thetford.

At Ashburnham House, Hayhill, 88, *Earl Ashburnham*; he is succeeded by his son, Viscount St. Asoph.

The second son of *J. Pearse, esq.* of Lincoln's inn-fields.

T. Fydell, esq. M.P. for Boston, 71.

At Chelsea, *Mr. E. Foster*, of Oxford-street.

The second son of *R. C. Greswell, esq.* of Doctor's-commons.

At Islington, the third son of *Mr. J. Morgan*, of Ludgate-hill.

At Croydon, *Mrs. Rivers*, wife of Mr. J. Rivers, late of Phipps-bridge, Mitcham.

At Nunhead, near Peckham, *Mrs. Ceal*, wife of Thomas Ceal, Whitechapel.

The *Hon. Mrs. Augusta Jenkin*, wife of the Rev. Dr. Jenkin, of Wotton, sister to Sir F. Evelyn, bart. and late Maid of Honour to the late Princess Dowager of Wales.

At Fulham, 70, *Mrs. Sarah Hamilton*, only daughter of the late Arch. Hamilton, esq. who, in conjunction with Dr. Smollett, established and conducted for many years the Critical Review.

In Dublin, the *Lady Eleanor Cavendish*, wife of the Hon. F. Cavendish, and sister to the Earl of Arran.

At Great Ealing, *Mrs. Pinnock*, wife of the Rev. J. P. rector of Lasham.

At Chertsey, Surrey, *Miss Ann Day*, 22, the eldest daughter of T. D. esq.

At Alnwick Castle, the *Right Hon. Lady Julia Percy*, 29, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

At Denmark-hill, *Mrs. Wright*, relict of the late P. W. esq. master of the Reports, Register's Office.

T. Sergison, esq. of Cuckfield Park, Sussex.

Alderman Sir W. Plomer, in Great George-street.

At Lee, the *Lady* of *T. Boone, esq.*

Mrs. Peacock, of Rathbone-place.

At East Acton, the *Lady* of *W. E. Allen, esq.*

The *Lady* of the *Rev. W. Penny*, of Fairfield-hall, Yorkshire.

C. Arnold, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Mr. E. Pendergrast, of Duke-street, Manchester-square.

The wife of *Mr. J. A. Purser*, jun. of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, an amiable woman, in her 25th year, and only daughter of Mr. Greenfield, formerly of Lombard-street.

At Southampton, *A. Pether, esq.*

In Upper Harley-street, the *Rev. S. Sloane.*

Dr. J. Hodson, of Cross street, Hatton Garden.

In Curzon-street, 78, *F. Annesley, esq. LL.D.* master of Downing college, Cambridge.

At Lambeth, the *Lady* of *Rear Admiral Bligh.* [*Of whom a further account will be given in our next.*

At Dacre Lodge, near East Barnet, Herts. at the advanced age of 82, *Sir Wadsworth Busk, Knt.* a bencher of the society of the Middle Temple, and for many years his Majesty's Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, who, in the faithful, zealous, and conscientious, discharge of his official duties, acquired the esteem and veneration of the inhabitants of that island. Since his retiring from that station, though sinking gradually under the infirmities of age, his days have been passed in the exercise of every social affection, of every moral obligation, of every Christian charity. In him were united, sound judgment, brilliant wit, refined taste, and pure benevolence. He possessed a dignified deportment, added to the most easy, unaffected, simplicity of manners, and a philosophical independence of mind, joined to the most pious resignation, and the most devout humility; nor did the heart of any man ever glow with more fervent wishes for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and civil and religious liberty through the world. In conversation, his discourse was always instructive, animating, and impressive; in writing, his language was peculiarly nervous, perspicuous, and elegant; his acquirements were solid-

solid, classical, and extensive, and his knowledge of the human mind deep, penetrating, and acute. In the course of his long and exemplary life, his acquaintance was courted by some of the worthiest and most distinguished characters of the age, who have most of them preceded him to the silent tomb, and whose names could add no lustre to his mild and unassuming excellences. Yet it ought not to be omitted, that the great and good Dr. Price, whose financial calculations have done more benefit to his country than has ever been properly acknowledged, and whose extraordinary talents, and universal philanthropy, were an honour to human nature, was his most intimate friend.

Mr. George Maudsley Catlow, the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Catlow, of Wimbledon Common, in Surrey, 22.

At Buckingham Gate, the infant son of *Sir Richard Phillips*.

In the 79th year of her age, at her house in Colebrook-row, Islington, *Mrs. Mary Gurdon*, relict of the late Benjamin Gurdon, esq.

Lord H. Lenox, third son of the Duke of Richmond, on board the Blake, at Port Mahon. He was a most promising youth: having gone aloft to assist in furling the sails, while the ship was coming to an anchor, he fell from the topmast into the sea, and though immediately brought up by one of his shipmates who jumped overboard after him, proved to be lifeless. Lord Henry was lieutenant of the Blake, and in his 15th year.

At Islington, 37, *J. T. Allingham*, esq. author of the Marriage Promise, and several other dramatic productions.

At Edinburgh, *Lady Catherine Chatteris*, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Wemyss. She was the lass alluded to in the song of—"Say, bonny lass, will you lie in a barrack?"

At Beaconsfield, 76, the relict of the *Right Hon. Edmund Burke*.

In John-street, Berkeley-square, *Miss Lowth*, only surviving daughter of the late Right Rev. Robert Lowth, Lord Bishop of London.

The *Hon. Lieutenant-General Vere Poulett*, of Addington-house, Bucks.

Thomas Fydell, esq. one of the representatives in Parliament, and deputy recorder for Boston, 71.

The *Rev. James Brandon*, of Tooting, where he had officiated as pastor of the dissenting congregation during the last thirty-seven years. While preaching at Hammersmith, from these words "Submit yourselves to God," he was taken suddenly ill, and conveyed from the chapel to a friend's house, where he expired in a few hours.

Lately, *J. R. Smith*, esq. He was an artist of very superior abilities, though not originally brought up to the profession, and, as a crayon portrait painter, he has not left a superior behind him. His whole-length portraits of C. J. Fox and Earl Stanhope, for individuality of character, and identity of likeness, were never surpassed, and rarely equalled. It is much to be regretted that he did not live and finish two large family pictures, each containing six or seven whole length figures, and which were in a forward state at the time of his death; they would have been lasting memorials of his talents. As a mezzotint engraver, he was likewise eminent; his prints from the pictures of Sir J. Reynolds, are faithful transcripts of the style and manner of the originals. He felt indeed so forcibly the peculiar excellencies of this great master of the English school of painting, that he transmitted them to copper with the greatest felicity. His engraving of the whole length of Colonel Tarleton, may be here referred to, to justify this high commendation. On subjects of art he possessed very extensive and general information, which he always liberally imparted to those who might be most benefited by the communication. As a critic on the works of living artists, he was extremely indulgent, always dwelling with pleasure on whatever merited praise, and avoiding unnecessary censure. Many a young artist will long feel indebted to him for his friendly assistance, encouragement, and advice. The two Wards, Hilton, and De Wint, were his pupils. It may likewise be added, that he very early discovered the great excellence of Moreland, and contributed, perhaps more than any man, to spread the celebrity and secure the success of that eccentric and original genius; to have contributed to the production of such men is no trifling praise—peace to his memory!

The *Hon. Mrs. Orde*, wife of the Rev. Mr. Orde, of Kingsclere, daughter of the late Lord Dorchester.

At Mitcham, *Thomas Langdale*, esq. of Holborn.

In Nottingham-place, *John Wigram*, esq.

At Polerton, county of Carlow, *Sir Charles Burton*, bart.

At Fulham, the *Hon. Frances Shirley*, wife of the Hon. W. S. and first cousin to Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward.

At Reigate, Surrey, the *Rev. J. Saulsen*, many years vicar of that place, and of Hendon, Middlesex, 72.

Captain James Garth, late of the 49th regiment, and son of the late Charles Garth, esq. formerly M.P. for Devizes.

At an advanced age, *J. Hunter*, esq. vice-president of the Foundling Hospital, formerly an inhabitant of Portsmouth.

In Ireland, 73, the *Right Hon. Mary*, relict of Henry Lord Annaly, of Tenelick, co. Longford.

At Cuckfield-place, Sussex, after a short illness, *Lieutenant-colonel Francis Sturgion*.

At the Manor-house, East Acton, *Mrs. Mary*, the wife of W. E. Allen, esq.

At Bryanston, *Mrs. Portman*, wife of E. B. Portman, esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whitby.

Mrs.

[*Further particulars of Mr. Andrew Cherry, whose death was announced in Number 224.*]

Mr. Andrew Cherry was a native of Limerick, in Ireland, in which city he was born on the 11th of January, 1762. His father, the late Mr. John Cherry, was an eminent printer and bookseller in Limerick; but his ancestors had been in possession of a considerable estate near Sheffield, in Yorkshire, on which they had resided for several centuries. They were Quakers; but in the time of William III. one of them renouncing the mild tenets of his sect, followed the fortunes of that monarch, and fought under him, as cornet of horse, in all the Irish wars. On the capitulation of Limerick, he married an Irish lady, and purchased an estate at a place called Croome, near Limerick, where his descendants resided for many years. The imprudence, however, of the late Mr. Cherry's grandfather, deprived him and his successors of a paternal property, which yields to its present possessor an annual income of many thousand pounds. Mr. Cherry, having been designed for the church, received a respectable school education, which it was the intention of his father to have completed at the university. But the execution of this plan, for which he was deeply anxious, was prevented by family disappointments, and he was under the necessity of relinquishing the study of theology. In 1773, at the early age of eleven years, he was consigned to the care of Mr. James Potts, an eminent printer and bookseller, of Dame-street, Dublin. About this time, the rivalship of the theatres in Smock-alley and Capel-street was the subject of general conversation: and, in Mr. Pott's office, each house had its partisans. Among these *men of letters*, the merits of the plays and of the performers, at the respective theatres, were fully and warmly discussed. It is perfectly natural, that conversation of such a nature should produce an ardent desire, in a youthful mind, to witness those scenes which excited so much and such general interest. Young Cherry had never yet seen the interior of a theatre; but, on the last night that that accomplished, but ill-starred actor, Mossop, performed *Zanga*, in the *Revenge*, his wish was gratified. The exquisite acting of that celebrated tragedian inflamed his imagination; the theatre became his grand point of attraction. The consequence of this was, that his taste for business declined rapidly, and he began to despise the drudgery of all mechanical employment. His passion for spouting now commenced; and, at the age of fourteen, in conjunction with some of his playfellows, he got up the tragedy of *Cato*, in a large room at the Black-a-Moor's Head, Fownes's street, Dublin. Cherry appeared in the character of *Lucia*, and the applause which it obtained him increased his *penchant* for theatrical exhibitions. Shortly after his *debut*, an incident occurred, which seems to have fixed his destination for life. Hearing that a number of young men, of great theatric note, were to assemble at a certain house, for the purpose of reciting passages from dramatic authors, and with a view of displaying the superiority of their declaiming powers, he obtained an introduction to the meeting of the supposed amateurs. He soon found, however, that they were only inexperienced youths, who had been drawn together by a country manager, with the design of recruiting his company by selecting and seducing those of the most promising talents. Cherry here recited the speech from *Douglas*, beginning with "My name is Norval," and the manager offered him an engagement, which he accepted. It should be remarked, that the Thespian community, of which our hero became a member, was what was called a *sharing company*, in which, consequently, no specific pecuniary recompence could be stated. But this gave a greater scope to his hopes and wishes than he could possibly have enjoyed under the *mercenary* limits of a *stipulated* salary. Before he had attained his seventeenth year, Mr. Cherry had thus launched into a profession, which, perhaps, of all others is the most arduous and precarious. His first appearance, as a public performer, was in the character of *Colonel Feignwell*, at a town called Naas, fourteen miles from Dublin; his performance evinced considerable talent; and he enjoyed the felicity of receiving, as his *share* of the receipts, the hand some sum of—*ten-pence-half-penny!* The distress which frequently attends the life of a strolling-player is so great, that were it not for an unquenchable ardour that generally seizes on the children of Thespis, human fortitude would shrink from the misery to which they are exposed. In the town of Athlone, in consequence of the benefits having turned out bad, the business of the theatre was suspended, the manager resolving not to waste any more bills, but to wait for the races, which were to commence in a few days. Mr. Cherry being of a timid disposition, was incapable of making those advances, and playing off that train of theatrical trickery, by which benefits are frequently obtained in the country, and therefore he had been less successful than many of his colleagues. His landlady, perceiving that there was no very flattering prospect of future payment, satisfied herself for the trifle already due by seizing on the remnant of his wardrobe; and knowing that she could dispose of her lodgings to more advantage during the races, turned him

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out. His philosophy, however, did not forsake him. He rambled carelessly about the streets, and towards the close of the evening, rather accidentally than otherwise, he strolled into the lower part of the theatre, which had formerly been an inn, and was then occupied by a person, whose husband had been a sergeant of dragoons, for the purpose of retailing refreshments, &c. to the visitors of the theatre. After chatting until it grew late, the woman hinted to her guest that she wished to go to bed, and begged that he might retire. Cherry replied in the words of *Don John*, "I was just thinking of going home, but that I have no lodging." The good woman inquired into the cause; and, being the mother of a family, she felt acutely for his distressed situation. At that time, he neither possessed a single halfpenny in the world, nor had the means of obtaining one. His philanthropic hostess lamented that she could not furnish him with a bed, but proposed to lend him her husband's cloak, and to procure a bundle of dry hay, that he might sleep in an empty room in her house. He accepted her kind offer, and retired to rest. To have intruded any farther on her goodness would have been painful to him, as she was struggling for the maintenance of a numerous offspring: he therefore studiously avoided the house at meal times, and wandered through the fields or streets until he was convinced their repasts were finished. One night, however, so overcome by fasting and fatigue that he could not rest, he rose from his trooper's cloak, and explored the kitchen, searching the dresser, and all its shelves and drawers, in the hope of finding something that might satisfy his appetite, but in vain. On his return to his hay truss, he accidentally struck against the kitchen table, and to his great joy found a large crust of old bread, which he was afterwards informed had been used for rubbing out spots of white paint from the very cloak that then composed his bedding. He, however, ate it with avidity, as he was entering on the fourth day without having taken the least nourishment, and returned thanks to Providence for preserving him from starving. He went through many vicissitudes in this company, but on Mr. Ryder's being engaged at Covent-garden Theatre, Mr. Cherry was called upon by the Dublin manager to supply that gentleman's place. This was considered to be a service of imminent danger, as, for more than thirty years, Mr. Ryder had been the unrivalled favourite of a Dublin audience. Mr. Cherry, however, was successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. It was in the winter of 1787, that he made his first appearance in the Smock-alley Theatre, in the character of *Darby* in the *Poor Soldier*; and he continued for five years under the management of Mr. Daley, in full possession of public favour, and a range of comic characters as various as they were extensive. He continued two seasons in Ireland, during which time he produced two operatical pieces,* which were received at Crow-street Theatre with general approbation. From the irregular conduct of the manager, however, he found it expedient to return to England; and, during one summer, he performed at Birmingham, where he added much to his popularity and interest. He then entered into an engagement with Messrs. Ward and Banks, managers of the Manchester company, with whom he continued two years. After some stay at the Bath Theatre, Mr. Cherry, on the death of Mr. King, obtained an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre, where his reception was all that his warmest wishes could expect. A variety of other characters, both in stock pieces and originals, have been performed by Mr. Cherry with the happiest success. He at length turned dramatic author, and in the season of 1803-4, he produced the interesting comedy of *The Soldier's Daughter*, which enjoyed a longer run, and attracted more numerous audiences, than any comic piece for several years; yet we are told it lay in the manager's hands for a considerable time before it was brought forward; and that another piece of his had been kept so long, that the plot was rendered obsolete by the production of other novelties. In the season of 1804-5, Mr. Cherry produced a five-act comedy, which was accepted by the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, and was twice read in the Green Room, to the satisfaction of all the performers. The characters were cast, and written out, and every arrangement made for its representation. He also wrote an operatic drama, called *The Travellers*; the plan of which was, in some degree, suggested by Mr. Corri, who composed the music for it. Both of the above-mentioned dramas were withheld to make way for the performances of Master Betty. The latter piece, however, was brought forward at Drury-lane with splendid decorations. With a few exceptions, the cast of characters united the best efforts of the *corps dramatique*, both vocal and rhetorical. The other piece in question was also produced with alteration, but it did not suit the public taste. On the 18th of July, 1805, a comedy in three acts, by Mr. Cherry, called *The Village*, taken from the French, was performed at the Theatre-

* One of them, we believe, was entitled the *Outcasts*, or *Poor Boss and Little Dick*.

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Royal, in the Hay-market. It met with great success, but the plot is at complete variance with the dramatic unities. Mr. Cherry has since entered into theatrical speculations in different parts of the country; and was we believe, the renter of the Swansea Theatre at the time of his decease. In private life, Mr. Cherry was distinguished by an urbanity of manners, and a willingness to oblige, which procured him the unqualified esteem of those who possessed his acquaintance. He has left an amiable and accomplished partner, and several children.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE merchants of Newcastle are amongst those who have petitioned for an open trade to India.

The subscriptions for a Lancastrian school at Newcastle, have been so liberal, that the school is expected to be permanently established in a few weeks.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Ferguson, to Mrs. Mary Tickell.—Mr. E. Maxwell, of Sedgefield, to Miss Margaret Helbett, of Newcastle.

At Durham, Mr. Wm. Bainbridge to Miss Littlefair.

Mr. Jonah Hodgson, brewer, to Miss Mary Hodgson, both of Wigton.

At Kirby Stephen, Mr. John Grainger, to Miss Isabella Middleton.

Mr. Edward Barnes, to Miss Richardson, of Shap.

At North Shields, Mr. Edward Henderson, to Miss Flinn, both of that place.—Mr. R. Watson, to Miss Winn.—Mr. John Dale, ship owner, to Miss Sarah Ray.

At Sunderland, Mr. Gilhespy, to Miss Marsh.

At Wallsend, Mr. Robert Stoker, to Miss Sarah Forster, both of Howdon Pans.

At Guisbro', Mr. George Peacock, to Miss E. Hartas, of Danby-dale.

At Bedlington, Mr. George Marshall, to Miss Ann Annett, daughter of the late Mr. A. of Widdrington.

At Romaldkirk, Mr. Read, surgeon, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. R. Bligh, A. M. rector of Romaldkirk.

At Jarrow, Mr. James Cornforth, to Miss Emmerson, both of South Shields.

Mr. Richd. Steel, of South Shields, to Miss Jane Wilson, formerly of Newcastle.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 24, Miss I. Shields, niece of Mr. W. S.—In Blackett-street, in this town, aged 68, Mrs Mary Anderson, relict of Mr. A. A. of North Middleton.—Mr. Ralph Alcock, of the Quay.—Mr. W. Scott, Serjeant-at Mace.

At Durham, Mr. George Roxby, 73.—The wife of Mr. T. Jackson.—Mrs. Mary Potts, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Jane Atkinson, 77.

At Piersbridge, Mr. George Smith.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Robert Walton, late of Stockton upon Tees, 85.—Mr. Robert Stafford, 45.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Hay, 87. He had been 23 years sexton of Sunderland church.—Mr. John Hutton.—Mr. Wm. Brass.—Mr. John Bulman, many years in the excise, 71.—Mr. George Watson, 73.

In Berwick, Mr. John Morrison, 56.—W. Campbell, M. D. 46.

At Gateshead, Mr. Wm. Hudson. He has left eight orphan children.—Mr. Jos. Blacklock, aged 70, whose integrity in opposing oppression and arbitrary power was conspicuous through life, which will render his memory sacred to those who enjoyed his friendship.

At Hexham, at an advanced age, Mrs Hunter.—Mrs. Henry Prudjah.

Wm Smith, esq. of Togston, one of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland's commissioners.

At Alnwick, Mr Vincent Shepherd, a well known builder and architect, aged 62. In the death of this useful and ingenious man, the public of Alnwick and its neighbourhood in general, and his grace the Duke of Northumberland in particular, have to lament the loss of a valuable and faithful servant. A large proportion of his professional life was almost exclusively devoted to his grace; and, without vanity, or fear of contradiction, it may be said, never will another fill his place more reputably to himself, or more honorably to the duke. As a workman and an architect (for he united the powers of execution with those of design) many instances of his ability might be given, one, however, shall suffice:—The choir of the parish church, a piece of Gothic Trellis-work, which, for elegance of fancy and superiority of workmanship, has seldom

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seldom been equalled, and perhaps never excelled. The powers of many are equal to those he possessed in modern architecture, but in the more sublime walks of the Gothic, he stood without a rival in the county of Northumberland. In his intercourse with the world he was peculiarly placid and engaging; and, in the relative duties of father, husband, and friend, few characters have been more exemplary. Many years steadily attached to the Christian religion, he died in the full assurance of the promises of that dispensation, "which has been, and will be, in all ages, a subject of the highest reverence and admiration."

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On the 6th of April some disturbances happened at Carlisle, a concourse of people having assembled, in consequence of a quantity of grain being shipped, and it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military to disperse them. The Riot Act was read by the magistrates, but the people, instead of dispersing, attacked the soldiers with stones, broke the windows of the mess-room, and proceeded with such violence, that it was found necessary to fire upon them, when a woman was killed, and a man was wounded in the leg.

There is a man named Richard Scott, now living in Maryport, who has been employed by the Curwens, of Workington Hall, for 55 years, and in that time has never lost a day's wages. For the last twenty seven years he has walked 29,172 miles to and from his work, at which he still continues, though 80 years of age.

Subscriptions and donations are collecting at Carlisle for establishing a school on the plan of Dr. Bell.

Mr. Bowman, of Irthington, who lately attained his 107th year, can shave himself with ease and expedition, and read the smallest print without the assistance of glasses; he has his hearing in perfection, sleeps soundly, and never knew an hour's sickness. He can contest the palm of labor with the most robust young men of the district, whether it be in the operations of mowing, hedging, thrashing, &c.; during the winter he employed himself in daily breaking the ice with a spade in order to water his cattle; and, that he might not be idle, *mucked* the byre in the interval.

The extensive meadow, called Mints-feet, which reaches from the confluence of the rivers Kent and Mint nearly to the extremity of Kendal, has been surveyed, and divided amongst the several proprietors, by virtue of a late Act of parliament. In an agricultural view this is considered as a great improvement, and the quick-set fences which divide the allotments may be expected, in a few years, to add no inconsiderable ornament to the vale.

Married.] At Carlisle, Wm. Heslop, of Carlisle, to Miss Dorothy Elliot, of Harraby.—Joseph Liddell, esq. Thurstonfield, formerly of Moorhouse, to Miss Braymire, of Carlisle.—Mr. George Tate, to Miss Margaret Thompson.—Mr. R. Esdie, to Miss E. Dawson.—Mr. Walter Thomson, to Miss Grace Mitchell.—Mr. William Gaddes, to Miss Mary Grieves.—Mr. Henry Wallis, to Miss Jane Martin.

At Workington, Capt. James Shaw, to Miss Eleanor Hayton.—Capt. Gaitskill, to Miss Rigby.

At Penrith, Mr. Wm. Henderson, to Miss Elizabeth Edmondson.

At Kirk Braddon, Isle of Man, the Rev. J. Qualtrough, to Miss M'Coloch, of Dumfries.

At Lowther, the Rev. John Airey, to Miss Mary Lumb, second daughter of R. L. esq. principal agent to the Earl of Lonsdale.

At Heversham, Mr. John Barber, of Langlands, near Cartmel, to Miss Huddlestone, daughter of Mr. T. H. of Millthorp.

At Lindal, Mr. Rowlandson, to Miss Halliwell.

At Cartmel, Mr. John Machell, of Allithwaite, to Mrs Sarah Mason, of the same place, both being in the 74th year of their age.

At Appleby, Mr. John Percival, son of Mr. P. of Howgatefoot, to Miss Bailiff, of Appleby.

At Tunstall, Mr. John Swainson, of Preston, to Elizabeth Susanna, eldest daughter of Edward Tatham, esq. of Hipping Hall.

Mr. Richard Whormby, to Miss Mary Airey, eldest daughter of Mr. W. A. both of Warton.

At Warton, Mr. Garlick, of Beetham, to Mrs. Wardle, of Priest Hutton; their united ages are upwards of 140 years.

Mr. Dawson, of Long Preston, to Miss Thornton, daughter of Mr. R. T. of High Leighs, near Ingleton.

Mr. Wm. Briscoe, of Wraygill, to Miss Ann Wilcock, daughter of Mr. W. W. of Ingleton.

At Cockerham, Mr. Isaac Dinsdale, of Garstang, officer of excise, to Miss Millington, of Cleveley.

Died.] At Carlisle, aged 33, Mr. John Chirney.—Mrs. Catharine Hoy, 75.—Mrs. Jane Hope, widow, 86.—Mrs. Wilson, widow, 71.—The wife of Mr. Wm. Reid, 52.—Mrs. Eliz. Kirkbride, widow, 79.—Mrs. Margaret Hetherington, of Cockermouth, 74.

At Kendal, Mrs Atkinson, wife of Mr. J. A. of Highgate, in this town, 71.—Mr. John Wilson, town-soliciton, and captain of the grenadier company of the Kendal and Lonsdale local militia.

In the castle of Carlisle, Bombardier Richd. James, of the royal artillery, 92.—He entered into the service in the year 1747; was at the sieges of Lewisburg and Quebec, and several other places, under the command of

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of General Wolfe; and was with him when that general received his death wound on the plains of Abraham.

At Moresby, Mrs. Rebecca Harris, wife of Mr. W. H. 65.—The Rev. Henry Nicholson, rector of Moresby, 55.

Mr. James Mount, of Skelsmergh.

At Hill Top in Crosthwaite, Mrs. Fleming, relict of the late R. F. esq. of Whitehaven, and mother of Sir D Fleming, bart.

At Black Yeates, in Preston Patrick, Mr. David Sill, 74.

Mr. T. Thomson, of Holme, near Millthorp.

Mr. Thos. Smith, sword-bearer to the corporation of Kendal, 70.

Mr. John Ewbank, of Kirkby Stephen.—Mrs. Spooner, relict of the late Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Ormside, 76.

At Soulby, Mrs. Frankland, wife of Mr. F. of Forest Hall.

At High Heworth, Mr. Edw. Wylam, 81.

At Wigton, Mr. John Marley, 40.—Mr. John Jefferson.—Mr. John Skelton.—Mrs. Atkinson, mother of John and Thomas A. esqrs. of Manchester, 83.—Mr. W. Parry, 96.

At Penrith, Mr. T. Atkinson, aged 78.—Mr. M. Atkinson, 74.—Mr Robert Horsley.—Henry Holme, esq. 52, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for Cumberland. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse on the Thursday preceding.—Mr. Wm. Rigg, of Birkby, near Cartmel, 80.—Mrs. Fielding, wife of Joseph Fielding, esq. of Catteral, near Garstangs.

At Sedbergh, 76, Mrs. Alice Hull, relict of the late Rev. C. Hull, B.D. formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and many years master of the free school at Sedbergh.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Corkhill, wife of Capt. W. C.

YORKSHIRE.

The Earl of Thanet, with his wonted benevolence, has given a plot of ground to the inhabitants of Silsden, near Skipton, whereon to erect a school for the education of the poor children of that place; and also contributed considerably towards the expense of the building, independently of settling 20l. per annum, for ever, on the same, towards paying for a teacher.

Depredations have been committed in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, and a reward of 200l. has been offered by government on the apprehension of any of the offenders. The systematic conduct of the rioters is surprising. After demolishing the works of Mr. Foster, of Horbury, their leader ordered them to a field, and their numbers being called over, he dismissed them, saying, "the work is done, disperse!" The time occupied in the business of destruction, mustering, and dispersion, did not exceed twenty minutes: the depredators were about three hundred in number.

At Rawfolds, near Leeds, on Sunday, the 12th, a numerous party of men attacked Mr. Cartwright's mill; but Mr. C. was well prepared for them, having slept with eight soldiers in the mill for some time, and barracadoed it. A centinel was placed on the outside, whom the rioters surprised and disarmed. In the mill all were asleep but one, when the attack commenced. The rioters, finding they could not get the door open with their hatchets and hammers, nearly shot it down. It was expected they would soon enter, when Mr. C. ordered the soldiers to fix bayonets, but the invaders soon drew off and disappeared. Some are supposed to be thrown into the dam, and two wounded were lying near the building, one with a leg broken (by a shot), which was soon after amputated, and he survived but a very little time. He is a clergyman's son, about 19.

At Sheffield, the rioters lately got possession of the guard-room, and destroyed 800 muskets belonging to the local militia.

Another Lancastrian school for the instruction of girls is about to be established at Leeds. A similar school for boys, is on the point of being opened at Wakefield.

Mr. John Midgley, of Meanwood, near Leeds, has a cow that has had five living calves in less than fifty weeks.

Mr. John Wade, sen. of Pannal, has a cow, which has had eight calves in the course of the last one hundred and fifty weeks. The mother has been milked one month four times a day, and is now milked regularly three times daily, giving upwards of ten gallons of good milk.

At the last assizes for the county of York, a cause was entered, (but the trial put off) for the recovery, from a respectable clergyman, of divers penalties, for not residing on either of his valuable livings in the West-Riding of this county. It is worthy remark, that there are twenty-two parish churches in York, and yet but one clergyman resident in his parish, though many of them have parsonage houses, which they let.

Auxiliary Bible Societies have been established at Beverley, New Malton, Darlington, and Easingwold.

We understand, (says the editor of that respectable paper, the Leeds Mercury,) that it has been communicated by government to the lord-lieutenant of this Riding, that the deficiencies in the local militia are *not* to be filled up.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Joseph Theaker, to Miss Ann Redman.—Mr. Matthew Balmforth, of Kirkstall Forge, to Mrs Pawson, of Horsforth.—John Lister, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Mary Ann Menzies, daughter of John Menzies, esq. of Leeds.—Mr. W. Webster, to Mrs. Shent, relict of the late Mr. T. S. all of Leeds.—Mr. Henry Brocksopp, of the Old Bath, Coulton-Crofts, to Mrs. Hannah Atkinson, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Halliday, to Miss Mary Bannister.—Mr. Josias Wilson, to

Miss

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Miss Mary Farrer, daughter of Mr. Farrer, of Bradford.

At York, Mr. Thomas Walnwright, of Leeds, solicitor, to Miss Marriott, of Luton.

At Silkston, Mr. Whiteside, agent to Henry Vernon, esq. of Wentworth Castle, to Miss Allen of Hood Green, all near Barnsley.

Mr. Wm. Twilton, to Miss Ann Houghton, sister of R. Houghton, M. D. all of Huddersfield.—Mr. Junius Smith, merchant, to Miss Allen, daughter of T. A. esq. of Greenhead, Huddersfield.—Mr. Jonas Bradley, of Huddersfield, to Miss Townsend, daughter of Mr. J. T. of that place.

At Sutton, Mr. Wm. Hicks, of Leeds, to Miss Mary Ann Shepherd, third daughter of the late Mr. J. S. ship-builder, of Hull.

At Giggleswick, Mr. Robert Gurstory, of Whittle, near Chorle, to Miss Margaret Wolfenden, youngest daughter of Mr. J. W. of Settle.

At Holme, near Market-Weighton, Mr. Marshall, of Selby, to Miss Ann Ramsdale, daughter of Mr. J. R. of the former place.

At Ripon, John Dalton, eldest son of J. D. esq. of Sleningford, York, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late R. Lodge, esq. of Leeds.

At Ackworth, Mr. R. Whitaker, governor of Ackworth school, to Miss Hannah Dumbleton, mistress of the house department of that institution.

Mr. John Marshall, clothier, to Miss Eliz. Hudson, daughter of the late Mr. H. of Ross Mills, Bramley.

Mr. John Cawood, of Otley, to Miss Hannah Drabble, of Holbeck.

Mr. Thomas Flintoff, to Miss Jane Rawling, both of Halton.

At Brotherton, Mr. R. Watson, to Miss Mary Robinson, of Ferrybridge

At Kippax, Mr. W. Braim, to Miss Stocks, daughter of the late Mr. B. S. surgeon, all of that place.

Geo. Hare, of Barlow Hall, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter to Thomas Varley, of White-House, near Selby, esq.

At Beverley, Mr. Thos. Elcock, to Miss Harriet Hick, sister to Mr. H. master of the commercial academy, and ensign to the local militia, of that place

At Whitby, Mr. Robert Layton, to Miss Blackburn, sister of the late Mr. J. B. of that place.

At Hull, Mr. Dawson, bookseller, to Miss Coltman, daughter of Mr. M. Coltman.—Mr. Teasby, merchant, to Miss Dawson.—Mr. T. Ask, officer of excise, to Miss Brown, of Bubwith.—Mr. John Hudson, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Michael Duckett, all of Hull.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Penny, wife of the Rev. W. P. of Farfield Hall, in the West Riding, and only child of the late Solomon Fell, of Droughton Green, Middlesex, esq.—Mr. Wm. Spence, of York, bookseller, in his 27th year, of an apoplectic fit.

At Halifax, Miss Rawlinson, in her 34th year, and, on the day following, Mrs. Rawlinson, her mother, in her 60th year, relict of the late Mr. R. proprietor of the Baths, Halifax.—Captain Woodhead, of Elland, near Halifax, 75.—Mr. Joseph Thomson, many years a class-leader in the methodist connexion.—Mrs. Adam, wife of Mr. A. of Halifax.—Mrs. Moss, relict of Mr. Moss, of Skircoat Green, near Halifax, 78.—Mrs. Bancroft, relict of Mr. T. B. of Halifax.

At Campsall, in his 74th year, Bacon Frank, esq. who had for many years been an able, active, dignified, and upright, magistrate for the West-riding of that county.

At Newton, Miss Riley, eldest daughter of the late T. R. esq. of Jamaica.

At Mimskip Lodge, near Boroughbridge, W. Fletcher, esq. 50.

At Tyer's-hill, Hannah, the lady of John H. Roe, esq. recorder of Macclesfield.

At Leeds, Mr. T. H. Fawell, son of Mr. F. surgeon.—Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Garsed.—Miss Copperwaite, daughter of the late Mr. C. of Halton.—David Jepson, one of the Society of Friends, 84.—The wife of Mr. C. Turkington, linen-manufacturer.

At Hull, Mrs. Hickson, wife of Mr. B. H. merchant and ship-owner.—Miss Hannah Somerscales, daughter of Mr. J. S. 19.—Mrs. Hall, mother to the lady of W. Hall, esq. of Wyton, 88.—Eliz. Bradley, 96. She has been mother, grandmother, and great grandmother, to 153 children.—Mrs. Drabwell, 73. Her death was occasioned by her clothes having caught fire.—Mr Samuel Woodmansey, coal-merchant.

At Barton-upon Humber, Mrs. Goodharn, 92.—Mr. G. Paynter, farmer, 77.—Mrs. Shaw, 75, all of Barton-upon Humber.

At Doncaster, Col. Dancer, 50.

Mr. John Coulman, of Selby.

At Burnsal, near Skipton, Mrs. Mary Wrathal, 94.

At Holme-upon-Spalding-moor, Mr. Wm. Foster, 91.

At Howden, Mr. Mould, 81.

At Thornton House, in the prime of life, the younger daughter of the late Rev. Luke Yarker, of Leyburn Hall, near Middleham.

At Lanroyd, near Colne, Miss Carr, formerly of Preston.

Mrs. Whitwell, mother of Mr. W. W. of Leeds, 78.

L. Crossley, youngest son of J. C. of Staincliffe and of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, esq. principal agent to the company of proprietors of the Rochdale canal.

Mr. William Brown, gentleman, of Thackley, near Idle.

At Pontefract, Miss Hopp, 53.

Mr. Joseph Shackleton, of Green Top, near Keighley; and, on the same day, Mrs. Sarah S. his mother.

R. Holmes, esq. of Linton, near Skipton, after an illness of several years, which he bore with true Christian fortitude.

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At Birkley, in the prime of life, Mrs. Wrigley, wife of Mr. Thomas W. of Huddersfield, surgeon.

Mr. Edward Peakirt, of Methley, 63.

Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Squirrell Hall, near Barnsley; a gentleman truly respected for the uniform integrity of a long and useful life, 80

Aged 19, Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. Jackson, of Skipton.

Mrs. Warner, 66, wife of Mr. W. of Garforth.

At an advanced age, Mr. Peacock, of Wassand, near Hornsea.

Mrs. Brooke, wife of J. B. esq. of Austhorpe Lodge, near Leeds, and daughter of the late civil engineer, J Limeton, esq who built the Edyston Charterhouse.

LANCASHIRE.

A riot, which was near becoming of a serious description, took place in Manchester, on the 8th. In consequence of a requisition signed with 154 names, a meeting was called at the Exchange Dining-room, for the purpose of addressing the Prince Regent, "to express the strongest attachment to his royal person, and the most ardent zeal in the support of his government." This notice produced considerable emotion, which was greatly increased by the contemptible folly of the ministerial tools, who published placards, remarkable only for their stupidity and bigotry; these drew spirited answers from those of liberal principles; and the result was, that, on the day of the meeting, the people entered the Exchange room, when the windows were immediately demolished, the chairs and tables broken in pieces, the chandeliers (except two) destroyed, the maps torn from the walls and mutilated, the newspapers and books thrown into the fire, the picture of Colonel Stanley defaced, and the lamps round the building shivered to atoms. The things which were thrown upon the fire set the chimney in a blaze, and but for great exertions, the building would have been in flames. At length the military were called out, the riot act read, one or more of the most active rioters secured, the mob driven from street to street and dispersed by the cavalry; their last act was to destroy the lamps in Newtown and Ancoats lanes. The shops and ale-houses were very properly closed, and an address from the Boroughreeve warned the inhabitants against loitering in the streets. At night all was quiet, the soldiery remaining under arms, and no appearance of disorder has since been manifested. While these proceedings were going on at the Exchange, the mob in the square *were reading and passing the resolutions of the livery of London!*

The spinning of cotton is now brought to such a pitch of perfection, that a manufacturer of Manchester offered a bet of 1000 guineas, that, with one of his machines, he would spin out one pound weight of cotton, to the uninterrupted length of one hundred and sixty miles!

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Philip Bright, of Doncaster, to Miss Levy, of Liverpool.—Mr. Robert Price, to Miss Winkley.—Mr W. M. Lolley, distiller, to Miss Ellen Hunter.—Mr. Joseph Ibberson, of Kirkheaton, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. James Eastwood, of Nabcroft, near Huddersfield. Mr. E. F. Evans, merchant, to Miss Mary, Hammond.—Mr. Richard Sanders, to Miss Boardman.—Mr. Joseph Oldham, to Miss Mary Forshaw.—Mr. Benjamin Barratt, to Miss Hornby, daughter of Captain H.—Mr. George Robinson, to Miss Margaret Croft.—Mr. Woods, merchant, to Miss Baker.—Mr. Peter Marrow, merchant, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. William Williamson.

At Preston, the Rev. James Penny, vicar, to Miss Fenton

At Manchester, Mr. R. M. Rhodes, to Miss Anne Tongue.—Mr. Webster Morgan, to Miss Mary Edwards.—Mr. R. Gauthorp, jun. to Miss M. Runcorn, of Liverpool.

At Warton, Mr. Garlick, of Beetham, to Mrs. Wardle, of Priest Hutton: their united ages are upwards of 140 years.

At Tunstall, Mr. John Swainson, of Preston, to the eldest daughter of Edward Tatham, esq. of Hipping-hall.

Mr. Richard Whormby, to Miss Mary Airey, eldest daughter of Mr. W. A. both of Wharton.

At Sephton, James Dickson, esq. of Orrell Lodge, to Miss C. F. Whalley, only daughter of W. W. esq. of Orrell Hill.

At Leigh, Mr. Thomas Bentley, of Stockport, to Mrs. Martha Rogers, of Aspul, near Wigan.

Mr. James Rigby, surgeon, to Miss Ann Turner.

At Rochdale, Mr. James Littlewood, of that town, to Miss Eurner, daughter of the late Mr. P. T. of Bottoms Mill, Cheshire.

At Cockerham, Mr. Isaac Dinsdale, of Garstang, to Miss Millington, of Cleveley.

Mr. Greaves, to Mrs. Marshall, both of Preston.

At Bridlington, Mr. T. Y. Hardy, to Miss Elizabeth Waters, both of that place.

Died.] At Lancaster, at advanced ages, Mr. John Kay, and Jonathan Binns, M.D. one of the Society of Friends, and formerly master of the quakers' academy, at Ackworth.—The Rev. C. Bailey, D.D. of St. James's church, Manchester.—Aged 60, William Ormandy, esq. late of Drigg Hall, Cumberland.—Aged 64, Mr. George Burrow, brother to Mr. Alderman B. of Lancaster.

At Gleaston, near Ulverstone, Jennet Madder, 97; and, at the same place, Mr. Kendall, 97.

At Preston, after a long illness, Mr. John Startifant,

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Stastifant, attorney-at-law, and one of the common council of the corporation.

At Newburgh, near Ormskirk, Mr. Thomas Prescott, 46.

At Liverpool, the youngest son of Mr. John Jackson, of Duke-street.—Aged 44, Mr. Thomas Broster, bookseller.—Mrs. Whittingham, 58, wife of Mr. Thomas W. printer, of Temple-street.—Mr. Thomas Lea.—Mr. John Watson, 65.—Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. W. L. of Paradise-street.—Mr. Richard Peacock, of Lime-street.—Mr. James Ashcroft.

At Norton Priory, Elizabeth Hodges, 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of Mr. G. S. billet-master.—Mr. William Cox, 60.—Mrs. Townson, wife of Mr. T. of Lancaster.—Mrs. Palmer, mother to Mr. P. dancing-master, 94.—Mrs Ann M'Kee, wife of Mr. James M'Kee, of Queen's-square, 67.—Mrs. Elizabeth Brignall, of Great Richmond-street, 78.—Mr. Robert Costerdine, many years a respectable travelling preacher in the methodist connexion, 85.—Mrs. Anne Oswald, 78.—Mr. William Burgess, Sparling-street, 75.—Mrs. Allen, Greenland-street.—Mr. Francis O'Neill, merchant, 65.—Miss Margaret Scarisbrick, 17, youngest daughter of Mr. John S. of Peter's-lane.—Mr. G. Clutton, 60.

At Manchester, Mr. Henry Wilmot, liquor merchant.

At Wrayton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. James Fisher, 98.

Aged 28 years, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. Royle, wife to Mr. Jeremiah R. of Manchester. She was a tender affectionate wife and parent, of a meek and amiable disposition; her loss will be long and deeply lamented by her afflicted husband and relatives

CHESHIRE.

The importance of the Cheshire salt manufacture will be sufficiently obvious from the statement, that besides the salt made for home consumption, which annually amounts to more than 16,000 tons, the average of the quantity sent to Liverpool for exportation has not been less than 140,000 tons.

Some alarming disturbances have broken out in several parts of this county. At Stockport large bodies of unemployed weavers assembled on the 14th, and destroyed the house and furniture of P. Marstead, esq.—The house of Mr. Godair, and the factory, were attacked, the furniture burnt, and the powder-looms destroyed. The houses and factories of Messrs. Hindley and Bradshaw, Mr. W. Radcliffe, Messrs. Bentley and Co. have suffered considerably. At Macclesfield several outrages were committed, which were not stopped till the Cumberland Militia received orders to charge. In dispersing these rioters two members of the Macclesfield cavalry were severely hurt; Mr. Higginbotham, an alderman of the borough, had his arm broken, and Mr. Grimsditch, solicitor, received several contusions on the head. Some of the rioters were wounded. The total number assembled at Macclesfield was at least five thousand.

The following horrible murder was committed at the village of Hankelow, near Nantwich, on the 11th. Mr. G. Murray, a respectable farmer, having been discovered with his throat cut and his brains dashed out, it was supposed that the crime had been perpetrated by some villains in search of plunder, and his wife and family affected complete ignorance of the horrid transaction. On the assembly of people, suspicion fell upon one of the servant men, by distinct traces of blood from the bed of the deceased, and by finding blood upon his shirt. When the constable was taking him to a magistrate, he said, "Well, I suppose I must be hanged;" and on being pressed for a meaning, confessed—that the murder of his master was determined upon between his mistress and himself; that in the night time they fell upon him with an axe, and beat him with it about the head, until they thought him dead, and in the course of their brutality struck out one of his eyes. That they then left him, but were soon apprised that he was yet living; they returned to their work of blood, and again retired, under the persuasion that he had breathed his last; that they were still disappointed, and although the unnatural wife pressed the man to go and make a finish of his master, he said he could not resume the task; and he refused, until she furnished him with a razor to cut his throat! He stated that he had been urged to the horrid deed by his mistress, who wanted him to marry her. On this confession the wife was taken into custody. When the constable entered she covered her face with an apron, drew a razor from her breast, and run it across her throat, making a deep incision. The wound has been sewn up, and is not considered dangerous. The man is about 19 years of age, the woman 40. The Coroner's Jury have, of course, returned a verdict of wilful murder against these inhuman wretches.

At a recent meeting of the principal cotton manufacturers at Stockport, they resolved to advance the wages of weavers 20 per cent.

Married.] Mr. A. Manwell, of Ashton Hayes, to Miss Martha Hughes, of Chester.

At Pilling, Mr. Richard Shepherd, aged 82, to Miss Betty Swarbrick, aged 45.

At Heversham, Mr. Wm. Danson, of Grassingham, to Miss Sarah Myers, daughter of Mr. T. M. Millthorp.

At Budworth, Mr. Thomas Rogers, to Miss Jane Owen, both of Oulton.

At Prestbury, Mr. Thomas Whitehurst, of Capesthorne, to Miss Mary Ann Jepson, of Siddington Hall.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Vernon, widow of the late J. V. esq. of Bell Hall, in this county, 86.—Mrs. Lindesey.—Mrs. Curwen, widow of the late Mr. George C.—Mr. Wilding.

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ing of Watergate-street.—Mr. Hall, upwards of sixty years verger of Chester Cathedral, 81.

Aged 100, Mary Norbury, of Macclesfield. This provident woman had deposited in the hands of a few friends, by a penny a week, enough to purchase an oak coffin and pay the expences of her funeral.

Mr. Peter Carter, of Aston Park, 46.

Mrs. Hudson, late of the Theatre-Royal, Brighton, daughter of the late Thomas Reece, esq. of Trafford Hall.

At Tranmere, Mr. John Bibby.

DERBYSHIRE.

The body of the Rev. J. Woolstenholme, minister of Peak Forest, was lately found in a ditch at Brough. It is supposed he fell in and was suffocated.

Of the deluded men who were tried at the Derby assizes for riotous outrages, P. Cook and J. Tomlinson were both capitally convicted and left for execution. J. England and others, for being accessary to the above, were found guilty, but afterwards reprieved.

The proposed Lancastrian school at Derby has been resolved upon, a liberal subscription raised, and 28 gentlemen appointed into a committee.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Robert Nevill, jeweller, to Miss Mary Word.

At Croxall, Mr. Parrock, of Leicester, to Miss M. Simkin, of Edingale.

Mr. Thomas Haines, of Brailsford, to Miss Mary Webster, of Mercaston.

At Glossop, Mr. R. Summer, of Foleshill, to the third daughter of Mr. Ellison, Glossop Hall.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. J. Chamberlin, 36.—Mrs. Swinton, 81.—Mrs. Pickford.

At Spondon, Richard A. Sales, esq.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. White, 76.

At Ockbrook, William, only son of J. Howton, gent. 19.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The four Nottingham rioters, sentenced to fourteen year's transportation, and three for seven years, were moved with great care and caution from Nottingham, under the escort of a military guard. They have been delivered at the hulks at Woolwich. In several towns the weavers raised money for them.—The frame-work knitters of Nottingham are preparing a petition to be presented to the Regent, praying for a remittal of the sentences of the above-mentioned deluded people.

Married.] At Nottingham, Francis Cawthern, esq. to Mary Frances, third daughter of the late J. Marriott, esq. of Fulford, in the county of York.—Mr. T. Dufty, to Miss Eliza Else.—Mr. E. Graton, to Miss C. Johnson.—Mr. L. Howard, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Swann.—Mr. Edmund Southam, surgeon, to Ann Whitlark, daughter of Mr. Joseph W. of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Pettifor, jun. second son of Mr. W. P. to Miss Johnson.

Died.] At Ealcring, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bumby. In the former part of her life she was a school-mistress, till the age of 50, at which time she married; and, on the day of her marriage, immediately after coming from church, a mental derangement took place, from which she never wholly recovered. Within the last few years a horn sprung from one side of her forehead, and grew in a crooked form to the length of near six inches. Another also made its appearance, but owing, it is supposed, to her frequently rubbing it, its growth was stopped.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Sarah Maxfield, wife of Mr. M. 26.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

G. Lister, esq. the new sheriff, lately visited Lincoln Castle, and closely examined every department. To the complaints of Messrs. Drakard, Finnerty, &c. he gave the most gentlemanlike attention, and promised complete redress. For Mr. Finnerty he ordered an airy apartment in the front of the prison, for which that gentleman had so long looked in vain—and he declared that the magistrates shall not interfere with his authority.

Several rich districts in this county, are in a state of inundation. A part of the lands in the parishes of Cowbit, Weston, Moulton, Whaplode, Holbeach, Fleet, Gedney, and Sutton St. James, are two feet under water: and the occupiers are extremely distressed for the means of supporting their cattle.

The hair-dressers of Boston, at the suggestion of some magistrates and gentlemen of the town, overflowing with religious zeal, have come to the resolution of not attending any person on the Sabbath!

Married] At Lincoln, Corporal Dupre, to Miss N. Trollope, with a fortune of 12,000l. Miss T. fell in love with him while he was on parade with the soldiers; the next morning she communicated her sentiments to him, which he joyfully accepted, and on the following day he led her to the Altar of Hymen.

Mr. John Jeffs, to Miss Goodliffe, both of Stamford.

At Boston, T. Lawrence, esq. to Miss Moore.

At Aswardby, near Spilsby, the Rev. C. Brackenbury, son of C. B. esq. of Scremby, to Miss Janetta Brackenbury, daughter of R. B. esq. of Aswardby.

At Corringham, near Gainsborough, Mr. Moss, farmer, to Miss Benson, daughter of Mr. B. farmer, of the same place.

At Louth, John Gillingston, of Barrow, aged 69, to widow Wright, of Louth, aged 69, a collector of rags. It happened to him that in searching her rag-bag he found some fine paper, manufactured from rags, to the amount of £100!!

Died.] At Barrow, aged 83, Mr. Joseph Wilkin, surviving his wife only about six weeks, who died at the age of 81.

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At Laxton, near Stamford, aged 64, Mrs. Greeves, mother of Mr. O. of Harrogate. She had retired to rest as well as usual, but was found a corpse in the morning!

R. Harvey, esq. of Kirton, near Boston, aged 87.

Mr. Thomas Carrington, farmer, aged 75, of Crowland, an eccentric character, leaving behind him a handsome property. A few days before his marriage, which took place about a month since (after a short courtship,) to a young and blooming widow, he gave orders for his coffin and grave stone to be completed and brought home to him, previous to the celebration of his nuptials; supposing he should *shortly want them*. This supposition is now fulfilled. The honey moon had scarcely elapsed, when the grim tyrant hurried him away.

Mr. Alderman Tatam, of Stamford.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

A man of the name of Botterill, was condemned to death a twelvemonth ago, at Leicester, for robbing a house near Barrow, but his sentence was changed to fourteen years' transportation, and he was shortly after sent to the hulks; it has, however, turned out, that the robbery was committed by other persons, who have confessed the crime, and Botterill is sent for from the hulks, and his pardon is expected. How careful ought jurymen to be!

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss Sarah Hester.—Mr. R. Elton, to Miss Ann Knight, daughter of Mr. K. builder.—Mr. Cox, of Leicester, to Miss R. Allcott, of Great Wigston.—Mr. Sharp, to Mrs. Bates, of Leicester. This venerable lady is at the advanced age of 74, and Mr. S. is her fourth husband.—Mr. Martin, jun. of Loughborough, to Mrs. Potter, sen. of Ward's-end.—Mr. Crossley, of the banking-house of Thorpes and Middleton, to Miss Gimson.—Mr. Maddock, of Belton, son of the late John M. esq. to Miss Dean, of Hathern.—Mr. Patrick, of Overseal, to Miss Gains, of Loughborough.

At Ashby Magna, Mr. Richard Norton, of Stoney Stanton, to Miss E. Kenny, of the former place.

At Long Whatton, Mr. Adam Gretorex, to Miss Hannah Cook.—Mr. William Smalley, to Miss Sarah Shaw.

At Mountsorrel, Mr. William Glover, of Cropstone, to Miss Glover, of the former place.

At Laughton, T. Bloodworth, esq. of Kimbolton, to Miss Blount, of the former place.

At Peatling Parva, Mr. Elias Reynolds, of Dunton Basset, to Miss Elliott, of the former place.

At Sileby, Mr. J. Pearson, to Miss Catherine Pettifer, youngest daughter of Mr. George P.

At Colcorton, Mr. Bradshaw, of Ravenstone, to Miss Sarah Ayre, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas A. of the former place.

At Long Clawston, T. Barlow, esq. to Miss Hardy.

Died.] At Leicester, Samuel Bradly, gent. 69.—Mrs. Spence, wife of Mr. S. in the Market-place. By her exit, a disconsolate husband is a second time become a widower in the space of six months.

Aged 69, and after a laborious life in the ministry of the gospel, for about fifty years, Mr. Samuel Deacon, of Barton, near Market Bosworth.

At Burton-on-the-Woulds, Mrs. Cresswell, widow of the late John C. gent. formerly of Loughborough.

Aged 63, Mr. William Sewell, of Stambro' mill.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Whitchurch, surgeon.

Mr. Edward Hextall, of Leicester Forest, 62.

Mrs. Clayton, relict of the late Rev. W. C. rector of Ravenstone, 75.

At Stoughton, Mr. G. Watts, 76.

At Pinxton, Mr. Daniel Street, 26; and, on the same day, at Selston, Sarah Street, 24, wife of the above, and daughter of Mr. Littlewood, of that place. They were both interred in one grave, at Selston.

At Worksop, Mrs. Henfrey.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Of one hundred and fourteen firms, engaged in the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware, in the Staffordshire potteries, ninety-three signed the petition to the Prince Regent, praying a suspension of the Orders in Council. Yet the fourteen houses who signed the counter-petition, say, that the petition did not convey the sense of the trade!

T. Venn, jun. a creditable farmer, of Brent, near Bridgewater, has been committed to Wilton Goal, charged with the murder of Elizabeth Coomer, of that parish, by drowning her. It appears that the deceased was near her time with a child, of which the prisoner was the supposed father, and that he had endeavoured to persuade her to charge her pregnancy on some other person. On the night of her death the prisoner had appointed to meet the deceased in a field adjoining a public house, into which he went, and purchased a pint of brandy, and borrowed a glass. When the body was examined, nearly the whole quantity of the brandy was found in the stomach of the deceased; and the footsteps of a man, and likewise those of the woman, were traced to the edge of the water. The prisoner, who is overseer of the parish, has been committed for trial.

Married.] At Lichfield, Mr. Henry Moore, of Alrewas, to Miss Fletcher, eldest daughter of the late Thomas F. gent. of Haselour Hall.

At Caverswall, George Clifford, the youngest son of the late Hon. Thomas C. of Tixall,

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Tixall, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. H. Coyney, esq. of Weston Coyney.

At Walsall, Mr. William Starkey, to Hannah Percy, daughter of Mr. James P. both of Bloxwich.

At Stone, John Williams, esq. of Poolpark, near Ruthin, to Louisa, daughter of W. Robinson, esq. of Stone.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the Warwick assizes, the Rev. W. Brookes, was tried for the murder of Hannah Miller, aged 14, by shooting her with a pistol. The prisoner without any cause had shot the poor girl twice; but it was proved, on the clearest evidence, that he had long been insane, and the jury found a verdict accordingly. On being asked the cause of his rashness, he said he shot her because he loved her. She was his servant.

The petition presented from Birmingham, against the renewal of the East India Charter, contained the names of 16,185 individuals.

A notorious gang of coiners and forgers of bank notes, has been detected at Birmingham. The officers on searching the premises, found concealed tools for coining, presses, dies, &c. besides great quantities of notes of different country banks ready for circulation; in digging round the premises, 3000l. in good notes, 200 guineas, and about 600l. of bad silver were found. The head of the gang, named Booth, has been committed for trial with nine of his accomplices.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Antley, to Miss Taft.—Mr. Hall, of Halesowen, to Miss Moss, of Scenally Farm, Northfield.—Mr. Charles Shaw, to Miss Catharine Bolton.—Mr. Joseph Wright, of Solihull, to Miss Elizabeth Harding, of Birmingham.—Mr. Samuel Allport, of Bull street, in this town, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. Richard Phillips, surgeon, of Droitwich.—Mr. John Gorle, to Miss Emma Leigh, daughter of Mr. W. L. of Bull-street.—Mr. W. Moore, artist, to Miss Martha Jackson.

At Warwick, Mr. Dodd, of Budbrook, to Miss Hannah Whitehead, of Barford.—Mr. Thomas Morris, silk-manufacturer, of Coventry, to Miss Mary Stanley, daughter of Mr. S. of the former place.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Alexander Wood, of Bradford-street, to Miss Pritchard, both of Birmingham.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Blackburn, of Lincoln, to Miss Burton, of the former place.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs Podmore, wife of Mr. John P. of Bordesley-street.—Mr. Joseph Guest, 76, late of Spark-hill.—Mr. Hunt, 77, malster in Moor-street.—Mrs. Mary Morgan, 83, of High-street, where she had resided for the last fifty years.—After a very long illness, Mrs. Harris, wife of Joseph H., M. B., of Lady Wood.—Mrs. Harrison, of Fordrough-street.—In her 20th year, Miss Harper, only daughter of Mr. G. H.—Mr. John Deakin, of Brook-street.—Mrs. Hathaway, wife of Mr. James H. of New-street.—Mrs. Bladon, wife of Mr. B. 58.—Mr. R. Lomax, of Navigation-street, 57.—Mr. William Little, of Summer-street.

Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Mr. D. formerly of Coventry.

Mrs. Millward, mother of Messrs. M. of Coventry, 73.

Mr. William Tymbs, of Warwick.

Mr. Isaac Aston, sen. of Tipton.

Mr. Whitton, of Kenilworth, 70.

Mrs. Madeley, widow of Mr. M. of Gilson Hall.

Mr. Harrold, of Westbrook.

Mr. Edward Perkins, of Kilsby.

SHROPSHIRE.

On the 20th March, was tried at Shrewsbury, John Griffiths, for the murder of William Bailey. The particulars of this murder were given in a late number of this Magazine; and the crime was brought home to the prisoner by the evidence of twenty-two witnesses. The prisoner having robbed and murdered the deceased, put the body in a sack, and threw it into a stone quarry, at the back of his house. After the sentence had been passed on him, he confessed the crime.

Eight lots of garden ground, situate on the Flash Bank, near Shrewsbury, amounting in quantity to 1 acre and 32 perches, were lately sold by auction for the sum of 817l.!

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Phillips, of Llangollen, to Miss Ann Richards, of Birmingham.

Mr. Thomas Lowe, of Newport, to Miss Harper, of Knightly.

Mr. Pickering, near Wellington, to Miss Bullock, daughter of Mr. James B. of Aston, near Newport.

Mr. John Jones, to Miss Bate, daughter of Mr. B. of Sealand Mill, Flintshire.

Died.] Mr. Thomas Corbet, son of Mr. J. C. of Newton.

At Burcott, aged 73, Mrs. Freeman, of Watling-street.

At Meole Brace, in his 99th year, Mr. Vaughan. He has left a widow, now in her 100th year, to whom he had been an affectionate husband more than 76 years.

Mr. Richard Grainger, of Chatwall, aged 25; and, on Monday, at the Trumpet Inn, Shrewsbury, where he had come for the purpose of ordering a hearse, &c. for the funeral of his brother, Mr. Thomas Grainger, of Adcott, aged 20.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Evan Hughes, of St. John-street.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. B.—Aged 72, Lieutenant Samuel Milner, adjutant of the late Shrewsbury volunteers: a truly honest, charitable, and upright man.

At Hope Bagot, Mr. Edward Client, 76.

Aged 83, Mrs. Sheriff, of Oldswinford, relict of Mr. S. of Cleobury Mortimer.

At Ironbridge, Mr. Thomas Griffiths.

Mr. Thomas Mansell, of Pave-lane, near Newport; also Miss Lucy Birch, of Newport.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

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WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late Worcester Assizes, Mr. Hunt, a tanner, and a man of property, of Pershore, was tried, with several others, on an indictment, charging them with a riot and disturbing a society of methodists, in the performance of their worship. They were found guilty, and are to receive judgment next term.

Married.] At Dudley, Mr. Walter Allcock, of Birmingham, to Miss C. T. Penn, of the former place,—Mr. Samuel Price, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, both of Stourbridge.

Mr. Thomas Keep, to Miss Sarah Halden, both of Stourbridge.

Mr. Stallard, to Miss Bristow, both of Worcester.

At Kingswinford, Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, of Spaxton, to Miss Ann Crump, of Stourbridge.

At Oldswinford, Mr. Solomon Burfoot, to Miss Ann Knowles, of Dinnis.

Mr. Thomas Smith, of Evesham, to Martha, daughter of the late Wm. Quarrell, esq. of Fladbury.

Died.] The Rev. Allen Cliffe, of Mathon House.

At an advanced age, at the house of Lady Oresley, Foregate-street, Worcester, Mrs. Elizabeth Berrow, her ladyship's aunt.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sellack, William Hooper, esq. of Ross, to Miss S. Symonds, niece of T. P. S. esq. of Pengethley, M. P. for Hereford.

Mr. T. Bowers, of Marcle, to Miss L. Powell, of the Hill.

Mr. Spooner, of Worcester, to Miss E. Price, of the Lea.

At North Mimms, J. Anderton, esq. to Marianna, daughter of J. Casamajor, esq

Mr. Smith, of Upper Bullingham, to Miss Smith, of Norton Brook.

Capt. Stevenson, of the marines, to the youngest daughter of the late James Poole, esq. of Hennon House, Hereford.

Died.] At Leominster, Miss Tudor, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. T.

At Hereford, Mr. J. Biss, an eminent cornfactor.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] W. Keen, gent. of Llangwm Isha, to Elizabeth, second daughter of William Broadribb, esq. of Stanton-Wick house, Somerset.

Died.] At Langharne, Mrs. H. Thomas, sister of Major T.

Mr. Wm. Davies, lieutenant and adjutant of the East Monmouth Local Militia.—Mrs. Plomer, 91.

At Whitebrook, Mr. H. Simmons, 85.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A cow, the property of Mr. Rodway, of Upton Saint Leonards, near Gloucester, has calved 3 cow-calves at one time, which are all living.

At the Gloucester assises M. Broneville, a sweep, was tried for the murder of his apprentice, aged 10. The boy had attempted to run away, on which he beat him in a most cruel manner, threw him into the canal, and when nearly drowned carried him home across his shoulder, with his head downwards: the lad died before he reached home. The prisoner addressed the Jury at some length, in a very pertinent speech, methodically arranged, and delivered with great firmness. He was found guilty, but, in consequence of some peculiar circumstances in his favour, was reprieved.

The woollen manufacturers of Gloucestershire have petitioned against the renewal of the India Company's charter.

The farmers of Gloucestershire have held a meeting at Stone, to consider the expediency of introducing the legal or Winchester measure, in place of that now used.

Married.] At Westbury-upon-Trym, T. Tyndall, esq. of the Fort, near Bristol, to Mary-Sybella, eldest daughter of J. Hill, esq. of Down House.

Mr. W. Godsall, of Kewdley, to Miss Dorrell, of Kidderminster.

At Stonehouse, Mr. S. W. Hill, of Walsall, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. S. Clissold, of Bowbridge House.

At Westbury-upon-Severn, Mr. Simon Street, of Hope-Mansel, to Mrs. Money, of Broad Oak, widow of Mr. M. of Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire.

James Griffin, esq. of Northwick Park, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Clink, sen. esq. of Blockley.

Mr. Edward Matthews, to Miss Adames and Mr. Hope, to Miss Dawes, daughter of Mr. D. all of Cheltenham.

Mr. W. Weyman, of Moreton-upon-Lugg, to Miss Matthews, daughter of Mr. M. of Blakemere

T. E. Biedermann, esq. to Mrs. Sloper, widow of the late Col. S. of Tetbury.

Mr. John Hawkins, of Birdwood, to Miss Copner, of Quedgley.

Mr. Jenkins, of Colford, to Miss Boveridge, of Newent.

Mr. R. Crook, of Huntley, to Miss Scudamore, of Colford.

Mr. Charles Yeend, of Aston-upon-Carrant, to Miss Adams, only daughter of C. A. esq. of Overbury.

Died.] At Cromhall, Mrs. Morris, 99.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sheldon, lady of Ralph S. esq. Weston-house, Warwickshire, and M.P. for Wilton.

Esther, wife of Mr. John Carpenter, of Kingswood, near Wotton-Underedge.

At Painswick, Sarah Hinton, of the Society of Friends, 45.

At Newnham, Mrs. Lucas, mother of Mr. L attorney-at-law, of that place, 80.

At Stow, Eliza, only daughter of the late Mr. Wadley, of Cheltenham.

Miss Stockwell, of Tetbury, 77.

Mr. George Hughes, of Hunter, 92.

Mrs.

Mrs. Townshend, wife of Mr. John T. of Nympsfield, near Dursley.

At Heathfield, near Newport, Mrs. Vernon, relict of Mr. Stephen V. of North Nibley.

At Ross, Mrs. E. Hankins, relict of T. H. gent. of the Green-house, Dymock.

Mr. Beale, of Swindon.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Long.

Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Mr. Thomas V. of Corse.

Mr. Thomas Goore, of Evesham.

Mrs. Bennet, wife of Mr. John B. of Cleeve Prior.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A convocation of the members of the University of Oxford has been held to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the Catholic claims. Two petitions, prepared in the usual quarter, and couched in the usual terms, were submitted for their approbation. They were carried in the affirmative, but not without a struggle, and a strenuous and indeed unprecedented opposition.

Married.] At Oxford, W. Cooke, to Miss West, both of Holiwell.—Mr. Hastings, to Miss Ann Knibbs.—Mr. William Manning, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Whiting.—Mr. J. Cowderoy, of Blenheim Park, to Miss Turner, of the same place.

At Chesterton, the Rev. William Masters, vicar of Shalbourn, Berks, and of Sparsholt, Hants, to Miss Chilton, of Chesterton.

At Finmore, D. B. J. Newman, esq. Captain in the Royal Bucks Militia, to Mary, daughter of William Holden, esq. of Harpur-street.

At Weston-on-the-Green, R. J. Nevill, esq. of Llanelly, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Yalden, esq. of Lovington, Hants.

At Northmoor, Mr. Joseph Shaw, of Speenhamland, to Miss Anne Badcock, of Newbridge-mill.

Mr. Henry Walsh, attorney, of Oxford, to Miss Samways, of Greenwich.

At Handborough, Mr. Hambleton, 56, to his fifth wife, Mrs. Bruise, 64.

Mr. James Marriott, of Witney, to Miss Earley, of the same place.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Penry, of Holiwell, 70.—Mr. Sheard. He had taken his breakfast as usual, and had just observed how melancholy it was to hear of so many sudden deaths, when he dropped down and instantly expired.—Aged 16, Maria, daughter of Mr. Smith, formerly manciple of New college.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Archer, relict of Mr. A. brewer.

Mr. John Wiggins, of Hales's farm, near Watlington.

At Charlbury, Mr. Stephen Broome, maltster, 77.

Mr. Gould, brother of Mr. Gould, baker, of Pembroke-street, Oxford.

Mr. Richard Kimber, of Lewknor, son of Mr. F. K. of Crowell.—Miss Hannah Kimber, daughter of Mr. J. K. of Fyfield.

Mr. Joshua Harris, brother of Mr. D. H. builder, &c. of Oxford.

Elizabeth, wife of William Bunting, St. Peter le Bailey.

Elizabeth Brigham, eldest daughter of William Vanderstegen, esq. of Crane-end.

Mr. Edward Dickason, of Banbury.—Mrs. Long, sen. 79.

Mrs. Trafford, wife of Mr. John Trafford, of Kirtlington, 70.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:

Married.] Richard Greatheed Wilson, esq. of Peterby-house, near Missenden, to Anna Margaretta, second daughter of the Rev. Francis Wilson, rector of Saleby, Lincoln.

At Flint-hall, Mr. W. Bond.

John Osmer, esq. of Woburn-house, late Captain in the Oxfordshire Militia.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Berkhamstead, Mr. William Johnson, who had been receiver of the school estates, belonging to that town, near thirty years.

Mrs. Cutler, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Cutler, of Hertford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, Mr. J. R. Hunt, bookseller, of Worcester, to Miss C. Cullingworth, of the former place.

At Chalcombe, Mr. James Staley, of Banbury, to Miss Hirons, of the former place.

At Northampton, B. M. Wilcox, esq. of Seymour-place, to Sophia Anne, daughter of the late B. Vandergueld, esq. of Lower Brook-street.

At Ashby St. Ledgers, Thomas Hall Vaughton, esq. eldest son of R. V. esq. of Ashfurlong House, Warwickshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Captain Kelsick, of Workington.

Died.] At Blisworth, Maria, wife of the Rev. J. Sturges.

Mrs. Clayton, relict of the late Rev. William C. rector of Ravenstone.

At Daventry, Mr. Cadman, 93.

Mrs. Ann Hawkins, of Yardley Hastings, 65.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDON.

At a motion in the Senate-House, on the 20th, to petition Parliament against emancipating the Catholics, the numbers in the Non-Regent House for the petition were 24, against it 19. In the Regent House, for it 30, against it 14.

An attempt was made on the night of the 16th, to destroy Sidney-college, by a fire made in two unoccupied rooms. The college has offered two hundred pounds, and the university three hundred pounds, for the discovery of the offenders.

Married.] J. C. Mortlock, esq. of Cambridge, to Mrs. H. Beevor, of Norwich.

Mr. W. Hailstone, of Mildenhall, to Miss Jud, of Cambridge.

H. Walker,

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H. Walker, esq. to Miss Pinckney, of Peterborough.

Died.] At Thorney-Abbey, John Wing, esq. thirty years steward to the Duke of Bedford.

J. L. Smith, esq. of Whittlesey, one of the deputy lieutenants for the county of Cambridge.

The Rev. W. Cadlin, sub-master of the Grammar-school, at Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire. On Easter Sunday, he went to do duty in Swineshead church. Some time after beginning the sermon, his voice was observed to faulter; at length he sat down, put his hand to his head, and said "I cannot go on." One of the congregation went and assisted him from the pulpit, when it was found that a blood-vessel had ruptured in his head, and that he had entirely lost the use of one side by a paralytic stroke, 30.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Boardman, to Miss Beverley, of Aylsham.—Mr. H. Wilkin, to Miss Nolbrow.

The Rev. J. Hunt, rector of South Walsham, to Mrs. Selby, of Ipswich.

Mr. B. Chamberlin, of Seetham, to Miss Waller, of Poringland.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Foster, bookseller, to Mrs. Adkins.

Rev. T. Martin, jun. of Colkirk, to Miss Lancaster, of Fakenham.

Mr. J. Thurgar, to the second daughter of Captain Curson, of Wells.

Died.] At Norwich, Paul Amsinck, esq. father of P. A. esq. M. C. of Tunbridge Wells, 79.—Mrs. Hambling, 85.—The wife of Mr. J. Lawter, Under-Chamberlain.

Mrs. Day, wife of the Rev. C. D. of Thorpe, and second daughter of J. Harvey, esq. of Thorpe Lodge.

At Worstead, Mr. Decker; and the same day in London, his brother, Mr. Thomas Decker.

At Corpusty, Samuel Mog, 102, one of the last survivors of that brave army which fought at the battle of Quebec, under the celebrated General Wolfe.

The Rev. T. Priestley, vicar of Snelsham and Heacham.

At Pulham, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the late Rev. Dr. B. professor of Divinity in Cambridge, 74.

Mrs. C. F. Bedingfield, wife of F. B. esq. late of Ditchingham Hall, 55.

Mr. R. Tuddenham, of Thetford.—Mrs. Stannard, 71.

At Kenninghall, Mr. W. Bailey, 81.

At Hingham, Mrs. E. Thorne, 80.

H. Kett, esq. of St. George's Tornbland, 58.

At Yarmouth, Mr. W. Adams, 79.—Mrs. Gibbs, 76.

At Attleborough, Mr. H. Dodd, surgeon.

At Lynn, Mr. S. Millington, 76.—Mr. J. Roberts, of Hempnall, 81.

SUFFOLK.

It is a remarkable instance of success, that in the flock of eighteen score Southdown ewes, belonging to Admiral Wilson, of Redgrave-hall, Suffolk, he has this season only lost one sheep and one lamb in yeaning; and one-third of the ewes produced twins.

Married.] William Cornell, esq. to Miss C. both of Gazely.

Mr. G. Malan, of Ipswich, to Miss Carrington, of Bradfield.

At Ipswich, R. Jones, esq. 86.—Mary, relict of the late Robert Andrews, esq. of Auberies, near Sudbury.

Died.] Mrs. More, relect of R. M. of Bungay.

At Kirtlinghall, Mr. G. Dolerto.

At Sudbury, the wife of Mr. Jones, 74.

At Bury, W. G. Seward, gent. 77.

At Aldborough, Mr. T. Westrup, 78.—Mrs. Barwood, 75.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. Francis, of Rumford, to Miss Spencer, of Brook-street, near Brentwood.

The Rev. R. P. Crane, to Miss Gurr, eldest daughter of J. G. esq. collector of the customs, at Maldon.

Mr. T. Wood, son of C. W. esq. of Langford-hall, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Roper, of Pottersbury, Northamptonshire, steward to the Duke of Grafton.

Died.] At Heavitree, in the 24th year of her age, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Colonel H. Vincent, of the Bengal establishment.

At Hornchurch, in his 85th year, Richard Wyatt, esq. one of the oldest servants of the East India Company.

J. J. Morley, esq. 81.

Mrs. Cole, relict of Mr. Samuel C. of Saffron Walden.

At Warley barracks, the lady of major J. Power, of the artillery.

KENT.

Some workmen digging chalk for lime at Crockfield, near Helling, a short time since, discovered several urns containing ashes, curiously deposited. The spot had been a Roman burying place. A Roman legion was stationed there, as it appears from the history of the county. The urns were inscribed with curious devices.

The Kentish landholders near Sittingbourne and Milton, lately met to reprobate the unnecessary expence about to be incurred in the erection of a new gaol at Maidstone, when it was unanimously agreed to take the opinion of some eminent counsel as to the best means of obtaining a suspension of that work.

One of the arches at the chalk-pit near Boughton lately fell in, carrying with it some hundred loads of chalk and earth.

LONGEVITY.—There are now living in the healthy parish of Benenden, fifty persons between the ages of seventy and eighty years; twenty-

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twenty-one between eighty and ninety years, and two between ninety and one hundred years.

The ancient and respectable foundation school at Sandwich, is revived under the conduct of the Rev. William Wodsworth, and Mr. Abbot.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Welby, to Miss Wales, both of that city.—Mr. Henry Badcock, to Miss Engeham.—Mr. James Pegden, to Mrs. Sarah Marks, both of that city.

At Faversham, Mr. Hems, of London, to Miss S. Sharpe, daughter of Mr. S. of that place.

At Sittingbourne, by the Rev. Thomas Cobb, lieut. James Hesleden, of the Royal Navy, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Bryan Faussett, esq. of that place.—Henry Wells, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Denne, of Sittingbourne.

At Dover, Mr. Waters, to Miss Mary Ann Mowle.

At Cheriton, Mr. James Eldridge, to Miss Susan Wraight.

At Folkstone, Mr. Hunt Rolfe, to Miss Lydia Boxer.

At Upper Deal, Mr. William Dell, gunner of his majesty's sloop Echo, to Miss Catherine Jacob, of Sandwich.

At Lydd, Mr. John Day, of Dungeness, to Miss Sarah Harris, of the same place.—Mr. William Greenland, to Miss E. Jackson.

At Whitstable, Mr. —— Evenden, to Miss Mary Minter.—Mr. Thomas Uden, to Mrs. Thorpe, widow.

At Bromley, the Rev. Henry Smith, D D. formerly of St. Bees, minister of Bromley, and rector of Headley, to Miss Sarah Wilson, of the Hayes.

Died.] Mrs. Harnett, wife of Mr. William H. sen. Canterbury.

Mr. Alexander Mills, of Chatham, at an advanced age.

At Hunton, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B.

At Linton, suddenly, in his 75th year, John Bowles, gent.

At Ashford, at the advanced age of 85 years, J. Ray, esq.

At Ash, aged 18, Jane, wife of Mr. S. Holdsworth.

At Teston, the youngest son of Mr. Boys, builder, aged 13.

At Faversham, Mrs. Perkins, wife of Mr. Francis P.

At Boughton Under Blean, Mrs. Kemp.

At Wye, aged 91, the widow Wright. She has left 75 children and grand-children.

At Saltwood, Mr. John Collyer, yeoman, 83.

At Whitstable, Mr. —— Hogben, 60.

At Goudhurst, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. B. Harrison.

Mr. John Farmer, sen. formerly of Thornden, Smarden; he dropped down and expired without a groan, whilst holding a sack in his barn.

Captain Massy, of the Royal Artillery, commanding a detachment at Archcliff Fort; whilst hunting near Folkstone, he was thrown from his horse, and, pitching upon his head, so severely hurt, as to survive only a few hours.

At Deal, aged 90, Mrs. Canny, relict of Mr. C. formerly one of the Fellowship of Pilots, at that place.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Coulter, schoolmaster.

At Rochester, Mrs. Rondeau, at an advanced age.—Also Mrs. Dixon, relict of R. D. esq.

Mrs. Graham, wife of N. G. esq. of Town Malling

At Elam, Mr. William Maycock, aged 88.

At Brookland, Mr. William Baring, 92.

At Folkstone, after a long illness, Mrs. Baker, 65.—Mrs. Page, aged 26, wife of Mr. T. P.—Mrs. Farley, wife of Mr. J. F.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Phipps, wife of Mr. P. late of Old Romney, 85.

At Sturry, Mr. Goldfinch, 74.

At Margate, aged 71, Mrs. Susannah Rowe.—Mrs. Whatley, wife of Captain W. —Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, relict of Mr. R. G. boat-builder, and daughter of Captain Waller. By her death, a family of eight children have had to sustain the loss of both parents in the space of eleven months.

SUSSEX.

The remains of a Roman bath have been discovered by some men ploughing near Duneton. By the flues, which are remaining, it is conjectured to have been a *vaporium* or *sudatorium*. It is situate about two miles westward of the celebrated bath discovered last year at Bignor, and seven from Arundel.—A barrow on the Lewes Downs was also lately opened, when divers fragments of Roman urns of large dimensions were found, but not an entire one could be discovered.

At several places in Sussex, where the best wheats are exposed to market, flour bears the distressing price of from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per gallon.

At a late meeting of the Sussex Agricultural Society, the Earl of Chichester presiding, it appeared to be the general wish that a new subscription should be entered into, and that the institution should be supported, with the hopes that its beneficial effects might be still farther extended. A select committee was named to consider of any alteration which may be requisite in the prizes and premiums in future, to report to a general meeting, which was appointed for the 23d of May.

Married.] Mr. Cooper, merchant, to the second daughter of Mr. Saxby, of Rodwells.

At Horsham, Mr. J. Rawlinson, to Miss Martin.

Died.] At Michelham, Mrs. Childs, 101. This venerable lady retained her faculties till within a short time of her death.

At Chimping, near Arundel, 75, Mr. Boniface, a respectable Sussex yeoman, who is supposed to have accumulated 200,000l.

Rev.

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At Ipping-parsonage, Rev. F. G. Cooke.

At Tillington, Mr. T. Cresswell, a repectable farmer, 101. He preserved his faculties to the last, and even handled and sold his own sheep three days previous to his death.

Mr. R. Paine, of Brighton.

At Chalvington, Mrs. Major, 75.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Winchester assizes twenty prisoners were capitally convicted, nine of whom were left for execution. When two of them, Frenchmen, for forgery, were taken from the bar, they cried, *Vive Bonaparte! Vive l'Empereur!*

It appears that the little Isle of Portsea now contains twenty-two places of worship, including the two parish churches.

Married.] At Kilmington, Mr. Abraham Orchard, of Whitechurch, to Miss Mary Gollop, of Kilmington.

At Andereer, Mr. Criswick, to Mrs. Isdell.

B. Goodeve, esq. of Gosport, to the only daughter of John Hirezman, esq. of Chilling.

Died.] At Winchester, after a few days illness, on his way from Bath to Brighton, the Rev. H. S. Butler.

At Brook-Farm, Mrs. Burgess, wife of J. Burgess, esq. of the Strand, 59.

At Challscot Cottage, near Whitechurch, T. Thomson, esq. late of Kent, 83.

T. Hall, esq. L.L.D. of Preston Candover, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, 84.

John Crane, esq. late first master attendant in the dock-yard at Portsmouth.

At Framfield, Mr. Turner.

At Portsea, Mrs. Haddy.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Richard Sutton, esq. of Minty to Harriet, youngest daughter of D. Wathen, esq. of King-Stanley, Glocestershire, deceased, and sister to P. Wathen, esq. of Middle-Lippiatt.

At Melksham, Richard Gatcombe, esq. of Taunton, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Hartnoll Moore, esq.

Died.] Esmead Edridge, esq. of Monkton-House.

James Burton, esq. of Lockeridge, near Marlborough.

Mr. Henry Shephard, of Marlborough.

At Overtown, Ann, relict of Oliver Calley, esq.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Appleton, Mrs. Hoskins, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. and only sister of Charles Taylor, esq. M.P. for Wells.

In the 21st year of his age, at his father's house, in the London road, Reading, Mr. Robert Harris, the only son of Robert Harris, esq. The honourable and virtuous character of his mind, the superiority of his talents, and uniform suavity of his manners, engaged the esteem of all who knew him, and render his early loss a deep affliction to his more immediate connections.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bathpool corn-mills, near Taunton, were lately destroyed by fire. The stock of wheat, flour, &c. belonging to Mr. Hitchcock, worth nearly 2,000l. was either lost or destroyed. The damage to the building and machinery is estimated at 1000l.

Died.] At Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Fallowfield, rector of Barrow.

At Wells, after an illness of five years, the Rev. Thomas Eyre, L.L.D. canon residentiary and treasurer of Wells cathedral, a canon residentiary also of Salisbury cathedral, and rector of Fovant and Chilmark, Wilts. It is remarkable that Dr. Eyre's father and grandfather were both, as well as himself, canons of Wells and Salisbury; and, like him, were highly esteemed in both dioceses; the late Chief Justice Eyre was his elder brother. Of Dr. E. himself, whether considered as an enlightened and liberal Christian, a respected dignitary of the church of England, or a polished gentleman, truly beloved in every relation of private life, too high a character cannot be given. From his many years' residence in the strict discharge of his clerical duties, his worth was well known, and his loss will be long and sincerely regretted.

Matthew Wright, esq. an eminent merchant of Bristol.

Mrs. G. Lovell, late of Wells.

Mr. William Webb, of Bower-hill, near Melksham.

Mrs. Hutchings, wife of Mr. Robert H. Blagdon, near Taunton, 71.

At Heavitree, Mrs. Kent, widow of Mr. K. formerly of Exeter, 86.

Mr. Edward James, of Kingstone, near Ilminster.

At Wiveliscombe, Mrs. Boucher, wife of Mr. E. B. solicitor; and on the 2d inst. Mrs. Boucher, wife of Mr. Wm. B. of Ford.

At Kelston Rectory, Littleton, the youngest son of the Rev. C. Hawkins.

DORSETSHIRE.

A meeting was held at the County Hall, Dorchester, on the 2d, for considering on the propriety of establishing Bellian schools in that county: the Earl of Shaftesbury addressed the meeting, and proposed the usual series of resolutions, which were agreed to, and 794*l.* were immediately raised, besides a large annual subscription.

Bourton Church has been opened for divine service. The greatest credit is due to the inhabitants of the little hamlet of Bourton, in setting the subscription on foot, and equal praise is due to those who so handsomely lent their aid: a place of divine worship being, from an increase of population, necessary.

Birth

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Died.] At an advanced age, Mrs. Hewdle, of Monkton.

Mr. Heale, of Gillingham, 76.

At Steepleton, near Dorchester, Miss Luckham, 20.

At Dorchester, in an advanced age, Mr. Sat Chaffey, some years since governor of Dorchester prison.

DEVONSHIRE.

The intended Breakwater in Plymouth Sound, which is to render that anchorage safe from the dangerous swell which now rolls in from the Atlantic, it is estimated, will cost 1,300,000l. and will employ 1600 men nearly seven years in completing. It will be formed of 850 fathoms of sunken masses of marble rock (only 180 feet short of a mile,) at a distance of about half a mile from the shore, a proper height above the water, and on which are to be a pier and a light house.

Died.] At Upton Cottage, Brixham, George Olive, esq. late of Poole, 91.

Mr. Wm. Snow, of Exeter.

At Hartland Abbey, Paul Orchard, esq. in four successive parliaments representative of the borough of Callington, and for many years colonel of the North Devon regiment of militia, 72.

In St. Sidwell's, Frances, the relict of B. M. Tucker, esq. late of Coryton.

At Exeter, at the advanced age of 90, James Burton, esq. late collector of the salt duty at Topsham. He was a most eccentric and extraordinary man. In his younger part of his days he belonged to the household of King George II. and attended him at the memorable battle of Dettingen; he recollected having several times had the honour of dandling in his arms his present majesty, when only three months old. Being a most strenuous loyal character, he appeared to feel a peculiar gratification in often repeating this story. His legacies are very numerous, and among the rest, to four Sunday Schools, in Exeter, 10l. each

CORNWALL.

A tremendous shower of hail lately fell at St. Ives and its neighbourhood. Many of the hail-stones were from three to four inches in circumference, and occasioned considerable injury; above 2,500 panes of glass were broken in St. Ives, scarcely a house escaped, the entire glass of Col. Hare's green-house was destroyed.

A silver mine is now working in the Prince Regent's Duchy of Cornwall, with a prospect of immense produce. The probable extent of its value, it is said, will be known in the course of the next month; and some of the most experienced mineralogists in that county are sanguine enough to imagine, that a shaft of ore may be opened within that time, sufficient to supply all the silver requisite for the use of the British dominions. The prince has already been presented with a snuff-box made of the metal.

WALES.

In addition to the improvements which were lately mentioned to be taking place in Wales, bills are now before Parliament for inclosing lands in the parishes of Llansynydd, Llanegwad, Llangathen, and Llanvihangel Kilvargan, in the county of Carmarthen; Pilleth, Llanvihangel Nantmellan, Disserth, and Llanelwith, in the county of Radnor; for improving several of the present, and making other roads, in the county of Cardigan; for repairing the roads in the Flint, Holywell, St. Asaph, and Conway districts, in North Wales; and for making a Railway from the end of the Llanvihangel Railway to Hereford.

Leave has also been given to bring in bills for improving the roads from Haverfordwest through Fishguard to Newport, and from thence to St. David's; likewise from Haverfordwest to St. David's, and thence to Caerfai; for repairing several roads in the county of Carmarthen; for making a new branch of road from Carmarthen to Lloughor, and another branch from the Great Mountain to Llandilo; for providing an additional burial-ground at Merthyr Tydvil; for making a Canal or Railway from the Dock at Llanelly into the parish of Kidwelly, with divers branches therefrom, and also for the improvement of Kidwelly harbour, and for buoying and lighting the navigation of the rivers Burry and Lloughor, with their contributory streams, from Llangennech to and over the bar of Burry river.

Married.] At Llanllwch, the Rev. Jeremiah Davies, of Llanelly, to Miss Ann Williams.

At the Hay, Mr. James Hall, of Talgarth, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. J P of Hay.

Mr. John Mereweather, to Miss Davis, of Abergavenny.

Mr. Williams, of Poole Park, Denbighshire, to Louisa Ann, eldest daughter of Wm. Robinson, esq. of the Poole.

At Laleston, R. Robert, to Catherine Llewellin, whose united ages amount to 140. The juvenile pair were attended to church by a great number of their neighbours.

At Montgomery, C R Richardson, esq. of Calcutta, to Martha Anne, eldest daughter of the late C. G Humphreys, esq

Lieut. Burton, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Oakley, of Monmouth.

The Rev. T. C. Moutsdale, son of S. M. esq. of Pendyffryn, to Miss Ellen Robse, third daughter of S. R esq.

Capt. E Roberts, of the Perseverance brig, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Edmunds, of Park Llantrothen, Glamorganshire.

Died.] At Kidwelly, Mrs. M Davies, widow of the late S D esq. of Carmarthen.—Mr Thomas Morgan master of the brig Hope, bound from Chatham to Chepstow, of which latter place he was a native.—Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Rev. T. L. minister of the Baptist Connexion in Carmarthen.

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At Court House, near Fishguard, John Gwynne, esq. formerly Clerk of the Peace for that county.

At Brecon, Mrs. Eliz. Bassey.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. J. of Pant Howel, Anglesea.

At Beaumaris, Mrs. Ann Lloyd, daughter of the late R. L. esq. of Tregeian, Anglesea.

At Crosswen, near Margam Copper-Works, Glamorganshire, Morgan Corslett, 109.

At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Eliz. Plevy, late of Leominster, 76.

At Wrexham-vechan, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, relict of the late Rev. E D. rector of Llanarmon, Dyffryn Ceiriog, 61.

Mr. John Jones, Carnarvon, 97.

At Llandiloyr-lane, Brecon, Mrs. Watkins, relict of the late D. W. esq. late high sheriff for that county, 64.

At Veranda, near Swansea, Lieut. T. Sproule, of the 16th foot.

SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the manufacturers, held at Glasgow, on the 10th of Feb. the committee brought forward their report. They recommended, that an advance, rather considerable, on some sorts of work, and less so for others, should be immediately made on weavers' wages; that a new committee should be appointed to consider of the expediency of applying to Parliament to fix a *minimum*; and likewise to take into consideration, how far it will be conducive to the interests of the country, that the East India Company should continue to enjoy their exclusive privileges after the expiration of the present charter.

A subscription has been set on foot for the establishment of an observatory, on a plan calculated to enable the students of the University of Edinburgh, to become masters of the practice of observing, with all the instruments used in astronomy, navigation, and land surveying. The plan has been approved by the Senatus Academicus, and as soon as funds are procured, it is intended to form a society, and apply for a charter.

There were lately interred at Blean, the remains of John Anderson, of that parish, in the 89th year of his age. He was father of eleven children, and grand-father to twenty-five, great-grand father to nineteen. Left surviving three children, twelve grand-children, and ten great grand-children.

At Lanark, Mr. William Hutton, many years one of the magistrates of that burgh, 100.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Waterford, Dr. James O'Donel, This truly venerable prelate was born at Knockloſty, county of Tipperary, and at the age of 18 left Ireland, in order to profess a religious life in the Franciscan Convent of St. Isidore, at Rome. After a long absence he returned home, and was stationed in the city of Waterford, where his piety, zeal, and learning, soon procured his advancement to the head order. He was chiefly distinguished at that time as a popular and pathetic preacher, but he soon became much better known, by being, in some measure, the Apostle of Newfoundland. At the solicitation of some of the principal merchants of that island, and of their correspondents in Waterford, he was sent out in 1784, with full authority from Rome, as prefect and vicar apostolic. He was in fact the first accredited catholic clergyman that visited the island. Before his arrival the great body of the natives were nearly in a state of semi-barbarism, moral and religious. Their improvement after his arrival was rapid, progressive, and permanent. He was soon raised to the titular dignity of Bishop of Thyatira. His zeal and abilities made him eminently useful to those who were more particularly the objects of his mission: the suavity of his manners endeared him to all. On leaving the island in 1807, he received, as a token of regard, from a general association of the inhabitants, a beautiful silver vase, value 150l. with the following inscription: "Presented to the Right Rev. Doctor O Donel, by the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, as a testimony of their esteem for his pious, patriotic, and meritorious conduct during a residence among them of twenty-three years." Never was a testimony better merited or better bestowed. He received from government likewise a handsome life pension, which he always looked upon with pride, as a mark of his majesty's approbation. His last years, which he spent in Waterford, were such as might be expected at the close of such a life. He seemed to feel himself at the last stage of a journey, the performance of which had been his chief care. During a gradual decay he retained possession of his faculties to the last; and, a short time before his death, traced the following inscription for his tomb: "Here lie the mortal remains of the Right Rev. James O'Donel, bishop of Thyatira, the first qualified missionary who ever went to Newfoundland, where he spent 23 years as prefect and vicar apostolic of the said mission. He departed this life ———, in the 74th year of his age."

Aged 112, John Leary, an honest faithful domestic, in the family of Currah, county of Limerick, for upwards of eighty years. He commenced his servitude with the late Vere Hunt, esq. as groom, in the year 1730, and remained with him until his death; since which period he continued his services with Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. until within the last ten years, when he retired to a cottage built for him within the demesne. He was married to *eight wives*; by seven of whom he had children—his last he married in his 103d year. He lived in the reign of six monarchs, and saw from five to six generations of most of the families in the county, of the vicissitudes of which *honest John Leary* was the spectator for above a century; and before his death he declared that he never suffered a day's

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day's illness, or an hour's pain, unless for the death of a friend, or *occasionally* for the loss of a wife!

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lemburg, in Prussia, a silk-weaver, named John Ursulak, at the age of 116 years He had six wives; the last, who survives him, brought him a son twelve months ago. He was extremely healthy and active, and walked six miles the day before his death.

At Bombay, the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, many years governor of that presidency; an appointment which he held with great credit to himself and advantage to the company. In his public character and private capacity he was highly respected; administering justice with the most attentive care: a judicious and munificent patron; liberal almost to profusion of his own property, but a strict œconomist in the public expenditure.

At Fishkill, in America, John Henderson, 102 years. He was at the battle of Culloden and Minden, and at the taking of Quebec, after which he settled in America.

At Messina, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Ainslie, of the 4th, or Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons. One of the best cavalry officers in the British army.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant Thomas Sowerby, late of Lancaster.

At Vienna, the Prince of Auersberg, who was married in September last to the eldest daughter of Prince Lobkowitz, aged 24.

At Demerara, of the yellow fever, Christopher, third son of Thomas Waterton, esq. of Walton Hall, near Wakefield.

REPORT OF DISEASES.

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1812.

Catarrhus	8	Phthisis	7
Febris	6	Hæmoptoe	3
Cynanche	1	Mania	1
Peripneumonia	1	Hysteria	1
Rheumatismus	10	Hypochondriasis	2
Morbilli	2	Asthenia	6
Pertussis	1	Dyspepsia	3
Trismus	1	Tænia	1
Dentitio	2	Ascarides	2
Convulsio	1	Colica	1
Abdomen Tumidum	1	Dysenteria	1
Palpitatio	2	Anasarca	2
Cephalalgia	2	Ascites	1
Vertigo	1	Hæmaturia	1
Lumbago	6	Porrigo	2
Gastrodynia	2	Psora	4
Tussis et Dyspnœa	32	Leucorrhœa	2
Asthma	3	Amenorrhœa	3
Pleurodyne	4		

The weather continues favorable to the production of rheumatic and catarrhal affections. Some cases of continued fever have occurred, but not in a malignant form.

The case of tænia (tape-worm) afforded another instance of success with the oil of turpentine; which I have never known to fail in expelling the worm, provided it existed in the alimentary canal. The patient, a young woman, of sallow complexion, had long complained of a gnawing pain about the pit of the stomach, and abdomen, with occasional indigestion, irregular appetite, and constipation. I directed her to take half an ounce of the rectified oil of turpentine, with half as much treacle. In a few hours, after exciting a slight degree of nausea, it acted as a cathartic, and between two or three yards of tape-worm were passed. In two days, her symptoms still continuing, though less urgent, she took six drams of the oil, which operated as before, but not the least portion of worm appeared. Notwithstanding the success of the remedy, she still remained indisposed, complaining of sickness, and her complexion assumed a yellow tinge, which indicated jaundice; from which she is recovering under the use of small doses of calomel and rhubarb, with tonics.

The oil of turpentine seems to operate as a poison on the worm, and does not expel it by merely acting as a cathartic, for in general it resists the action of common purgatives. I attended a young man in scarlet fever, during which he took several doses of calomel and rhubarb, with the usual effect on the bowels. His convalescence was tardy, and I found he had formerly been subject to tape-worm. I now prescribed half an ounce of oil of turpentine to be taken alone. He was soon after affected with nausea and uneasiness in the stomach, succeeded by vomiting; in twelve hours the cathartic effect was produced, and he voided a tape-worm three yards long; the head could not be discovered. In two days he repeated the turpentine with similar effect, except that no vestige of worm appeared. In five days more, he took six drams of the oil for a dose. Twelve months have elapsed, and he has remained quite free from complaint.

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A young woman some-time ago came under my care for cough and debility after a fever, during which she had taken several opening medicines. Under a course of myrrh and steel she regained some degree of strength and appetite, but complained of a pain in the abdomen, and mentioned having been subject to worms. A large dose of calomel and scammony acted powerfully on the bowels, without any worm appearing. The following day she took half an ounce of oil of turpentine, which only produced sickness; the scammony and calomel was repeated in twelve hours, and a tape-worm nine feet in length was discharged, since which she has entirely recovered.

Many similar instances might be adduced, from which we may infer that the oil of turpentine, in large doses, has a specific effect on tape-worm, and, if existing in the body, will certainly remove it. The remedy is less nauseous than is commonly supposed, and in general has produced no unpleasant consequences. Some practitioners have given it in yet larger doses, but I have hitherto found from half an ounce to six drams suffice. One great advantage in taking it is, that one or two doses will usually be effectual, and, if no worm is evacuated after it, we may decidedly conclude that none existed; hence the importance of being quite assured, before prescribing such a strong remedy, that the patient's symptoms are occasioned by tænia. Many people endure much misery, and take a variety of medicines, whose complaints originate from worms. When Sparman visited the Cape of Good Hope, he found numbers of the inhabitants keeping themselves weak and low by a spare diet, and remedies against consumption of the lungs; and persevering in this treatment, although the longer they continued it the worse they grew, till he satisfactorily proved to them that they were only affected with tape-worm, of which, though very common amongst the colonists, they were extremely ignorant. Tænia is also very frequent among the natives of Egypt and Abyssinia.

Leicester-square, April 24, 1812. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

A COMMITTEE of the Bristol merchants have published a report relative to the monopoly of the East India Company, in which they insist, with great force and success, on the necessity of opening to the whole empire the trade with India. They contend, that the charter expires of course, that the country have nothing to ask, and the company every thing. It is indeed very evident, that the export of less than two millions per annum, renders the company unworthy of the monopoly they have enjoyed, and that a free trade to Asia and Eastern Africa, would be more likely to take off twenty millions per annum of our manufactures. In our opinion, to renew the charter, would be to sacrifice the interests of the country to political intrigue. Let the manufacturers and merchants therefore bestir themselves. Liverpool took the lead on this great question, and set an example of ability which has been ably followed by Bristol, Hull, Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester, and other commercial towns; and, for our parts, we think no case was ever better made out than this against the East India monopoly, if facts and arguments have any weight with those who direct the British government.

Let the city of London beware of sophistry on this occasion. It is true, the company's monopoly is localized in London; but, if destroyed, the London merchants would export, at least, TEN millions to India, instead of the TWO through the company.

By a late official document, it appears that, "as to the productions of India, valuable for foreign commerce, the trade of Europeans, of different nations, to all parts of it, in the course of the last three centuries, have left little for discovery. The Portuguese, who, in their early time, spread themselves along all the shores of the East, explored every considerable part of it, and they were followed by the Dutch, English, and French, companies, with their numerous establishments, some of which extended inland to the Upper India. But the modern European merchants, resident in the East, who have long been the chief navigators and adventurers in what is called the coasting trade, have become well acquainted with the commercial capacity of every region washed by the Indian Seas; so that many countries supposed here to be little known, because little visited by the ships of Europe, are familiar to them; and whatever articles those countries furnish, valuable for the commerce of the West, are already conveyed, through the medium of private or foreign trade to Europe. The chief commodities suited to the European market, which India has hitherto been found to produce, are spices, pepper, drugs, sugar, coffee, raw-silk, saltpetre, indigo, raw cotton, and, above all, cotton manufactures of singular beauty and in endless variety. These last have, as already intimated, formed, from time immemorial, the grand staple of India; but from the rise and excellence of similar manufactures in Europe, particularly in our own country, and from the general impoverishment which wars and revolutions have brought upon the continent of Europe, with the obstructions opposed, in much the greater part of it, to our commerce, the consumption of the fine fabrics of India has considerably decreased, and it is not likely that it can be restored to its former standard. Spices, sugar, and coffee, have been furnished

chiefly from the Moluccas and Java, Dutch islands not in our possession, nor, in a commercial view, worth the expence of conquering and keeping them. The cinnamon of Ceylon, now ours, may be brought, in sufficient quantity for the supply of Europe, in one or two of the company's ships. Pepper is a very losing article. Sugar has been, of late, imported from our territories; but the necessary expence of conveyance from so great a distance, prevents it from being profitable, and it can be much encouraged only at the expense of our West-India colonies. Raw-silk and indigo, now produced in great perfection in Bengal and its dependencies, have been brought to that state, by the expence incurred, and the support afforded, by the company. Both are articles occupying little space, in proportion to their value. The factories where the former is collected and prepared are in the hands of the company, who have, in the course of many years, established them with great labor and expence. They can furnish not only all the raw-silk this country requires, but much for the consumption of the continent, if it were possible to bring it there into competition with the raw-silk of Italy, and the tonnage already employed by the company is quite sufficient for its importation from India. The indigo produced in Bengal and the adjacent provinces is equal, probably, to three-fourths of the demand of all Europe, and may easily be raised to the whole demand: but the manufacture of this article is entirely, and the trade in it chiefly, in the hands of individuals. Saltpetre, furnished only from Bengal, is, for political reasons, prohibited to foreigners, and exported exclusively in the ships of the company."

The total quantity of wines entered at the Oporto custom-house in 1811, for foreign countries, was 18,536 pipes and a half; of this quantity were sent to England 18,379 pipes and a half; America, 64 and a half; Gibraltar, 89; Galicia, three and a half. In 1809, there were shipped for exportation 58,458 pipes, of which 42,963 pipes were for England; and in 1810, 41,358 pipes were shipped, of which 40,765 was on English account.

Account of the Quantity of Sugar imported into and exported from Great Britain, in each of the Years ending the 5th January 1810, 1811, and 1812.

IMPORTED.	*Cwt.*	EXPORTED.	*Cwt.*
1810	4,001,198	1810	1,496,691
1811	4,808,663	1811	1,319,349
1812	3,917,543	1812	690,870

The Importation of Cotton Wool into London and Liverpool, for the Year 1811, was:

	London.	*Liverpool.*
January	12,638	12,319
February	8,524	14,887
March	9,450	29,607
April	9,484	19,430
May	8,906	25,116
June	13,795	21,569
July	5,849	9,199
August	21,275	20,043
September	8,324	8,577
October	9,343	3,103
November	2,242	6,261
December	1,328	2,181
	111,163	172,792

Import into Glasgow,	38,364	Total Import into Great Britain in 1811	328,865 Packages
——— into Bristol,	656		
——— into Lancaster	2,022		
——— into Hull,	768	Decrease compared with 1810	227,408
——— into Plymouth,	2,500		
——— into Portsmouth,	600		

The following annual Report on the state of the woollen manufacture of the West Riding was lately made by the cloth searchers:

NARROW CLOTH.

Mill'd this Year,	141,809 Pieces; or,	5,715,534	Yds.
last Year,	158,252	6,180,811	Yds.
Decrease,	16,443 Pieces	465,277	Yds.

BROAD CLOTH.

Mill'd this Year,	269,892 Pieces; or,	8,535,559	Yds.
last Year,	273,664	8,671,042	Yds.
Decrease,	3,772 Pieces	135,483	Yds.

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From

From this report, which is official, and may be considered as the barometer of the staple trade of the united kingdom, it appears that the total decrease in the quantity of woollens manufactured in the year that has just terminated, on a comparison with the year preceding, is 20,215 pieces, making 600,760 yards: but, in order to form a correct view of the progress of trade, under the rule of our orders in council ministry, it is necessary to add, that the decrease in the year with which this is compared, as contrasted with the returns of 1810, was 31,234 pieces, making 925,957 yards, so that since 1810, the annual declension in this important branch of business, on which thousands depend for support, has been 51,449 pieces, or 1,526,717 yards, an amount exceeding one-tenth of the whole quantity at present manufactured!

Gold fell one shilling an ounce on the 6th instant, and rose two shillings on the 15th: silver was likewise dearer on the 17th. The London refiners now sell fine gold at 5l. 7s. per ounce, and fine silver at 7s.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s, Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal, 235l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 25l. ditto.—London Dock Stock, 115¾l. per cent. —West-India ditto, 154l. ditto.

The 3 per cent. Consols. on the 28th were 60¾, the 5 per cents. at 91⅞.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE our last Report three Numbers of the Botanical Magazine have appeared, containing:

DATURA *Metel*. Every species of datura is become a subject of some interest, from the efficacy which the smoking some of them has of late been found to possess, in removing the paroxysms of asthma. In the East Indies, from whence the practice was derived, the roots only were used for this purpose, but the *stramonium*, the only species common with us, has fibrous roots, on which account the stems have been used, and, very generally, the whole herb, leaves and unripe capsules mixed together. Whether the roots are better for the purpose than the other parts of the plant, Dr. Sims seems to consider as at present undecided. But, if it should be found that a preference is due to this part of the plant, this species appears to be worth cultivating, as its roots are large. Mr. Toulmin, who first witnessed a decided advantage from this remedy in his own person, found the leaves particularly obnoxious to him, but thought the stems of the stramonium nearly, if not quite, equal to the foreign imported root.

PÆONIA *daurica*. A rare species, the product of the garden of the late Isaac Swainson, esq. proprietor of Velno's Vegetable Syrup, and the possessor of one of the best botanical gardens in the country.

EDWARDSIA *microphylla*. This elegant shrub has been long known to botanists, under the name of Sophora *microphylla*, but, in the necessary division of this hitherto heterogeneous genus, this has been named by R. A. Salisbury, esq. in honor of Mr. Sydenham Edwards, the able draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine. Sophora *tetraptera* is another species of the same genus.

BRUNSVIGIA *falcata*: generally known as an amaryllis. The species here referred to this genus, besides the one figured, are *multiflora* (Amaryllis orientalis of Jacquin); *marginata*; *radula* and *striata*; all of which have been figured by Jacquin. According to Mr. Ker, this is really the amaryllis *longifolia* of Linnæus, but not of L'Heritier, the Hortus Kewensis, Jacquin, Willdenow, or the Botanical Magazine, all of which authors mistook the plant figured in the last-mentioned work (No. 661) for it. This plant is from the collection of Lee and Kennedy.

DRIMIA *ciliaris*. Another Cape-bulb, introduced by Mr. William Griffin, of South Lambeth.

TRIGLOCHIN *bulbosum*. From the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced by George Hibbert, esq. and is now in the collection of Mr. Knight, King's Road, Fulham.

OCIMUM *scutellarioides*. From the collection of John Walker, esq. at Southgate. Dr. Sims has in this article entered into a discussion with Mr. Brown, maintaining against the opinion of the latter, that the corolla of this plant is really resupinate, a question that we shall not undertake to decide.

EURYALE *ferox*, the ANNESLEA *spinosa* of the Botanist's Repository. Although it is true that the latter name was published in the Repository five years after the former one had appeared in the annals, as is here observed by Dr. Sims, yet we believe that this name, in honour of Lord Valentia, was applied by Dr. Roxburgh, and drawings of the plant sent over to this country, even prior to that given by Mr. Salisbury, who probably had seen these drawings at Sir Joseph Banks, and perhaps ought to have used Dr. Roxburgh's name of Anneslea; however, as that of Euryale is adopted in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis, as well as in the Botanical Magazine, it may be considered hereafter as established. The leaves of this very curious and rare plant float upon the surface of the water, and sometimes exceed

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exceed three feet in diameter; they are curiously ribbed underneath, and on both sides covered with strong crooked spines. It is cultivated in China, for the sake of its farinaceous seeds, which are said to make a useful article of diet, and the pulp surrounding the seed is applied to medicinal purposes.

Gypsophila *repens*. This species and *prostrata* having been frequently confounded together, we are glad to receive good figures of both in the Magazine, which will hereafter remove all difficulty. They are, however, somewhat too nearly allied.

Amaryllis *blanda*. One of the most magnificent species of this splendid genus. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has, heretofore, been considered as a variety of A. *belladonna*; but Mr. Ker has properly separated it into a distinct species. To this article is added a note on the Amaryllis *jacobæa*, explaining the origin of its trivial name, which Mr. Ker has found from Clusius's Historia Plantarum, was given it by Dr. Simon Tovar, seeing the great resemblance its flower bore to the crimson sword, worn as a badge by the knights of the Spanish order of St. James.

Lantana *trifolia*. Dr. Sims has remarked the near affinity which this species has with *annua*, figured in a former number of the Botanical Magazine, and, as Mr. Medicus observed, that this plant produced opposite leaves the first year, and altogether ternate ones on the following; it occurs to us that Lantana *annua*, may probably be nothing more than the same, producing flowers the first year of its growth.

Anthericum *annuum*. A plant of very little beauty, nor does it possess, as far as we have been informed, any other qualifications to render it very worthy of cultivation.

Aloe *albicans*. A very rare species, from Mr. Haworth's collection.

Pancratium *speciosum*. We are informed by Mr. Ker, that this most desirable plant, excelling in beauty and fragrance, has been confounded, in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, with P. *caribæum*, of the Botanical Magazine, No. 826, which had been mistaken by Redouté for this species, and published in his Liliacées, under the appellation of speciosum.

Anthericum *pugioniforme*. A yellow flowered species, with round bulb, from the circumference of which issue a row of fusiform roots. Communicated by Mr. Cuff, of Curzon-street.

Aloe *spiralis*; the *imbricata* of Haworth.

Bixa *Orellana*. This is the shrub which produces the coloring drug called Spanish Anotta. This shrub has been very rarely seen in flower in this country. The present drawing was made at the Comtesse de Vandes's collection at Bays-Water.

Sempervivum *soboliferum*. The hen and chicken, as this house-leek is generally called, from its bearing such a numerous offspring, attached to the mother plant by very slender threads, so that they are constantly falling off and taking root, very rarely produces any flowers, unless the young plants are cleared away as fast as they are produced. When the propagation by offsets is in this way prevented, the plant will, for the most part, throw up a flowering stem in the course of the summer.

Pimelea *rosea*, received from Malcolm and Sweet's nursery, at Kennington Common, is a beautiful little shrub; native of the southern parts of New Holland.

Parnassia *caroliniana*. No figure of this American plant appears to have been before published. It is larger than the European species, but less beautiful on account of the greater simplicity of the nectaries. Communicated by Mr. Gibbs.

We are informed that Mr. Pursh, a German botanist, who has been some years collecting plants in North America, has in the press, a North American Flora, which will be considerably more extensive than that of Michaux.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE seed process has gone on heavily upon strong and rough lands, from their parched and clodded surface, the consequence of some week's drought; there is yet much to do, nor will it be performed in that style of good husbandry for which a more genial season is required: the present, in course, will be late.

All the spring corn and pulse above ground in a very backward state, parched by the cold, dry, northerly and easterly winds, and much in want of showers. Nothing done yet upon the fallows. The crops of wheat which originally planted well are universally in a flourishing state, that crop seldom being injured by dry weather in the spring; but those upon poor, ill-cultured, and undrained soils, the early appearance of which was unthrifty, shew at present very thin, and of a yellow unhealthy colour. The stagnant internal damps of such soils are not the kind of moisture required for the nourishment of plants.

Reports of the fertility of the newly inclosed lands, general, and the mode of breaking them up in all improved districts, that of paring and burning, all the old objections to which are proved futile and groundless, where subsequent good culture is persevered in: namely, working the eradication of weeds, and a fair portion of manure.

Both

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Both fat and lean cattle cheaper from the scarcity and enhanced price of food. Pigs somewhat dearer. Nothing new respecting sheep and lambs. A fair stock of hay upon hand, straw proportionably deficient. The stock of turnips finished, excepting with those provident farmers who drew and stacked their roots for spring use, and such, as usual, were very few. The few crops of lucerne very backward, nor can grass be expected but with rain and warm weather. Stock of oil cake short, and no feeding with sugar, but on the scum of distiller's wash.

The stock of wheat on hand, in the most productive eastern counties, alarmingly deficient, according to the best accounts which can be obtained, and the general opinion there, that very considerable foreign supplies will be needed, during the summer, to eke out the residue until the new corn shall be fit for use. Let the temerarious opposers of a general inclosure bill, connect this account with the natural and almost miraculous uncertainty of a wheat crop, and the too probable continuance of war, that dire fiend of waste and consumption, and pestilent enemy to the cultivation of the earth.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s —Mutton 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 7s. to 7s. 8d.—Pork 5s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s. 8d.—Irish ditto 5s. 6d to 6s —Fat 4s. 8d.—Skins.—Oil Cake 17l. 17s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 80s. to 138s. per quarter.——The quartern loaf 18½d.—Barley 34s. to 72s —Oats 40s. to 52s.—Potatoes 7l. to 10l. per ton.—Hay 4l. 10s. to 6l. 16s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. to 7l. 12s.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 16s.

Middlesex, April 25.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March, 1812, to the 24th of April, 1812, inclusive; Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30·00. March 27. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 29·00. —— 29. —— N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 67 hundredths of an inch. In the evening of the 26th March, the mercury was as high as 30, and at the same hour on the 27th it was no higher than 29·33.

Thermometer.

Highest, 57°. March 29 and 30. Wind W.
Lowest, 24°. —— 26. —— N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 16°. On the 27th March the mercury was at 30°, and at the same hour on the 28th it stood as high as 46°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report is too small to be noticed: it will be accounted for in our next.

This has been a very cold month, which may be partly accounted for by the vast quantities, and long continuance, of rain which preceded it. The average height of the thermometer is only 42° 66 for the month, whereas for the same period last year it was 48° 5, making a difference of nearly 6°. Of course the season is extremely backward, and many of the early blossoms have been cut off. Since the commencement of the present month there has been but little rain, and the wind blowing chiefly from the East, the temperature has been severely felt by the animal as well as vegetable world.

The number of very bright days has been but small: many brilliant mornings have been succeeded by dull and gloomy days, so as to render the season exceedingly uncomfortable to people's feelings. The average height of the barometer is 29·55, which is lower than might be expected considering the small quantity of rain that has fallen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Irish Readers who complain of disappointments through the Post Office, are requested to address themselves to any respectable Dublin bookseller, who will, on due encouragement, procure a regular monthly supply.

Mr. GRENVILLE's *rejoinder will appear in our next.*

M. DELUC's *observations on the Theory of* "COMMON SENSE," *came to hand too late for this Number.*

We shall feel obliged to any practical Chemist who will favour us with a monthly Report of the Progress of Chemistry.

ERRATA.—Add the signature R. J. THORNTON, and the address, *Hind-street, Manchester-square*, in col. 2, page 313.

In col. 1, page 331, fourth paragraph, for "*Its* state of existence," read, "*Their* state of existence."

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 227.] JUNE 1, 1812. [5 of Vol. 33.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE charter which gives to the East India Company the exclusive privilege of trading to all countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, may be considered as a counterpart of that papal bull which conferred on the crown of Spain the sovereignty of all countries that might be discovered by sailing westward! At the time that charter was granted, the geographical views of the British government were as imperfect as those of the Pope, or it would not so unguardedly have conferred on a company the monopoly of a trade to countries which contain above half the human race, or about six times as many souls as all Europe!

Doubtless, however, at that period, many advantages resulted from the consolidation of so distant a trade in the hands of a company. Capital, confidence, and power, were thus conferred on the adventurers, and the benefits of such associations were felt in establishing trade with Turkey, Russia, Africa, Hudson's Bay, and other distant countries besides the East Indies. The trade being, however, established, no further occasion existed for maintaining the Turkey, Russian, and African Companies; and nothing but a paramount parliamentary interest, inadvertency of the public, or ignorance of the true interests of the country, has allowed the Hudson's Bay and East India Companies to maintain their monopolies.

There exists no moral obligation to sustain these companies after they have effected the public purposes of their formation. The public faith is not pledged beyond the duration of the charters, much less beyond a period of two hundred years, or of seven generations, since the first capital was embarked in the stock of the East India Company. The moral obligation of the public terminated in truth at every expiration of the charter; and the extinction of other companies, as well as the public policy of destroying all such monopolies, were sufficient warning to prudent persons not to risk their capital in the stock of such social excrescences as those of public companies, which secured a temporary monopoly only for public purposes. As well might a patentee complain of the grievance of losing his patent-right at the end of fourteen years; and who would not feel the monstrous injustice of an attempt to perpetuate such patent-rights? No moral obligation exists therefore from the public towards the East India Company!

The wretched state of this company's finances, and the worthless character of its trade, render it incumbent on the government to give it a *coup de grace* as soon as possible, and terminate its miserable and useless existence. Can it be gravely maintained, that six hundred millions of the human race require not two millions per annum of the manufactures and commodities of Great Britain? Is it not evident that the tight-laced dealings of a company are inimical to the spirit and energy of trade? Would not the population of Asia and Eastern Africa, if liberally treated, consume more British merchandize than all the rest of the world? Would not this trade, favoured by individual energy and industry, render us independent of European exclusion? In one word, is it to be taken from us by American enterprize;—and is any fatal influence to exclude us from such a trade, and transfer it to the Americans?

The interest, intrigue, and fawning spirit, of certain miserable tools of power, in the city of London, may be set at work on this occasion; yet it is to be hoped, that the intelligence and energies of the merchants at the out-ports, and of the manufacturing interest in general, will continue to be exerted till they have convinced the Londoners themselves, that even the metropolis itself will gain by a free trade to India. The export of two millions, and that chiefly through a Company, can really interest but few persons in London; and when it is considered that the total of the exports

ports may be increased *ten-fold*, half of which must be localized in London, no public-spirited citizen of London can withhold his vote for an open trade. If twenty millions can be exported to India, at least TEN of them will go out of the port of London; from which, at present, only TWO are exported by a few monopolists; London must therefore be as greatly benefited by an open trade, as the rest of the empire.

In regard to India patronage, which bribes and influences many persons, it will be as great and valuable as ever. The establishments of government must be as extensive as before, and the number of British residents are likely to be greatly increased by free ingress and egress. In a word, nothing can be lost to the country or the metropolis; while a prospect exists of an indefinite extension of trade to the finest, most luxurious, most wealthy, and most populous countries in the world. To succeed, however, the independent merchants and manufacturers must persevere in the true spirit of trade till they have attained their object—delay, and the hope of tiring them out, being the present policy of the party of the monopolists!

Nor ought it to be forgotten that a free trade would have the effect of reducing the price of all Asiatic luxuries. Teas, for example, are sold in America for a third of their price in Great Britain, and it is a serious question of family economy whether we give 4s. or 8s. a pound for our teas. Yet, if the trade were open to competition, there can be little doubt but teas might be bought at half their present prices!

In regard to the minor details attending the transfer of the civil and military powers, about which very silly difficulties are conjured up by the company, they are really unworthy of observation. We do not apprehend an insurrection among the clerks and factors of the company in India; and the British government has had too much experience in the management of colonies to feel any embarrassment on receiving into its hands these additions to their number. I am, however, a friend to justice, particularly in whatever regards the pledges of the public to individuals; I hope therefore that all persons will be fully and liberally indemnified for losses which they may suffer by the disappointment of fair or legitimate expectations, and whose prospects may be blighted by the change of our Indian relations.

The following official returns will justify the preceding arguments:

From PORT of LONDON, in six Years.	IMPORTS into INDIA, from LONDON, between 1803 and 1808.		EXPORTS from INDIA to LONDON.
	Bullion.	*Goods and Stores.*	*Goods only.*
	£	£	£
By East India Company -	4,939,128	5,547,501	8,108,897
By Officers, of Comp. Ships	179,756	2,640,000	1,939,000
By British Private Traders -	1,167,460	1,892,980	5,691,740

The annual average of the merchandize sent is 924,583l. by the COMPANY, 440,000l. by officers of the company, and 305,496l. by British private traders, making together only 1,670,079l.!

In 1614, this company exported,

Woollens to the amount of -	£14,000
Lead, iron, &c. &c. - -	10,000
Bullion - - -	12,000
	£36,000

The value of merchandize exported from the first establishment of the company in 1601, to 1620, was 292,280l.: being annual average of 15,383l.

In 1674-5, the exports were,

Woollens, &c. - -	£110,000
Private-Trade - - -	45,000
Total -	£155,000

So that, in truth, the Company's Exports have at all times been unworthy of any public sacrifice; and it is but too true, that at this time the American exports to India are double that of the Company! G. R. SMITH.

London, May 2, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR very valuable publication contains generally a vast mass of useful and ingenious information. But some of the writers are either not sufficiently conversant with common life, or indifferent about having their recommendations reduced into practice. Such seems to me to be the case with W. O. (p. 83, February 1, 1812,) who may seem, to inexperienced persons, to advise a very simple

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simple method of depriving common hives. Some will catch the idea as new, endeavour to reduce it to practice, and fail; and then suppose, either that he was ignorant of the subject, or that he wished to amuse himself at the expense of the pain which the stings of bees may occasion to your numerous readers, as well as their disappointment. From long practice, and much reflection, I assure you, the desired success will not result once in twenty trials on his plan. Nothing but force will separate these useful insects from their brood; and no hive, worth deprivation, is without brood, except in the month of November, and two following months, when no judicious apiarian will think fit to disturb them. But how is the ignorant to know when the old hive is so full as to make it proper to apply the nauseous smell? W. O. leaves us in the dark, in the most material point. Nor does he direct how the putrid matter is to be introduced into the crown of the hive. Had he told us, "cut out a piece, six inches in circumference, place in the dead mice, and plaister the piece in again," he would have given us a good advice, but the bees would still remain and nurture their brood. But, if the bees will work in the new hive, through which they are obliged to pass to gather food, the queen will lay eggs in the new combs, because they are nearer to the outward entrance, and as the brood in the old hive come to perfection, the bees will fill the cells with honey, and then will the old hive be almost forsaken by the proprietors, to attend the brood in, and to fill the new hive. Now is the time to take off the old one, and to close the back door of the new hive. The few bees, if any, left in the old hive, will fly out in a few hours, without the help of W. O.'s "dead mice," and, which is still better, without terrifying the operator with their stings.

You may try this plan twenty times, Mr. Editor, and succeed once, and W. O.'s plan as many more, and not succeed at all. I have sometimes found a dead mouse in a good hive, in the spring, which had either been killed by the bees, or become incapable of getting out of the habitation it intended to rob. Success, in this case, cannot be obtained, but in a very extraordinary season, and when the bees do not swarm. You will permit me to add, that your ingenious correspondents, if they wish to do good, must be particularly minute in descriptions, on this subject, and not suppose that your readers can understand their plans by their using but a few words: nor should they omit to balance the disadvantage which may result from, against the benefits of, their respective schemes.

J. Isaac,
Secretary to the Apiarian Society.

Moreton, Feb. 12, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of sending you a few lines on the nature or commonwealth of bees, of whom there is something particularly astonishing, especially to those who have attended most to them; but what particularly strikes me respecting the subject is the variety, or the apparent or seeming variety, of *sexes* amongst them.

Amongst the various tribes of animals we know only two sexes, namely, male and female, which is designed by nature for the propagation of their species, except in particular cases, where nature seems to deviate from the general course, in forming a monster or hermaphrodite. And the various tribes of insects seem in general to be formed by the general law; but the hive-bees, or domesticated bees, seem very dissimilar from the general rule or law of nature. Witness the queen, the drone, and the working bee, in one and the same commonwealth.

If, as is generally allowed, the queen or female, of which in most hives, during the principal part of the year, there is only one, produces the eggs which bring forth the whole commonwealth, of what sex is the common or working bee? And, if the drone is the male bee, what can be their motive for destroying the whole of them at a particular season of the year, when it must be acknowledged that they are essentially necessary towards propagating their species. I know it has been answered thus, that they destroy the drone or male bee against the commencement of winter, because they destroy a great quantity of their honey, and are extremely useless during that part of the year; but, if one female only is all that is required by the established law of their nature for the production of that multiplicity of eggs which produces the whole stock of bees, it seems equally rational that they should preserve at least one drone or male; but a considerable portion of the breeding season has elapsed when (if the drone is the male bee) there has not been a male bee in

the hive. Likewise the singular inequality of numbers of their sexes is as astonishing as their seeming variety.

The theories, or histories, of bees which have fallen within the course of my reading, have not in the least satisfied my mind respecting the various phenomena of that curious insect; I will thank any of your numerous correspondents, to give me their opinion, through the medium of your Magazine.

J. Lee.

Kilsby, April 30, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

It is not my intention to enter into any dispute about temperament of musical scales with your valuable correspondent Mr. John Farey, or with Mr. James Broadwood, concerning his practical method of tuning piano-fortes. Without doubt Mr. Farey is right in his calculations, right also in neglecting some minute intervals on account of their being in practice insensible to the ear—the sovereign judge: Mr. Broadwood too was right not to involve himself in calculations and needless disputation. When the subject is properly understood, there is but little ground for dispute. The chief argument employed when a difference of opinion prevails respecting the excellence of a given system of temperament, is seldom more than, "I am better pleased with this method, or certain great musicians, tuners, or amateurs, (properly translated *dabblers* by Dr. Burney,) preferred this method of tempering, or altering from perfect, the concords in the modern musical scale, as rendering it, upon the whole, more capable of pleasing effects." For it has never yet, so far as I know, been satisfactorily explained, *why* some simultaneous musical sounds are of themselves more pleasing than others.

Not to extend my observations to an unsuitable length, I shall state my present object at once, by inquiring of Mr. Farey, who, to his honour, is so ready to communicate useful information, what are the advantages of his notation of intervals by "the *schizma* Σ, the lesser *fraction* f, and the *most minute* m;" and requesting him to favour us with an explanation of the manner in which the common expressions of intervals by vulgar fractions are changed or converted into the notation in question, and the contrary. His compliance will oblige,

J. Britschmeister.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

In a paper which was inserted in your Magazine for March last, I endeavoured to show that the ancient religion of India was closely connected with the twelve signs of the zodiac, sculptured in the solid rocks of Elephanta. With the Bull, the Pair, and the Crab, I combined the influence of Brahmà, the first person of the Hindu Triad. In confirmation of this idea, Brahmà is represented, in the 5th plate of the Hindu Pantheon, with the Bull's horns and Sun's disk on his drapery; nor is the head of the aquatic bird omitted, which we observe in the sign Cancer of the Egyptian zodiac, constructed by Hermes according to Kircher. It is for this reason that Brahmà is compared by Breegoo to fire and water.

The next three signs, Leo, Virgo, and Libra, I conjectured to be identified with the power of Vishnu, whose symbol is the lion. In the plate alluded to, I observe the right hand of Vishnu elevated to signify his present influence; and his left hand depressed, and pointing to the types of Brahmà, whom, in the progress of time, he is supposed to supersede. Consistently with this arrangement we are told, in the eastern mythology, that Vishnu is the son of Brahmà and the parent of Siva.

The union of Taurus and Cancer was the coalition of ethereal fire and chaos, of light and darkness, of good and evil. These principles are found to prevail alternately in the zodiac. While each predominates, the other still exists; but exists subordinately. Vishnu's beneficent influence is superseded by the destructive power of Siva, under which Scorpio, Sagittarius, and Capricorn, arrange themselves. In strict accordance with these views, the right hand of Siva will be found elevated in the fifth plate of the Hindu Pantheon, to signify the actual prevalence of his dominion, while his left hand points downwards to the fallen power of Brahmà and Vishnu. So likewise, in the tenth plate of that Pantheon, Vishnu, with his bow and arrow, symbolical of the solar rays, reposes on the skin of the bull, as Siva does on the skin of the lion.

The remaining signs of the zodiac are attached to the revolving prevalence of Vishnu, in the person of Krishna.

The shield of Achilles, that ever-memorable work of Vulcan, having the twelve zodiacal signs embossed upon its surface, contained also, in connection with

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with those signs, twelve correspondent representations. How perfectly, or imperfectly, the traditions of the Indians had reached the days of Homer, it is not for me to risk a conjecture: yet I cannot help suspecting that the marriage which the poet celebrates in the margin of Achilles's shield may, consistently with the marriage of Brahmà, in one of the compartments at Elephanta,* have a reference to the union of Taurus and Cancer, those two symbols of the great principles of nature; that the administration of justice relates to the second compartment of the zodiac under Vishnu; that the deceits, the violences, and all the ills, which are next described by Homer coincide, not irrationally, with the reign of Siva; and lastly, that, the lions having co-operated to destroy the bull, the various games and festivities which complete the circle are entirely appropriate to the happier period of Krishna. Thus does the shield of Achilles, which for so many ages has challenged the admiration of the readers of ancient poetry, coincide with the zodiac at Elephanta in exhibiting, under a compressed and beautiful allegory, "all the occupations, all the ambitions, and all the diversions, of mankind."

Chester-street. J. FRANK NEWTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE quantity of rain which your meteorological correspondent mentions, as having fallen since November, is so much beyond what the Royal Society papers have given for any eight months of former years, that I am desirous of knowing what gauge he makes use of, and from what circumstance the difference arises between his calculation and that of the Royal Society, in which there is very considerable variation in the same years. 1803, 4, 5, &c. have been compared, and the quantity of rain has always exceeded, in your correspondent's report, what has been published as the observations at the Royal Society.

Albury, Guildford, J. DALTON.
April 20, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you have the goodness to permit me again to trespass on your columns, whilst I briefly refute the fallacious misrepresentations and insinuations, by which Mr. Loeschman has endeavoured to mislead your readers, in respect of the source whence he derived the knowledge necessary to perfect the piano-forte, for which he obtained his patent. At the very commencement of his reply, he has mis-stated several important particulars, on which, in a great degree, depends the truth of our respective statements; and so totally confounded different periods of time, viz. the time *before* the instrument in question was thought of, with the time *since* it has been perfected; as to lead your readers to suppose, that, when he first solicited my attention to his instrument, he "had many in hand with *six pedals*, though none completed;" and that he derived the necessary knowledge to effect all this, not from me, but from "an honourable gentleman and Dr. Kemp."

With the name of the last-mentioned highly respectable professor, I must conclude he has taken a very unwarrantable liberty, as I cannot for a moment suppose the worthy doctor would permit his name to appear to what is not true, or that he would advocate the cause of ingratitude and deception.

It is true, I believe, Dr. Kemp did introduce Mr. Loeschman's instrument at a lecture delivered by him on the science of music, and passed some high encomiums on the perfectibility of it; but then I make no doubt he had been led to believe it the production of Mr. Loeschman's superior genius, and did not know he had obtained all his instructions from me; or I am firmly persuaded Dr. Kemp has too high a value for his own character, to misrepresent any matter, or to permit his name to be blended with a statement which either means nothing or a direct falsehood.

With regard to the scientific knowledge I mentioned in my last, as having communicated to Mr. Loeschman, and on which he so insidiously and triumphantly animadverts in his reply, insinuating I had represented it as *a secret* known only to myself, I shall not detain your attention by answering, further than by briefly observing, that, though the knowledge to which I alluded was certainly known to all scientific men long before either Kircher or Dr. Smith had a being; yet, as Mr. Loeschman was wholly ignorant of the science, it was absolutely necessary to inform him with that, which every professor was previously acquainted with.

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* See the article Elephanta, in the Index to the Hindu Pantheon.

As the whole truth of testimony very often rests upon the accuracy of dates, and as a witness may be able confidently to affirm his knowledge of a fact at one period, which did not exist previous to a certain time, yet, if not minutely attended to, the confounding different dates may obtain one man a triumph, when justice would have determined in favour of his adversary; therefore that Mr. Loeschman may not bring forward the testimony of the "Honorable Gentleman or Dr. Kemp" to one circumstance, and artfully blend it with another, I am compelled to be more minute in my relation of particulars, and consequently to trespass more than I otherwise could wish on your patience. The time, sir, when Mr. Loeschman first requested me to examine his instrument, was in October 1808. And this instrument, sir, was no more than a two-pedal one; nor had he at that time any conception whatever of one with six pedals: therefore, I can confidently affirm, he had never shewn any such instrument, or communicated any particulars relative to it, to either the Honorable Gentleman or Dr. Kemp, for the best of all possible reasons; he had himself no ideas on the subject, therefore none could he communicate.

And, in confirmation of this, permit me, sir, to inform you, that, in the said October 1808, so perfectly satisfied was he with his two-pedal instrument, and its capability of answering his most sanguine expectations, that he imagined it might be played upon in the key of C. sharp with seven sharps, when his instrument only contained six; and in G. flat with six flats, when he had no more than five. And it was with the utmost difficulty I could satisfy him (by ascending and descending the two respective keys) that it was impossible to play perfect in the key of C. sharp without a B. sharp; or in the key of G. flat without a C. flat; neither of which sounds were contained in his instrument.

Having, however, at last satisfied him of this, I informed him that, if his instrument was large enough to admit of two sounds more in each octave, he might then add the B. sharp and C. flat: and then indeed a performer might play in C. sharp and G. flat; as by these two additional sounds, he would have eight sounds more in every octave, than the instruments in common use. But for this purpose it would be necessary he should have four pedals to his instrument instead of only two. Even this improvement, sir, resulted from my suggestion. Mr. Loeschman accordingly carried it into execution, and first exhibited one on this construction 31st March, 1809.

But had I, sir, been Mr. Loeschman, I would neither have exhibited a two-pedal nor yet a four-pedal instrument to the public, but would at once have astonished the world with my grand enharmonic instrument with six pedals!

A further proof permit me, sir, to adduce in confirmation of my statement, and in refutation of Mr. L. Some time after this I got a friend of mine, Mr. Moxley, of College-street, Westminster, to make three pedals according to my directions, the better to convey to Mr. Loeschman my ideas in what manner the pedals were to act, and what they should effect; viz. the first pedal to be put down independent of the second—the second independent of the third, and keep down the first—and the third, when put down, to keep down both the second and the first.

If then, sir, at this time Mr. Loeschman "had many six-pedal instruments in hand, though not completed," is it at all likely that he should, with many thanks, have accepted this unnecessary aid from me, and not have informed me he had already constructed many such, and which were in great forwardness. But I do most solemnly declare nothing like this ever took place: on the contrary, Mr. Loeschman ever received my instructions with apparent gratitude and much thankfulness, until he had acquired from me all the necessary knowledge to perfect the instrument.

At what time Mr. Loeschman first exhibited to any one his two-pedal instrument, I cannot pretend to state; but I can exactly state the time when he first exhibited the four-pedal one, which was, as I have before mentioned, on the 31st March, 1809; and, it was not until the 6th June following, he produced to the public the six-pedal one.

Surely then, sir, if, in October 1808, he "had many six-pedal instruments in hand, though none completed," he might have produced one of these some time sooner than in the June following, without losing his time in constructing a four-pedal one, after a lapse of five months to be instantly and totally laid aside, being superseded by one with six pedals.

Some years since I invented a machine for teaching arithmetic to persons labor-

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ing under a privation of sight; about which time I met with a very ingenious mechanic, to whom I communicated my ideas, and gave him the necessary instructions to execute my design, which he did entirely to my satisfaction. But, because he performed the mechanical part, was he to claim the invention of the machine? Certainly not. He did but execute the instructions I gave him; Mr. Loeschman has done no more, for he received all the ideas and instructions from me, and therefore has no more right to claim the invention of this patent instrument than the other mechanic had to claim the invention of my machine. The invention of the instrument is either wholly mine, or the Honorable Gentleman's and Dr. Kemp's; but, before I renounce my claim to be the sole inventor of the instrument in question, I shall require some stronger evidence than Mr. Loeschman's assertion, that "it was from repeated interviews with an honorable gentleman and Dr. Kemp he was induced and enabled to perfect his invention."

I shall now, sir, explicitly, and with precision, proceed to point out what it is I call my invention, which consists of the four following ideas. 1st, That it was necessary to have six pedals instead of two. 2dly, That the keys should be fixed, instead of moving by the pedals both to the right and left, which his did. 3dly, That the hammers should be moved by the pedals independent of the keys, and not with the keys, as was the case with Mr. Loeschman's. And, 4thly, that the pedals should bring on but two flats or sharps at a time instead of three; as by his instrument, bringing on three flats, or three sharps at a time, both the extreme sharp sixths upon F. natural and A. flat were entirely destroyed. These ideas were and are perfectly new and entirely my own, and neither to be found in "Kircher's or Dr. Smith's Harmonics;" nor had Mr. Loeschman, the honorable gentleman alluded to, or Dr. Kemp, previous to October 1808, the smallest conception of one of them.

One further observation permit me, sir, to make before I close. I have been given to understand, that since the patent was obtained, three alterations have taken place in the instrument. An additional string has been added to the four following tones, viz. B. C. flat, B. sharp, and C. natural. The order of the pedals has also been changed, and an index, I have been informed, has been added. To these three alterations I make no pretensions, therefore they may have been the assistance received "from an honorable gentleman and Dr. Kemp," to which Mr. Loeschman, in his reply, alludes.

THOMAS GRENVILLE.

13, *Store-street, Bedford-square,*
April 14, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time like this, when bread corn is not only at an exceedingly high price, but not enough even to be had, in our markets; and, when this misfortune is apparently on the increase, without a prospect of any help coming to us from the Continent, it behoves every person not only to practise a strict economy, but to endeavour by every means to lessen the consumption of wheat. It is on this principle that I trouble you with this letter, to inform you of a mode of making bread, that increases prodigiously its quantity, and adds, as I think, to its goodness.

I read in a newspaper, the title of which I am sorry to have forgotten, a method of making bread, that appeared to me so marvellous, I doubted the facts, and determined to try it. I have the pleasure to say, that it has answered in every respect, and it is now the bread used by myself and family, and I think the public should also be made acquainted with the process. It is simply this: to every five pounds of flour add one pound of rice, but the rice must be boiled over a slow fire until it becomes like a jelly. You then, when lukewarm, add the barm, and mix up your bread; should the sponge be too thick, you add a sufficiency of lukewarm water. By this mode thirty pounds of flour and six pounds of rice will make eighteen quartern loaves, of four pounds and one quarter each,

T. JOHNES.

Hafod, April 23, 1812.

P. S. The 5lb. of flour make 8lb. of bread; but when mixed with a pound of rice, 12½lb.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number 224, I have found a letter addressed to you by an anonymous author, who signs himself, "Common Sense," a title which cannot take the lead, as he seems to infer, in a science founded only on facts, and these so numerous, that the greatest part of the life of a naturalist ought to be spent in observing them, not in one country only, but

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but over a great part of the surface of the earth; while the author has not made any such observations. But, as I hope that his view in communicating to you his ideas, has been to receive the remarks of others, I take the liberty of answering him through your channel. If this object referred only to natural history, it would have little attracted my attention; but the system of the author involves a question interesting to every man, namely, *how remote is the origin of the human race on our globe.*

The author himself has not studied the present state of the surface of the earth, and he appears even not to have taken notice that many others have published their observations; for, in the beginning of this letter, speaking of Mr. Parkinson's paper,* in the first volume of the *Transactions of the Geological Society*, he says, "that it has in a special manner *excited our dormant interest.*" He therefore appears to be unacquainted with the great number of successive works, containing facts, by which "Common Sense" must be directed.

Mr. Parkinson, with whom I have entered into correspondence since he has been so kind as to send me a copy of his paper, has given an account which, from my own observations, I know to be accurate, of the different kinds of strata, and of the organic bodies they contain, in the southern parts of England, principally in the neighbourhood of London; and the author, in his first page, generalises Mr. Parkinson's observations in the following manner: "1. The surface of this island, perhaps of the whole of Europe, and of all lands, has been exposed to the action of the sea, or has been covered with the sea. 2. Beneath the undulation of the soil, and the remains of the sea, are to be found whole strata of land animals and vegetables. 3. These layers of land and marine remains, are in some instances placed alternately one over another. 4. These remains often consist, in Europe, of animals and vegetables peculiar to the tropics, and often of species become extinct."

The author, who has not himself observed any of the above phenomena, resting only on the partial observations of Mr. Parkinson, which are exact in the small field which he has surveyed, attempts to form a general system of the revolutions of the earth, expressed in the following manner:—"It appears that the process employed, during these changes, must severally have employed, in the ordinary course of nature, many thousands of years. Hence, the globe itself must have existed for ages anterior to the common interpretation of the Mosaic Chronology. Hence the difficulty of reconciling facts with the orthodoxy in religious faith. Hence, it appears, that philosophy and reason have been forced to bend before scriptural interpretations, particular constructions, erroneous transcriptions of scripture. And hence too, all the mistakes and absurdities which have disgraced this branch of philosophical investigation."

Continuing on this subject, he gives the following general view of what he intends to establish. "Should I be able to adduce a series of natural causes—of great and never-failing causes—of causes equal to the effects—and of causes which must have acted, and must have produced all these effects at intervals of ten thousand years; the concurrence of phenomena, of tradition, of effect, and of these necessary causes, will, I should imagine, amount to something like demonstration." I shall come hereafter to the cause he assigns of these repetitions, in periods of ten thousand years, of the return of the sea upon the lands, by which the antiquity of the human race is involved in that of the earth itself.

Before I come to his system, I will shew that the difficulty really proceeds only from a misconception of the first chapter of Genesis; which, however, has not been general: for it had been already observed by some critics, as I have explained in my geological works, that it is an obvious error to take the word meaning *day*, in this chapter, for the space of time corresponding to our *four-and-twenty hours;* while it is evident, from the whole tenor of the context, that it means only a period of undetermined length. This is obvious by the following reasons:—1. The sun which measures natural days, appears only on the fourth of those mentioned in this chapter, and consequently it could not have determined the length of the three former. —2. Our days of twenty-four hours are measured from one morning to another morning, or from one evening to another evening; while the days of this chapter are measured from morning to evening, or from evening to morning; thus morning

* We believe the writer alluded to Mr. Parkinson's great work of Organic Remains. —EDITOR.

ing expressing the beginning of a period, and the evening its end.—3. I have given many examples, in other chapters of Genesis, that the same words, meaning day, morning, and evening, are used for periods, their beginning and their end, the length of which must be determined by the circumstances; such, for instance, as the works of each day in the first chapter.

Thus, therefore, the earth may have existed a great many ages before God created man; and I have described in the British Critic, in letters addressed to Prof. Blumenbach, of Gottinguen, the successive effects of known causes during each of the above. But, as soon as the Mosaic account introduces man as the inhabitant of the earth, whose history becomes the principal object of the sacred writer, the chronology is expressed by natural days, weeks, months, years, and generations. Now, this chronology is submitted to the control of effects produced on the earth, during that time, by known physical causes. I may therefore invite the author, who regrets his difficulty of reconciling facts with the orthodoxy of religious faith, to study the works to which I shall refer, and first to follow me here in the examination of this grand object. In doing which, I hope he will find, that his doubts are owing to his having imagined causes and effects which do not exist.

His hypothesis rests undoubtedly on a fact, that of a motion of the earth changing yearly the point of its perihelion, calculated to return to the same point of the heaven in a period of 20,931 years, which period he considers as divided into four parts; and he supposes the perihelion and aphelion to have the effect of raising the level of the ocean, while the intermediary points have the opposite effect. Such is the grand cause which he has imagined, and only to explain the phenomenon described by Mr. Parkinson, on some parts of England; of alternate layers of sea and land remains, which he explains by the rise of the level of the ocean, towards the points of the perihelion and aphelion, and its fall on the intermediate points. I shall only quote what he says (p. 121) of the period in which we are at present.

After he has mentioned, in general, that every 20,931 years, the same periods and phenomena are repeated, he thus continues: "On remarking on these grand natural epochs, it is evident, that we are now (in 1812) advanced a little beyond the middle of a period of nearly 7000 years; during all which time the maxima of the centripetal and centrifugal forces lie in the southern hemisphere, deluging, overwhelming, and changing, the surface of the land: an operation which has been proceeding at least 4000 years past, and which will continue for other 3000 years, with little abatement of cause and force. Of course, during this prodigious time, a contrary effect has taken place in the northern hemisphere, from which the waters have been drawn off to produce the maxima of the balance of forces required in the southern hemisphere."

I am sorry that the author, applying to geology for his amusement, but undoubtedly wishing neither to fall himself, nor to lead his readers, into errors, since he has not devoted his time to the study of that extensive science, has not at least consulted the works of celebrated geologists, such as De Saussure and De Dolomieu, who have described accurately what they have observed in various parts of the continents: to their works I may add my own, which have the same character; the first of which, under the title of "*Histoire de la Terre, et de l'Homme*," was published in 1780. These works, it is true, were published on the continent; but I published since, in London, four volumes on the same subject: the first in 1809, which is an Elementary Treatise on Geology. In 1810, I published also one volume of Geological Travels on the Coasts of the Baltic, and of the North Sea: lastly, in 1811, two volumes of "Geological Travels in England." In consulting these works, the author might have found, that the only office of uninformed "Common Sense," in this science of facts, can be to judge, what degree of credit is to be given to those who relate what they say they have observed. After this general remark, I can only point out to the author some classes of facts, which may lead him to seek for more knowledge, by a recurrence to the works above-mentioned.

Class 1.—The whole of his system consists in certain pretended alternations of the ocean, overflowing the lands, and retreating from them. This he concludes from alternate remains of land and sea productions, accumulated on the same spots. There are many more instances of this general phenomenon than the author is aware of; he does not appear to have taken notice of what I have proved

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proved in my works, that our coal-beds have been produced by the mineralisation of peat-mosses, formed on lands which afterwards have sunk under the level of the sea.

This is the greatest phenomenon of land and sea products, existing on the same spots of our lands; the former being attested by the vegetables found on the surface of the coal-beds, and the latter by marine shells contained in the strata above and under the coals. But, if the author had known this origin, and read Mr. William's Account of his Survey of Coal-beds in England and Scotland, he would have been informed, that they are merely as scattered patches upon various sorts of stony strata, with which they themselves have undergone many successive catastrophes, by fractures, angular movements of the divided parts, and partial subsidences. These catastrophes evidently prove, that the internal part of the globe was cavernous; and I have shewn, in my works, that this cause explains all the phenomena observed on its surface.

Now, from the observations of many geologists, as well as from my own, the case is the same on the continents, where we observe many such patches of alternate remains of sea and land, laid over stony strata, and having also undergone with them the catastrophes above described. If, therefore, the author had been informed of these general facts, he could not possibly have conceived, that the ocean, invading the lands so slowly, as to be 50,000 years in ascending, and as much in retreating, had left signs of these alternate motions only on some scattered spots. Besides, nothing in that slow cause can explain the grand phenomenon of the shattered state of all the strata.

Class 2.—Another circumstance of which the author appears totally ignorant is, that, since the sea has occupied its present bed, no stony strata have been formed in it. M. de Saussure was the first who explained the origin of our strata, but all my observations have confirmed it. The ingredients of the strata which constitute the whole known mass of our continents, were produced in a period when the sea, on a former bed, contained them in a state of mutual dissolution with water, whence they were separated by chemical precipitations; which, being successively of various kinds, some consolidated into our stony strata, other formed soft strata, such as clay and marl, and the latest were of sand. The successions of the strata were different in different parts of the ancient sea, but they covered each other in each of these parts; so that the uppermost only would be known to us, had they not undergone the catastrophes; in consequence of which their sections appear in vast abrupt faces of the mountains, where we see the order of their successive formation. This general fact, acknowledged by every geologist, must overturn in the mind of the author the fancied idea, that substances, thus constituting the whole known mass of our continents, have been brought over the land by in-roads of the ocean in periods returning every 50,000 years.

Class 3.—The author says, (p. 120,) "I am aware that the question of the equilibrium of the waters of the ocean has not escaped the observation of some acute philosophers. But it is the equilibrium of the two hemispheres, rather than a local equilibrium, which is of consequence in these operations of nature. The northern hemisphere cannot be made to contain the water of the southern hemisphere, without overwhelming a large portion of the land; and this will be required whenever the perihelion point moves through the four northern signs." What the author indicates here as having been calculated, is the phenomenon of the tides, the causes of which are well known, and their effects submitted to calculation. As for these pretended accumulations of the ocean on one hemisphere, while it retreats from the other, no real fact, or known cause, can afford a ground of calculation. But besides, I shall inform the author of some facts by which he may judge how much his hypothesis is groundless.

The chain of Mount Jura, rising in some parts more than 4000 feet above the plain, and 5000 above the sea, is composed of strata, mostly of limestone: they are perfectly parallel to each other in their masses, a proof that they have been successively produced by precipitation; but they have undergone the catastrophes above described, for they are broken, their separate masses have undergone angular movements, so as, in some places, to have become nearly vertical; and, a great many masses having intirely sunk, their disappearance has produced the vallies. However, these strata had certainly been formed in an horizontal position, on the bed of the sea, since they contain abundance of marine

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marine bodies; and the liquid of the sea must have undergone changes during the period of their formation, since the marine animals are seen to change from stratum to stratum. Such is the state of many other parts of Europe, which I have also observed.

I come now to other chains of mountains, consisting of a succession of strata of different natures, and I shall fix on the Alps. This chain has eminences which rise 23,000 feet above the sea, presenting their sections externally, in consequence of the strata; and from these sections it may be judged that granite, porphyry, and other stones of the same class, are the first of the known strata which were formed, and were succeeded by those of various kinds of schisti: none of these contain organic remains, which appear only in the subsequent lime-stone strata. But the mass of all these strata has undergone such catastrophes, that the latest, having fallen sidewise, form ridges on the outer sides of the central chain, which is composed of the strata first produced. Now, in ascending these external chains of calcareous strata, I have found them to contain marine bodies up to the height of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The author might have found these facts related in well-known geological travels, and, had he compared them with his hypothesis, he would have found it absolutely imaginary.

Class 4.—But there is an intermediate proof that those risings of the ocean, on one polar hemisphere, with correspondent sinkings on the opposite, do not exist. The author says, (p. 120,) "that the present epoch of the great southern inclination, will last till the perihelion point arrives at 11½ degrees of south declination, that is, it will continue during the progress of that point through four complete signs, or 6,977 years, of which (as the sun's perihelion is in 9½ degrees of ♈) 4070 have already elapsed." The last part of this period has been then within the observation of men, who have now inhabited the earth a sufficient time to see these supposed progresses of the ocean rising on the southern hemisphere, and falling on ours; therefore, let us come to facts.

The actions of the sea on its shores are perfectly known. When the tides ascend, they propel against the coast the sand on which they roll, which falls during the *flut*; so that the ebbing-tides retire without carrying back that sand, which accumulates along the coast, with the sediments that rivers bring to the sea, which the sides retain there. Hence result prolongations of the coast, or new lands, gaining on the sea. These lands have begun from a determined line of grounds on which the tides have never ascended; they are visibly the original coasts of the continents, as their composition is totally different from that of the soils produced by the sediments of the tides and the rivers.

Now, all around the continents, from north to south, these new lands, some of which are of an immense extent, are absolutely horizontal. Therefore no change has happened in the level of the sea during this last period mentioned by the author. I have observed the new-lands in many parts of the north, west, and south, of Europe; and it is well known that it is the same on the southern coasts of the continent; as all around Africa, in the vast Delta of the Ganges, and in the extensive savannas of south-east America, produced by the sediments of the rivers which have their discharge in that sea; these sediments being detained by the sides along the coasts. All these new lands are even so horizontal, that they continue to be frequently overflowed by the sea, and they cannot be enjoyed in security without strong dikes against the sea or the rivers. Therefore, these pretended alternations of the level of the sea, rising and falling slowly in any part of the globe, are absolutely contradicted by an obvious and known fact.

Class 5.—But there are also abundance of data with respect to the time elapsed since the existence of our continents. And here I invite the author, who appears to see with concern a difficulty of reconciling facts with the orthodoxy of faith, to consider what I shall briefly repeat, which he might have found, with many clear details, in the geological works above mentioned.

I shall repeat here, that there has been a first period of undetermined length, in which all the known strata have been formed, by chemical precipitations from the liquid of the sea, on a former bed, which bed, by the retreat of the sea, has become our continents, wherein we find marine exuviæ from the top of high mountains, down to a great depth in the plains. It is demonstrated, moreover, that this change of the bed of the sea has not been the effect of a slow retreat, but of a sudden revolution on the globe.

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Now, if all the circumstances which have attended this revolution, are found to coincide exactly with the description of the event of the deluge in Genesis, it is impossible to doubt that, to this event, our continents have owed their existence.

This, therefore, characterises a new era in the duration of our globe, the distance of which is fixed by many kinds of chronometrical scales, originating from that very epoch. One of these scales belongs to the coasts, and is afforded by the new lands above described; for their progress is, in most of them, intermixed with historical monuments, ascertaining some parts of this progress produced within known times, which may be compared with the whole amount, from the point clearly marked whence it began, at the birth of our continents; or, in other words, at the epoch of the deluge.

But the surface of the continents themselves furnishes a great number of such chronometers, which I have detailed in my works, of which, however, I shall give here only a few examples. When the new continents appeared, various causes began to act on them, the effects of which was also progressive, and they are still in action, from the top of the mountains down to the sea-coasts. Gravity is one of these causes; it acts on abrupt faces of the mountains, which present the sections of deeply shattered strata, and are incessantly crumbling down by wet and frost: the falling masses accumulate at their feet, against which they rest, in the form of slopes; and the progress of these slopes is indicated by that of vegetation on their surface. The next of the above powerful causes consists in running waters, which propel the materials falling into their bed, and deposit them in all the places where they slacken their course; thus forming along them new lands, or savannas.

The study of these, and all other progressive effects on the surface of the continents is so essential, for the knowledge of what has been operated on the earth by physical causes, that I have dedicated above fifty years of my life to travels over great parts of the continents, from the highest mountains, down to their valleys, along their abrupt faces, and the course of torrents and rivers; describing accurately all the phenomena, as may be seen in my published Travels. Now, the invariable result of these determinations of so many different effects, produced by known and still acting causes, cannot admit of the supposition, that the present continents have existed longer than is determined by the historical details of the generations from Noah, or the deluge, in the book of Genesis; which is the most direct and uncontrovertible proof of the inspiration of this sacred book.

I hope that the author, who had reluctantly abandoned his faith, will see he had no reason for his doubts; and be glad also that the publication of my answer to him may efface the impression which he must be sorry to have produced on some uninformed readers. I must warn him, however, against giving way to his imagination, on a first reading of these pages; for they are founded on facts detailed in the works which I have pointed out. He must therefore read and study these works, if it be only for his own sake, before he attempts an answer, not properly to me, but to the facts contained in them.

Windsor, I. A. De Luc.
April 16, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"THE times and the poor's-rates show that, instead of an insufficient, we have an oppressive, population, who actually want employ, and that a larger annual draught of men would be a relief instead of an evil to the country, as leaving more channels of employment for married men with large families." So says your correspondent R. S. T. in your last number, p. 238. And for what is this *annual draught?*—Is it for the colonization of new and uncultivated countries; for spreading the blessings of existence over distant and uninhabited regions of the earth, and making the children of men sing for joy?—Oh! nothing like it, it is to fan the flame of an already too extensive fire, to *reduce* the number of our species because, forsooth, our manufactures are depressed, our trade almost ruined, and the usual sources of industry dried up. I have quoted the period of this anonymous correspondent entire (what pity it is he did not sign his name! an eminent one no doubt!) to remark upon it, that I trust and hope not a reader of your Magazine can be found who does not feel indignant at the sentiment therein contained. He previously tells us that declamations against war are follies of ignorance or fanaticism; to declaim against war I have now no intention, but I may certainly be permitted to put a case.

Suppose

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Suppose a wild coxcomb had spent one half of a large and valuable patrimony in extravagance, gaming, riot, and debauchery; and that, at the end of twenty years, he found what remained to him of his income, after paying interest to the mortgagee and other expences, would not conveniently support his accumulating family, whose welfare he had all along a good deal neglected, and by frequently quarrelling with his neighbours he had made himself many enemies, so that his children were almost starving, and he could hardly tell what to do with them. Now will your correspondent R. S. T. maintain that to shoot or hang the young and least useful part of them is not only expedient but just, to save the remainder from starving?—Will he not rather bid him retrace his steps, amerce himself of many comforts, and as soon as possible, consistent with his own safety and well-being, make peace with his neighbours; and, until all these means have been tried, and every other possible expedient, surely he can have no justifiable plea for the subduction of human life in any way whatever.

If this reasoning apply to the individual, why not to communities? It is, I am afraid, a lamentable truth, that our population is now too great for our present policy, but let us only consider by what means it has become so, and the remedy is as obvious as just, and capable of being applied.—"No," says *Pride*, "I will not consent to that;" "Away with the babler!" cries *Honour*; and *Glory* exclaims, "Behold my heroes." Thus, between the trio, reason and common sense are put to silence; but *Magna est Veritas, et prævalibet*.

Huntspill, JAMES JENNINGS.
April 14, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING convinced, from long experience, that nearly all our benevolent institutions originate in a few crude reflections, thrown out by enthusiastic individuals, who seem intended by nature to think rather than to act, the close observers, the attentive spectators, of the community; I shall use little ceremony in requesting a place in your Magazine for some suggestions on a subject of the greatest national importance, no less than it concerns the interests of humanity, our duty as moral agents, and our justification as a religious people. In England we find a considerable disposition to embrace whatever is right, as a public body, much private virtue, and much patriotism; we have Samaritan and strangers, friend's societies, benevolent ones, of almost as many sorts as there are misfortunes in the world. Charity seems with us really to stand on an eminence, and looks round for objects the most distant, and doubtless, were not it impossible to organize human institutions so as to prevent abuses, there would be but little suffering humanity in this island. The injuries even of our climate are industriously obviated by those who do not "feel what wretches feel," and our moral disorders are as generously pardoned and assisted as our physical ones; even that error, which an excess of virtue has doomed to too severe reprobation, from the delicacy of the female mind, has its asylums; and the *Lock* and the *Magdalen's* walls do not disdain the cry of the repentant prostitute.

They know that these errors originated in the assault of the passions on ignorance, backed by the dark seductive measures of bad men, local associations, mutual irregularities, constitutional propensities, too early employment in manufactories, bad or no education, the neglect of instruction from the clergy of their different sects, the abandonment of their natural protectors, want of food, want of raiment, even sickness has often its share in those assaults that bring females to ruin, by the very means intended for their benefit, and that of the whole world.

Yet this great evil is but partially provided against, and is suffered, I may almost say, to present not the least seductive part of its example before the eyes of virtue in the open streets. And, while the capital of the Roman pontiffs has been for ages purged of this infamy, the public ways of the metropolis of protestant Europe exhibit meritriciousness in all its forms, under the eyes of the magistracy; while a theatre, licensed by the sovereign of a reformed religion, has a lobby built expressly to be inhabited like an upper hell, through which our sons and daughters are destined to pass before the allurements of unblushing impudence, and our wives of every rank to be elbowed as they go and return from theatrical amusements, by beings who, under the mask of beauty and elegance, are, for any thing they know, destined to rival their charms, and spread infection over the inconsiderate part of their families.

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To

To correct such national abuses, I fear we must wait until we find a minister who cares a little more for the morals of the subject, and less for the revenue, (that infinite source of evil both moral and political,) than we have hitherto seen. And, until that day arrives, Portsmouth and Plymouth must continue to exhibit scenes that would disgrace *Otaheite*, and every heathen port on this globe. We may, however, do much towards repairing these evils, and much towards loosening their foundations. Laws protecting our infant manufacturers would be very useful towards checking the first buds of impurity; restrictions on improper public conduct should diminish the spread of example; withdrawing licences from houses of evil resort still more; but most of all we should lessen the excess of the injury to society, by giving a guarding education to females in our public schools, and offering rewards to industry, which would promote competence, and lessen greatly thereby the temptation to criminal modes of support.—These are all palliatives, and many more might be suggested and promoted by medical men, some of which *Dr. Beddoes* did not overlook, and others in foreign convents have been found to be of considerable utility.

But there is one remedy for the disorders which these disordinate beings (the dupes of their own ignorance and misregulated passions) have ever found to be an infallible remedy, which some modern governments have espied and put in practice with considerable success, of the benefit of which I have been witness in Italy and England; but which, strange to tell, has, from want of insight into the human character, or through the influence of popular prejudice, been hitherto entirely overlooked by societies expressly formed for the purpose of reforming female prostitutes; and at this hour I do not believe a penitentiary establishment has yet thought of putting the key-stone to the great work of reformation of manners, by the ceremony of legal matrimony.

A plan so novel here will naturally strike many of your readers with astonishment, as it has always surprised every one at first to whom I have communicated an account of the success of it abroad; but a little reflection will shew us that there is nothing impracticable in it, nor any thing so very injudicious, where there is real penitence; for Christ himself taught his disciples not to despise a female under these circumstances. Not to go, however, so far back for examples, let us consider the nature of mankind, and what they daily do, even in cases where there is not always so much certainty of repentance: is it not notorious, that numbers of women, who have led lives very incorrect, are continually provided for in this manner, even among the most polished ranks of life; that many go off as a contingency with a place, or pension, and sometimes even with the livings of the church! Men are men, in every rank the same; and men of little delicacy, or strong philosophy, call it what you will, are perhaps as likely to be found in the *lower* classes of life as the higher. Where the interests and happiness of society are to be served, we must not too nicely scrutinize the motives of action; and, if the attractions of beauty and innocence are allowed to be honourable ones in forming the most allowed alliances, let us not too severely censure those who are led, by repentant youth and beauty in tears, to less approved but equally legal connections.

In foreign establishments, of the sort I allude to, they receive into the penitentiary houses such as are young, attractive, and friendless, in preference to females more advanced in life, or less interesting; for their motives are, first to subtract the least criminal, and of course less incorrigible, subjects; next to diminish the number of those who offer the greatest temptations to heated young people; and, lastly, to encrease the benefits society is likely to reap from the institution, by multiplying the numbers rapidly of those who are most likely to receive the benefit of procuring an honest establishment, through the medium of personal charms, united with real contrition and a restored character.

They have also another reason for selecting those which are the most attractive, as they consider them as in some degree less criminal, having been more exposed to the arts of seduction; but they never refuse any one who asks their protection, and out of those advanced in life they find often useful servants and active coadjutors.

The method, as I was informed, of procuring husbands for the penitents in Italy is very simple; they are seen during service on fixed days, and any proper-aged man, wanting a wife, may be introduced to whichever he chuses in the presence of the matron, from whom he first receives her character, and the amount

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amount of the *dote* or portion allotted her by the camera, which is seldom more than a few sequins, perhaps at most ten pounds sterling. With these small portions they find the means of marrying off a great many every year; in a country where a wife in general does little or nothing towards the maintenance of a family. Surely then in this country, where the women of the lower classes contribute by their labour so much, there could be little doubt of superior success.

Among the labouring and lower classes, the object in marriage generally is next to pleasing the eye, (which seems with them to be easily satisfied;) the finding a companion at home, who will prepare their frugal meals with cleanliness, repair their habiliments, and bring up the children with care; and these objects they often instruct to women, who are by no means free from immoral habits, from mere necessity; and were there an assembly, such as we have described, open at all times to their view, where all the subjects were, in consequence of proper discipline and religious advice, considered as *effectually cured of their former evil habits*, and convinced of the impossibility of a life of licentiousness procuring any thing but misery; many would gladly apply for partners in their labours in such a quarter, particularly from that class of men who marry from necessity, as many do, and cannot be long in chusing, having nothing but bread to offer.

That women thus restored to society make very good wives, experience has long proved, being usually not only uncommonly circumspect with regard to their own conduct, lest they should fall under the reproaches of those who know their origin, but many times actively engaged in preventing young women from gliding into the unhappy situations, from which a penitentiary like that I am recommending alone could have recovered her reputation and secured her repose.

That such has been the fact I know from the mouth of a female who married from our Magdalen Hospital, and kept a shop for the sale of oysters near the Royal Exchange, bringing up her children with strict attention to their morals, and warning every female, that her business brought there, to avoid habits that had been the cause of her early mistakes in life. To adduce many other instances that have been related to me would take up too much room in a paper like this, which is only meant to *break ground* in a cause worthy of the utmost efforts of society, a cause that many would gladly promote, but every one does not like to be the first in proposing; lest, encountering the grossest and vilest of prejudices, it should seem, in the eyes of the unfeeling and *iron-hearted*, to have the air of encouraging, nay rewarding, vice; let us not, however, be so cold to the interests of our species from motives thus timid and selfish, we who have so short a life-interest in the passing scene, let us rather meet the suggestions of the *spirit* half way; and, casting away the fears of the world, in which we have so little a time to do good, start boldly any project that is likely to make this passage less painful to those who are to follow us, especially when it tends to lighten the load of human sufferings through the medium of Christian benevolence.

Thus far it appears to me that a plan, founded on the principles here laid down, under *patient and wise management*, would be the only one likely to attain the end in view, viz. a thorough reformation of manners, occasionally, among a deluded and wretched class of women, whose errors, as things now are, are punished but too severely. But it may be asked, from whence are to spring the funds destined to attain the end, especially if success attend the experiment: to this I shall only reply, that the object is well worthy the attention of an enlightened legislature, and a virtuous magistracy, in every point of view, insomuch, that, if on investigation it should be found to be plausible enough to attract general attention, I cannot doubt that every aid would be afforded by the state. But, should that fail, and some serious individuals be induced to engraft this improvement on the original designs of penitentiary houses, I cannot have a doubt of its receiving a great support, not only from the impartial kindness of gentle minds, but also from the consolation such a distribution of their wealth would import to breasts filled with remorse at having, in pursuing the gratification of their passions, been the means of inflicting those cruel wounds on individuals of a sex too credulous, that, but for their enticements, might have lived in honour and in happiness.

Bristol, GEORGE CUMBERLAND.
May 1, 1812.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE reply of Amator, to my queries respecting the chess-terms *Gambit* and *Fou*, is very obliging, but far from satisfactory. He supposes the term gambit to be derived from *gambeto*, an Italian word, which is not in Baretti's quarto dictionary, as written by Amator. I find *gambetta*, a wooden leg; *gambettare*, to kick, &c.; and *gambetto*, thus employed, "to give the *gambetto*," to trip up one's heels, to give one a fall, &c. I have a book containing ten gambits, (with various endings or back-games,) each of which, except the tenth, begins by the leading player's moving, for his first two moves, the king's pawn and the king's bishop's pawn, each two squares at once: the tenth gambit begins with "the king's bishop's pawn 2 squares." These gambits are called Studies of Chess, by Giochimo Greco, the Calabrian, 1656. As to the terms *fou* and *bishop*, they were more probably applied on account of those pieces having some accidental resemblance to a cap, or a mitre. In Italian the name is *alfiere*, or standard-bearer; in German, *läufer*, runner or courser. Hoping for some farther elucidation of the term gambit, and particularly to be informed which of the two pawns is called the gambit-pawn, and with due thanks to Amator,

I am, &c. A. BODORGAU.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer a few remarks, in reply to a correspondent (W. Singleton), in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, who objects to a phrase that occurs in the last rule of syntax, in Murray's Grammar; and which is there produced as an example of improved construction. The following is the rule that contains the sentence in question. "All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other: a regular and dependent construction throughout should be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio. Here *more* requires *than* after it, which is no where found in the sentence. It should be, He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired." W. S. asks, does not *so*, in this connected sentence, require *as* after it as much as *more* requires *than*? And, though he has answered his own question in the affirmative, I trust a further consideration of the clause will induce him to alter his opinion.

It may be observed that, in the sentence, as stated in the rule in its incorrect form, the obvious and natural construction of the former member is, He was more beloved *as* Cinthio, and consequently required the amended form as pointed out afterwards. In such comparative sentences as that, in this consideration, it is requisite that the ellipsis of the *former* member should be supplied; but this is not always necessary with regard to the *latter*. By supplying the former part, as directed in the above rule, every possible difficulty and obscurity is removed; by supplying the latter nothing is made better: at least this is generally the case. The sentence is therefore properly corrected by Murray, "*He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired:*" and it will, I think, be generally admitted that the word *so*, in this construction, is so far from requiring *as* after it, that the clause is much better without it. Certain conjunctions have undoubtedly correspondent ones, but it is not always necessary that these should be *expressed*.

In the same paper W. S. remarks, "It is to be wished that this author, (Murray) when he favors the public with a new edition of his Grammar, would take some notice of the word *as*, in that pronominal sense which it often bears after *such*, where it supplies the place of *who* or *which*, as in the following example, "The lips of talkers will be telling *such* things *as* pertain not unto them," &c. Now surely this writer cannot have examined any of the latter editions of Murray's Grammar, or he would have known that nearly a page, in the smaller type, is devoted entirely to the explanation of the word *as*, when used in the pronominal sense alluded to. It is but just, when a writer criticises the works of another, that he should consult the latest editions of such works before he offers his criticisms to the public. W. S. will find, by referring to the 22nd edition of Murray's Grammar, p. 142, or to the octavo edition, p. 206, that the author has explained the nature of *as*, when it supplies the place of a pronoun, with his usual perspicuity. J. PAYNE.

Epping, 7th of 5th Month, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDER the views developed in my last paper, the five senses lose much

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much of their ancient importance! They cease, according to this system, to be considered as the sole machinery of the mind, yet they are recognized as means by which many of the other powers or capabilities are brought into action. They afford the originals of our reminiscences and abstractions, but they do not themselves constitute either memory or abstraction; and they enable us to select food and physic without being themselves the sensation either of hunger or sickness.

A large proportion of our intellectual furniture is unquestionably derived from the exercise and experience of the five senses. The mechanism producing these senses is, however, distinct from the corresponding powers of perception. For example, we have organs of sight, whose arrangement is perfectly understood; but these organs are wholly distinct from the faculty or perception which exists in the extension of the medullary system, or in the retina.

This sense of visual perception is wholly distinct from the organic structure of the eye, and is a *faculty* brought into action and perceptive power by the *mechanism* of the eye. Thus a man born with a defect in that organ (with an opaque cornea or chrystalline humour) possesses, notwithstanding, a faculty for perceiving objects of sight, which, however, lies dormant, and has sometimes been brought into action by operations on the organs. So with hearing and the other senses; they exist as faculties, although the mechanism may be impaired by which they acquire impressions. Repair the mechanism, and the sense is re-produced. In a word, the visual organs modify light, and bring it into contact with the sensitive power, or medullary system in the retina. We are thus enabled to touch distant objects by the agency of light, while without the visual organ we could not modify light, so as to acquire the varied perceptions of sight. So without the organization of the ear we could not discriminate and measure vibrations of air, nor could these come into contact with the sensitive, perceptive, or medullary system.

The perceptive faculties, therefore, of seeing, hearing, feeling, smelling, and tasting, are brought into action by their peculiar sets of organs.

AND, IN LIKE MANNER, *other faculties may exist in the animal machine, which are brought into action by other secretions and stimuli, besides the five organs of the sense, and which are not derived from those organs, or their combinations and reflections; while other powers are superadded to the senses of simple perception, producing new and exalted feelings beyond the appropriate simple perceptions; the united action of all these faculties produced by their proper stimuli, constituting and generating the intellect, the passions, and all the mental phenomena of animals.*

The reader, who startles at so great an addition to the number of our independent powers, should recollect that it was the fault of the ancients to endeavor to generalize too much. We formerly recognized but four elements in the material world, but we have recently decomposed and extended them to between thirty and forty. The basis of the latter may, however, after all, be but one uniform substratum; and so the former may in like manner emanate from the ubiquity of one supreme intelligence, or from simple arrangements of the medullary system, which may never be accurately analyzed by the remote and gross reasonings of man.

In regard to the several perceptions created by the various organs, it may be presumed, that their differences do not arise from a variation of the perceptive faculty itself, but from a variety in the nature of the impression or stimulus, created by the secreting or preparatory powers of the organs themselves. Such preparatory power of those organs may be considered as analogous to the peculiar powers of glandular secretion, by which all the varieties of our structure are generated from the uniform liquids of chyle and blood. Hence it is probable, that the several perceptions consist only of one homogeneous capacity of receiving excitation, and that the difference in the perception arises solely from the organic preparation of the exciting stimuli. In fact, we have perhaps but ONE GENERAL SENSE, variously excited by the mechanism through which the exciting power is conveyed; which homogeneous sense, it is to be presumed, resides in the medullary system, and in its ramifications of the nerves.

What then is mind? Thought!—What is thought? The consciousness of an impression or perception!—What is consciousness? The effect of a perception!—What is a perception? A mechanical effect on the organization of the senses.—What is the organization of the senses? Their mecha-

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nism is well understood in the eye and ear, but it is known as an effect in all the senses, and serves to produce perception or consciousness, and to generate reason.

Cause and effect are equal in this operation as in all others, and we know as much of this phenomenon as of most others in nature! An impression is mechanically communicated, and the result is perception, which perception is itself the thought.—It is unnecessary that the perception should be communicated to any thing; or be any thing but thought itself; or that any thing should intervene between the perception and the recognition of it. The argument in favor of a supernatural hypothesis founded on the assumed divisibility of the parts creating perception, is to the last degree irrelevant—the faculty of perception not being assigned to a divided or destroyed organ, but to a properly constituted whole.—It is an organization which, in a perfect and undiseased state, creates perceptions—but cut it in pieces, pulverize it, or disorder it, and it ceases to be equal to its intended purpose.*

Whatever may be the inherent nature of the sources of his ideas, they are sufficient to produce the ideas, and, in fact, they do produce them; and therefore, in relation to these ideas, they are as much realities as our own existence, of which we have no knowledge but in our perceptions, or consciousness. To say that things have no existence, because we have no knowledge of them but in our ideas, is a mere play upon words. What means the term existence, but an independent power of producing ideas? We have no knowledge or conception of any existence, except that which has, or may have, the power of producing ideas; consequently, whatever has the power of affording the idea of something out of ourselves, *exists* in our own sense of the word existence,—and phantoms and delusions are no exception to the general conclusion.

Thought, however, is not matter, but an effect of matter, just as motion is not matter, but a modification of matter. The question, whether *thought* is or is not matter, is, in truth, as absurd as it would be to dispute whether time and motion were matter!

All ideas have their origin through the senses, and these have a power of producing an impression which may be revived by association or analogous repetition, in various degrees at future periods. The cause of retention, or the mechanical means by which transitory impressions are re-produced, is perhaps too subtle ever to come within the cognizance of man. He may ascertain its principles, by observing its degrees in animals of various sensitive powers, and of peculiar habits and education; and these therefore are his sure and only sources by which to acquire this species of knowledge. The *perceptions* derived from the senses, and other faculties, would, however, be useless without MEMORY, and the creature would live in a state of perpetual infancy. Its experience would afford it no fore-warning, and it would have to suffer from the same accidents till it was destroyed. In like manner it should be able to infer like dangers from all similar causes, and to REASON BY ANALOGY, or infer similar sufferings or pleasures from similar causes. Closely allied too with analogical reasoning, would be the sense of warning, or FORE-KNOWLEDGE, or foresight; and hence the migration of birds, and various periodical and unerring signs afforded by the unsophisticated experience of many animals. All these, therefore, are so many *powers* essential to the well-being and part of the inherent constitution of every animal.

These inferences that animals abstract and reason by analogy, are novel positions, and will perhaps be disputed by egotists, and impious reasoners, who seek to limit the powers of the Deity to one class of his creatures—Not content with the miraculous subtilty of their own intellectual secretions, and with the knowledge of their immortality, acquired by the light of revelation—they overlook the most obvious properties of animal intellects—the dread of experienced dangers and analogous injuries—and shut their eyes against the evidence of reasoning powers which they constantly witness,—still arguing in regard to beings covered with hair, feathers, or scales, as they

* Such arguments have their origin in man's presumption, in constantly setting bounds to the power of his Creator, and, as in this instance, maintaining that matter can have no properties, but such as come within the power of his comprehension. What impiety! What blasphemy!—Two centuries ago the catalogue of miracles was much larger than at present, but we begin now to find new ground for worshipping the Deity in the perfect disposition of his secondary causes, instead of referring every thing unintelligible to his immediate agency. Through what a number of ages thunder was considered as the audible anger of Jupiter!

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they do, or have done, with relation to men of different colours or statures.

In regard, however, to the mere animal mind itself, it is not *fit* or *necessary* that it should exist in any mode distinct from its material organization. Effect and cause are equal in this process as in all others. To suppose that mind or thinking is any thing besides a modified action of the brain, or medullary system, is to multiply the machinery of nature, and to cut off the connection between cause and effect.—An impression enters the eye of a horse, and goes to the brain by a mechanical arrangement with which we are well acquainted; the impression produces an effect on the brain, which effect is of course the idea itself, and is called by us an impression on the mind. We may call it what we please; but, in naked truth, it is simply the effect of the known mechanism of vision, acting on the brain of the animal; and that action on the brain is what we call a perception or idea.

The notion, therefore, that the mind is a sort of vessel, is a false analogy, and has led to many mistakes and incongruities of reasoners on these subjects. We have no evidence of any substance or focus of action called the mind, distinct from the faculties which exist in sensitive creatures, of being conscious of perceptions, and of being able to treasure experience.—Perceptions are the effects of stimuli, producing those feelings called ideas or thoughts, just as one end of a lever acts upon the other end; the brain in this case serving perhaps as a species of fulcrum; but no gross analogy can be adduced in regard to powers so subtle and so involved as those of animal intellects.

The creation, growth, and maturity of the mind, is extremely SLOW, and evidently GRADUAL. How long a child is learning the use of its senses! How gradually he adds to their powers and precision! At length, having acquired some distinct perceptions, by what slow steps does he reason upon them! How many errors has he to correct, and how often to repeat his corrections! By what slow and gradual steps he generates powers of memory! How vague, and imperfect, and fleeting, are all his earliest recollections! Then how slow, and how gradual his progress in comparing, generalizing, or reasoning! How great the surprise of his parents, on perceiving or hearing his first simple acts of this nature! How many years he must still continue to learn before he thinks for himself, combines various propositions, becomes expert enough to detect error, forms new abstractions, and analyzes and exposes sophistry! How distinct is each preceding stage of this tardy progress and vast accumulation of powers from the following; and how immediately consequent and dependent is each following stage on those which went before!

The capability of improving the faculties, and attaining various degrees of perfection, may not be inaptly compared to the various powers acquired by players on musical instruments. One performs slowly and awkwardly, and cannot execute shorter notes than semi-breves, minums, or crotchets, while another subdivides a bar into semi-quavers, and demi-semiquavers, with ease and rapidity.* So it is with the perceptions, conceptions, and reasonings, of some men compared with other men, of men compared with animals, and of animals compared with one another; and as well in regard to the different senses as to their several degrees of power. Hence, therefore, arises the wonderful variety of the phenomena of the intellectual world, from the hydatid to the practical philosopher!

The broad general circumstances, therefore, which distinguish animals from vegetables, which also characterize animals themselves, and which serve, in my opinion, as the basis of a series of observations and reasonings, on which to ground the science of metaphysics, are;

1.

A bodily structure which enables the animal to carry about its soil or nutriment in the cavity of the stomach, into which are turned the roots of the animal, instead of its roots being fixed in the ground, as in vegetables; and hence the power of LOCOMOTION.

2.

A medullary system which, diffused or ramified through the body as nerves, affords to the animal the general sense or perception of FEELING.

Corollary. The medullary system, consisting of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves, appears to constitute the animal principle of life and perception; the

* It is worthy of observation, that the longest note known to modern music, was by the ancients called a *breve*, from its shortness; but our modern singers and violin-players actually express sixty-four notes in the time of the ancient *breve*.

blood-vessels, muscles, absorbents, lacteals, bones, and organs of sense, being only auxiliaries and subordinates, in the formation of animal bodies. That system is, in fact, the ANIMATED and ANIMATING PRINCIPLE which gives life, motion, and perception, to the body; while the body itself serves to protect, sustain, and give effect to the energies of that principle.

3.

VOLITION excited and governed by the action of stimuli; of which stimuli, the animal is therefore the mere patient.

Corollary. Man himself is the patient of stimuli, physically exciting his medullary system, except when the powers of his reason or imagination transcend the influence of the stimuli, and his volitions consequently become independent of them. Indeed, the various degrees of this independence, in different men and animals, constitute the sole difference in their intellectual ascendency. Hence the acknowledged wisdom of subduing, by reason, the will and the passions, which, uncontroled, leave the animal the mere patient of stimuli.

4.

Peculiar organizations through which certain properties of natural bodies, tangible and untangible, are brought into contact with the nerves, serving to create particular PERCEPTIONS; as the eye for light, the ear for vibrations of air, &c.

Corollary. To ascertain the powers, combinations, and effects of these local organizations in animal bodies, and to observe their phenomena and uses, is consequently the proper business of metaphysical research and science. The number and the subtilty of those secreting organs which modify and conduct the various powers of nature to the nerves, as vibrations of light, air, &c. together with certain intellectual powers, by which those perceptions are appropriated to future use by the faculties of memory, imagination, and reason, apparently creating all the varieties of intellect in the animal creation.

In freely discussing these subjects with the light of reason, and treating them as legitimate objects of curious inquiry, I studiously avoid that knowledge which is acquired by means of revelation, and exclude the supernatural from considerations on subjects purely natural. Objects of faith and of mere reason are distinct, though not necessarily inconsistent; and I am anxious to be understood as giving no opinion on the revelation of supernaturals, but to leave those points undisturbed in the hands of theologians.

The knowledge which is derived from Revelation of the immortality of the human soul, is in no degree affected by our reasonings on the nature of mind. The former is a point of faith, and the revelation was expressly made to man as an act of divine benevolence, owing to the imperfection of his reason in arriving at sublime results which are deemed so important to his temporal and eternal happiness.

COMMON SENSE.

N.B. In the former part of this paper, at page 331, column 1, paragraph 3, line 1, for *senses*, read *faculties*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAPPENING to be at the House of Lords a few days ago, when the royal assent was given to some Acts of Parliament, I was struck with the extreme absurdity, that the king of England should communicate his consent to the enactment of a new law not in the language of Englishmen, but in the language of England's bitterest enemy—in French, the language of Bonaparte! Nor was I less surprised, on accidentally seeing, on the same occasion, a proxy of a peer of England, to find that it was written, not in English, but in the language of a Roman senator! Whence this folly? Is it to cherish the remembrance of England's having been conquered and enslaved by the Normans and by the Romans?

And why, I should like to inquire, are the dates of the votes of the House of Commons written in Latin, instead of being written, like the votes themselves, in English? Childish and absurd, Mr. Editor, would your readers think it, if the date of this letter were written in one language, and the letter itself in another; can the same thing be less so in a public document?

Well may we wonder, and well may we inquire, why these absurdities are suffered to continue; it may be because the alteration of them would be an act of reform—a monster so terrible to Parliament, that it seems to have closed its doors even against its very shadow.

Kentish Town, April 20, 1812. H.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent, who wishes to be informed how any of our common oils can be so clarified as to become like pure water, the following is recommended.

A process for purifying fish oil.—Take one gallon of crude stinking oil, and put to it a pint of water, poured off from two ounces of lime, slacked in the air; stir the mixture up several times for the first twenty-four hours; then let it stand a day, and the lime-water will sink below the oil, which must be carefully separated from it.

Another method for purifying it more completely.—Take one gallon of crude stinking oil, and mix with it a quarter of an ounce of powdered chalk, a quarter of an ounce of lime, slacked in the air, and half a pint of water; stir them together; and, when they have stood some hours, add a pint of water, and two ounces of pearl-ashes, and place the mixture over a fire that will just keep it simmering, till the oil appears of a light amber colour, and has lost all smell, except a hot, greasy, soap-like scent. Then superadd half a pint of water, in which one ounce of salt has been dissolved; and, having boiled it half an hour, pour the mixture into a proper vessel, and let it stand for some days, till the oil and water separate.

If this operation be repeated several times, diminishing each time the quantity of ingredients one half, the oil may be brought to a very light colour, and rendered equally sweet with the common spermaceti oil.

Oil, purified in this manner, is found to burn much better, and to answer better the purposes of the woollen manufacture. If oil be wanted thicker and more unctuous, it may be rendered so by the addition of tallow or fat.

Deptford, April 18, 1812. G. E. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE doctrine of the fluxion of tides, lunar influence, motion of the earth, and, in fact, every circumstance which operates on the aqueous elements, are, I believe, pretty generally known, well ascertained, and commonly understood; but my course of reading on those subjects, has been very confined. In its circle, I do not recollect to have met with an author who has said any thing to remove a question raised in my mind, the other day, by a very ingenious friend, who asked me, if I knew "whether there was any, and what, difference in the height of tides, in any given latitude, on the eastern coast of the old Continent, and, at a linear point, on the western coast of America? And whether there was any, and what, degree of difference in their height, on both sides of the American Continent, in the same degree of latitude?" J. W.

Carburton-street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for 1809, p. 461, one of your ingenious correspondents has obliged your readers, with an extemporaneous method of making the acetic acid, or aromatic vinegar.

I have followed this method, by saturating vinegar with whiting, drying the residuum, and then pouring on sulphuric acid, while any vapour arose, but without any success. The ascending vapour, which he states to be the acetic acid, by no means retaining its pungency, or allow of being preserved.

Now, sir, as the value of all such experiments depend upon the essentials of facility and success in their accomplishment, it is probable your correspondent was not aware of this failure, which renders it useless; or may, from his own experience, be kind enough to favor his fellow readers with another mode that will answer the end designed.

March 12, 1812. A READER.

P. S. Will any of your correspondents be kind enough to furnish an easy and certain extemporaneous mode of preparing the aromatic vinegar?

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the INEQUALITY *of the* USUAL METHOD *of* ASSESSING *the* POOR'S RATE, *as it affects* PROPERTIES *of different* DESCRIPTIONS.

HAVING lately had occasion to attend the Quarter Sessions of one of the Midland counties, I happened to be present when a question arose, whether an occupier of land was rateable to the poor for his profits, or merely on the amount of his rent; or, in other words, whether the landlord's and tenant's profits were both rateable, or the landlord's only. As I understood that the question was new, I expected to hear it fully argued; but it was disposed of by the court with

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with a promptness and unanimity that indicated less doubt than I should have had on the subject.

The circumstances, as far as I could collect, were, that a canal company had been assessed for their tolls, which became due at a wharf in the neighbourhood, and had appealed against the rate; but, before the hearing, it was agreed, that they should be charged with a certain sum, if the occupiers of land were not rateable in any thing more than the annual value of the land to be let; but, if they were, such a deduction should be made from the assessment on the company, as would place the proprietors on an equality with the farmers.

On this question coming before the court, they seemed to think the point too clear against the appellants for argument, and refused to state a case for the opinion of the Court of King's Beach, though both parties consented to it.

Being myself a trader in a town through which a canal runs, and having a warehouse detached from my dwelling, I was, a few years since, in consequence of an appeal of the canal company against a poor's rate, assessed, not only for the warehouse in which my stock in trade was kept, but a separate charge was made on me for the stock, and I was then informed, by my legal advisers, that the assessment was right, it having been clearly decided, that, not only land and houses were rateable, but visible personal property also. This made me alive to the question before the sessions, and the cases seemed to me so exactly similar, that I was at a loss to know on what ground the decision of the court proceeded.

I have since been at some pains to procure information on the subject, and have reason to think that the foundation of the decision was a case cited in the Law Books as the Queen *v.* Barking, in which it is said to have been determined, that a farmer is not liable to the poor's rate for his stock on the land, but a tradesman is liable for his stock in trade. On referring to this case I found that no reasons were given for the decision, and it at first struck me that none could be; but on further search I discovered another case, which says, that stock in trade and the house in which the stock is kept may both be rated to the poor's tax, *and this shall not be held to be double*; but, if the land be rated, the stock upon it cannot be rated also, *for this will be double.*

This seems to furnish a good reason for the determination in the case of the Queen *v.* Barking, but, in my apprehension, is, at the same time, quite inconsistent with the decision of the court of Quarter Sessions. If an occupier of land be rated merely on his rent, it is obvious that the land alone is rated and not the stock; for the assessment is made on nothing more than the sum receivable by the landlord, who is not the owner of the stock: consequently, *in this case*, if the stock were rated separately, *there would be no double assessment.* It therefore seems inevitably to follow, that an occupier of land ought to be rated to the full amount of his profits, for, if he is not, the reason given for not assessing the stock separately totally fails.

This is a question in which the proprietors of canals, clergymen entitled to tithes, and payments in lieu of tithes, persons in trade, and many others, are materially interested; for they must often bear an undue proportion of the burthen of the poor's rates, if the occupiers of land are not rated in the way proposed. The justice of the case, I apprehend, is clearly, that they should be so rated, and the law I think will not be found to be otherwise. Indeed the opinion I have formed is fully corroborated by Mr. Nolan, one of the best writers on the subject of the Poor Laws, who, in his chapter "On the principles upon, and proportions in which, the rate ought to be made," points out the fallacy of the idea, that the rack-rent of land is the criterion of the value upon which the tax ought to be laid; and states, that, where such properties as tithes, tolls, waterworks, &c. are rated, the mode of fixing the rate by the rack-rent produces great inequality, and violates the grand rule of rating, which is, that, "whatever be the proportion of rating in a parish, whether to the full value or otherwise, the rate must be equally made on all persons."

It may perhaps be supposed that, if an occupier of land were liable to be rated for his profits, there would be great difficulty in ascertaining their amount. But is it an easier task to ascertain the profits of a tradesman? If not, that argument ought to have no greater weight in the one case than it has in the other. The difficulty however I believe would be much less than may at first be imagined, and I think that some general rule might be laid down on the subject that would not be attended with any material

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material inconvenience. The property-tax act has laid down such a general rule, and said, that the profits of a farmer shall be considered to be three-fourths of the amount of his rent; but, as a farmer ought not to be rated to the poor for his personal labour, let an allowance be made for that equal to the amount of the salary of a bailiff to manage the farm, and let it be supposed that a fair salary to a bailiff would be one-fourth of the rent. This would reduce the farmer's profits to half of the rent; and, if that were fixed as a general rule, little injustice I think would be done, at least much less than is every day occasioned by the occupiers of land being permitted to escape from the poor's rates for their profits altogether, when proprietors of canals, owners of tithes, and other properties of the like description, are rated for the full amount of theirs.

As the poor's rate is now so serious a charge, it is very important that it should be made as fairly as possible; and I have thrown out these hints in the hope that they may lead to a discussion of the principles on which it ought to be made, with reference to properties of different natures.

That generally very little attention is paid to this point I am well convinced; I know myself a parish where the poor's rates amount to ten shillings in the pound in the year, in which the vicar receives a sum of money, settled by act of parliament as a composition for tithes, amounting to something more than 200*l.* per annum. Half of this he quietly suffers to be taken from him for the poor, supposing, at the same time, that he pays no more than he ought to do; whilst a proprietor of land in the same parish, worth 210*l.* per annum, if free from poor's rates, lets it for 140*l.* and the tenant pays the rates assessed on the rent, amounting annually to 70*l.*; thus one property pays to the poor half its annual value, and the other only a third. Should the assessment in the parish ever amount to 20*s.* in the pound, and the rate continue to be made on the present principle, the vicar's 200*l.* per annum would produce him nothing, but the owner of the land would still be able to obtain 105*l.* per annum, clear of deductions, for his land of the value of 210*l.* It would then probably be discovered that there was something wrong in the mode of rating; but, through inattention, and for want of so striking an example of its injustice, the same method is likely to be long continued in the parish alluded to, and in many others, where, on like properties, it has a similar effect. T. B.

May 1, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ENGINEERS and others, who have occasion to calculate the water contained in pipes, or drawn by pumps, &c. are, I believe, indebted to Mr. William Nicholson, of Bloomsbury-square, for the following very easy and useful rule, viz. *Multiply the diameter of any cylinder, in inches, by itself, and cut off the right hand figure, and the remaining figures express the ale-gallons in a yard length of that cylinder*, near enough for almost every practical purpose, it giving only one gallon in 379 too little, (whence the results may easily be corrected when necessary,) or suppose the gallon to contain 282·744 cubic inches, instead of 282.

Demonstration.—Let d be the diameter in inches, then, by a well-known rule in mensuration, $dd \times 7854 \times 36 \div 282 =$ the content of a yard of such cylinder; $= dd \times 28{\cdot}2744 \div 282$, $= dd \div 10 \times 282{\cdot}744 \div 282$, $= dd \div 10 \times 1{\cdot}002638$, $= dd \div 10 \times (1 + \frac{1}{379})$, which is extremely near the true result, instead of $dd \div 10$, obtained by omitting $dd \div 10 \times \frac{1}{379}$. Q. E. D.

LONDINENSIS.

April 11, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING discovered a method of raising ships, without any regard either to size, burthen, or depth of water in which they are sunk, provided any one can, with the assistance of a diving bell, or any other contrivance, convey and fasten ropes to them. If you would have the goodness to insert this in your valuable Repository, and any person wishing to know further respecting the above, by addressing a line post paid, stating their loss, and the places were the vessels are sunk, &c. to the care of Thomas Inchbald, bookseller, Leeds, York, it will be attended to. A. Z.

April 25.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified by the paper of your correspondent J. Isaac, which

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which appeared in your Magazine for March, in answer to some observations in your previous Numbers, on the management of bees, by one who must certainly be a novice in the art.

The Apiarian Society, whose Transactions are mentioned by J. I. is known only by name in this part of the kingdom; and, my being unable to obtain any information respecting it from those who have paid considerable attention to bees, will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for my requesting it of J. I. or any other of your correspondents in the West, through the medium of your journal. What is the object of the society?—Is it the encouragement of the culture of bees among cottagers, or to elucidate their Natural History?—The time which the society has existed, and its success—The size and price of the Transactions of the Society—and whether they are to be obtained in London; and any other information on the subject would be gratifying to several of your readers, and would be thankfully received by

South Downs, SUSSEXIENSIS.
March 16, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS somewhat surprised at the shortness of a paper in your last, in answer to the Query of a "Poor Countryman," respecting the merits of Walter Scott's poems. I can scarcely tell with what view your correspondent has there addressed himself, through you, to one who has apparently written for information, and who, I am sure, cannot judge from such a paper that he is, as he styles himself, "An admirer of Scott." I very much doubt whether the "Poor Countryman" has been enabled even now to perceive the beauties of those poems which this "admirer" has so judiciously pointed out. How little susceptible must his mind have been, either of pleasure or taste, if, as would seem, he was incapable of finding in all the poems of Scott, but three or four passages worthy the notice of the "Poor Countryman." When he was making his selection, (if ever any was made) where could have been that beautiful poem "the Lay of the Last Minstrel," where that most admired of Scott's works "the Lady of the Lake?" Surely these could never have been read without feeling a pleasure far superior to that which could arise from the perusal of the last, though least esteemed, of his poems, "the Vision of Don Roderick." Taking for granted then, that the person who has made the inquiry, has not been fully satisfied nor convinced by the remarks of your correspondent, I will venture to make an addition to those beauties already pointed out; but, instead of seeking for them in "the Vision of Don Roderick," I will begin with the first of his poems, "the Lay of the Last Minstrel." In doing this, it shall be my object to make the following paper as short as possible, though I think the subject requires a much longer one than has been given in a former Number of your interesting Magazine. I shall therefore lay before you what appears to me worthy of the notice of your correspondent, and, should it be thought worthy also of a place in your Monthly Publication, will request you to insert it in your next Number.

It will not be necessary, I imagine, to look through the whole of "the Lay of the Last Minstrel," for that sublimity of thought and grandeur of expression, which your correspondent seems to have been unable to find till he had reached the last canto of Marmion. Tasteless indeed must the preceding part of the poem have been; but, instead of beginning at the sixth canto, I will commence at the introduction, which contains the pleasing narrative of the aged minstrel. The whole is related with great simplicity, and, though there may not be that sublimity which pervades many other parts of the poem, yet there is a smoothness in the verse, and a liveliness in the description, which forms as it were a prelude to the varied beauties which follow. It is in description which Walter Scott seems most to excel. His characters are drawn with so much precision, and with such spirit, that we may contemplate with pleasure all the different relations in which they are exhibited to our view.

William of Deloraine is thus finely represented to us, in the 21st stanza of the 1st canto, as a hardy, daring, and intrepid Scot.

> "Steady of heart, and stout of hand.
> As ever drove prey from Cumberland;
> Five times outlawed had he been,
> By England's king, and Scotland's queen."

This is a fine character, suiting well the different situations in which we see it is placed throughout the poem.

Again, he is described as passing in his way to the monk of St. Mary's Aisle, through the grandest scenery; and here the

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the poet shews us with what spirit he can write. In the 27th stanza of the same canto, this sublime passage occurs:

"On Minto-crags the moon-beams glint,
Where Barnhill hew'd his bed of flint;
Who flung his outlaw'd limbs to rest,
Where falcons hang their giddy nest,
'Mid cliffs, from whence his eagle eye
For many a league his prey could spy;
Cliffs, doubling, on their echoes borne,
The terrors of the robber's horn;
Cliffs, which, for many a later year,
The warbling Dorič reed shall hear,
When some sad swain shall teach the grove,
Ambition is no cure for love."

In these lines the "Poor Countryman" will grant me, I hope, that there is a sublimity of sentiment at least equal, if not superior, to many parts of Shakespeare and Burns.

What can be conceived more grand than the passage in the 29th stanza of the 1st canto, where Deloraine is represented as passing through the torrent of Aill, with his heavy-armed horse, &c. in such a manner that

"Never heavier man and horse,
Stemm'd a midnight torrent's force."

These will perhaps suffice as examples of the sublime in the first canto: to select from the second the finest passages, would be almost to transcribe the whole canto; so great are the beauties, that it is extremely difficult to select one passage more to be admired than another. The introduction of this part of the poem is exceedingly grand; describing the scenery of Melrose in the first stanza of the second canto, the poet finely observes:

"If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moon-light;
For the gay beams of lightsome day,
Gild but to flout, the ruins gray;
When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;
When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the ruin'd central tower,
When buttress and buttress, alternately,
Seem fram'd of ebon and ivory;
When silver edges the imagery,
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die;
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,
And the owlet to hoot o'er the dead man's grave;
Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;
And, home returning, soothly swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair.

In the 4th stanza of the same canto, we also meet with a still more striking passage where Deloraine appears before the monk:

"To win the treasure of the tomb,
From sackcloth couch the monk arose:
With toil his stiffen'd limbs he rear'd;
A hundred years had flung their snows
On his thin locks and floating beard."

How fine is this description of an aged venerable man; it is one which would by no means disgrace or detract from the merit of a Shakespeare.

Again, in the 7th stanza, they are represented to us as thus proceeding to the tomb, and here we may follow them with equal pleasure, increased by the awfulness of the scene:

"Now slow and faint, he led the way,
Where, cloister'd round, the garden lay;
The pillar'd arches were over their head,
And beneath their feet were the bones of the dead.

Let any one fancy himself to be in the situation of Deloraine, or the monk passing through such scenery as is described in the last four lines, and then say, whether there is no "sublimity in the sentiment," or "no fire" which is worthy so great a poet as Scott.

Where is the person who can peruse the 15th stanza of the 2nd canto, without placing himself in the very same state in which the monk appears to be when he is represented as burying Michael Scott:

"When the bell toll'd one, and the moon was bright,
And I dug his chamber among the dead,
When the floor of the chancel was stained red;
That his patron's cross might over him wave,
And scare the fiends from the wizard's grave:
It was a night of woe and dread,
When Michael in the tomb I laid!
Strange sounds along the chancel past,
The banners wav'd without a blast."

Here, the time of the scene, and the place itself, cannot fail to strike the mind with awe.

The appearance of the wizard on the opening of the tomb, in the 19th stanza, is beautifully described by the poet; and the effect produced by the means on Doleraine, as beautifully in the 20th, where he is represented as not having previously "known remorse or awe:"

Yet now remorse and awe he own'd;
His breath came thick, his head swam round.

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And again, in the 21st stanza of the 11th canto,

Then Deloraine, in terror, took
From the cold hand the mighty book,
With iron clasp'd, and with iron bound;
He thought, as he took it, the dead man frown'd;
But the glare of the sepulchral light,
Perchance, had dazzled the warrior's sight.

The return from the tomb, in the 22nd stanza, is sublimely related:

'Tis said, as through the aisles they pass'd,
They heard strange noises on the blast;
And through the cloister-galleries small,
Which at mid-height thread the chancel wall,
Loud sobs, and laughter loudery ran,
And voices unlike the voice of man;
As if these fiends kept holiday,
Because these spells were brought to day.

Such is the interview between Deloraine and the monk. The procession to the tomb, the opening of the sepulchre, the appearance of the shining light, the effect which it had on the surrounding objects, the taking away of the book from the cold hand of Michael, the departure of the monk and Deloraine from the tomb; and finally, the death of the monk in the 23d stanza of the 2nd canto, cannot fail, I am sure, to inspire the reader with sublime ideas; and I wonder that any one, who has ever read this part of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, should be unable to discover that "fire" so requisite in poetry, "that sublime touch" which, as the "Poor Countryman" expresses it, he feels when reading a Shakespeare or a Burns. All men's ideas, it is true, are not alike, but he who can peruse such passages as those that have been already pointed out, without feeling a lively interest for Deloraine and the monk, must be pronounced totally incapable of deriving pleasure from works of genius and fancy. A REAL ADMIRER OF SCOTT.

March 26, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February I observe a letter signed Common Sense, where the immense loss of valuable lives, that has been so lately experienced in our navy, is most deservedly and feelingly lamented; when, at the same time, if the writer is correct in his statement, it might have been so easily prevented, that it must be attributed to the grossest neglect somewhere, either in the navy officers or the sailors themselves, that neither of the plans, he with so much confidence suggests, are adopted. And should we not all agree with him in opinion, if either of his schemes had been tried and approved of? For I cannot think that any body of men, or any individual indeed, can be so indifferent to the preservation of our brave tars in the time of stormy winds and tempests, as not to wish that some probable mode of security could be introduced among them in the hour of danger.

After enumerating several ways and means of keeping the body floating on the surface of the water, he says, in his postcript, "The simplest and cheapest contrivance I have seen for these purposes, is a long canvas bag, about five or six inches in diameter, filled with old corks or cork-shavings, passed round the body under the arms, and tied with a string or piece of leather under the chest. The corks drawn in London and Middlesex, during a single Christmas, would, on this plan, make belts enough for the crews of the whole British navy."

Though I own I am rather inclined to doubt of the efficacy of his prescription, I still think it worthy of a trial. *Experientia docet*, and experiments in this way are easily made. Should a bandage of corks, in a long bag of canvas, (or perhaps oil-skin might be better) of the diameter of five or six inches not be sufficient, probably one of a foot might; and where would be the great expence or encumbrance of these safeguards? Only let it be once ascertained that so salutary and substantial a good may arise from the measure, and I am confident that the corks will fly out of the bottles more cheerfully than ever throughout London and its environs; and every convivial meeting in town or country, that has a spark of true patriotism left, will draw an extra cork, when they know that they not only add to the revenue thereby, but are likewise contributing their mite for the benefit of the navy. We have only to establish a depot of corks, and the work is at least half done.

Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet.

PHILO-NAUTICUS.

March 11, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FIND in your number for last month, p. 264, a grand scheme for saving the

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the inhabitants of the metropolis the trouble (I say nothing about the expense) of going to the sea-side, by bringing the sea-side to them. But the projectors do not tell us what is to become of the waste salt water. HEBES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE importance of the trading interest of our country, and the share of attention it receives from you in your valuable publication, lead me to hope, that you will not consider unimportant any article purporting to discuss a branch of it.

In proportion to the usefulness and respectability of persons engaged in trade they are entitled to our consideration. As a body I do not know a more industrious respectable class of tradesmen than those which are called drapers, or shopkeepers; nor am I acquainted with a class of men who have to contend with greater difficulties, or who are in one respect more neglected.

From the nature of their trade they are under the necessity of keeping up a respectable appearance, and their expenditure is consequently considerable. They have to contend with a description of men who possess over them a decided advantage, and an advantage obtained too often by the most disreputable means. The persons to whom I allude are hawkers and pedlars. The injury they do to the fair established shopkeeper has risen to an alarming height, and entitles him, from this and other considerations connected with the subject, to the serious and speedy attention of the legislature.

The manner in which hawkers and pedlars live, having generally no fixed place of residence, enables them very often to obtain goods fraudulently. By an artful mode of introducing themselves, by giving the merchant or manufacturer a false place of residence, or by making a trifling payment for the first parcel of goods, they too often deceive and mislead. Occasionally, for a short time, they make regular payments, but it is in order eventually to deceive more effectually. There are but few manufacturers who have not been deceived and defrauded by this class of men; and when once they have obtained goods in this manner, they may go from town to town, from county to county, and set at defiance legal proceedings against them.

The shopkeeper, who is stationary, and who is called upon to make good his payments, is unable to contend against persons obtaining goods in this manner. He is unavoidably undersold, and too often his neighbours, tempted by the cheapness, or the specious appearance, of the hawker's goods, will take that money to his stall which might with more propriety be engaged for the payment of old-standing debts, and long-neglected accounts. The shopkeeper, while supporting the exigencies of the state by a respectable establishment, and a considerable expenditure, is thus undermined by persons who contribute but little to it, who are a sort of drones in the political hive, and whose success depends more on artifice and fraud than on character and industry.

Another consideration connected with this subject, which, in a national point of view, becomes a matter of importance, is the favorable opportunity which it affords for disposing of stolen goods. To have a ready and safe market is at once to the thief convenience and security, and it is doubtless a strong incitement to the commission of crimes. The hawker is, of all others, the most convenient person for this purpose. It is in the nature of his trade to take goods to a distance, and, should any inquiry be set on foot, he is either unknown or removed to another town.

In whatever point of view I consider the licenses of hawkers and pedlars, I am convinced it is a system fraught with inconveniences and dangers. To the industrious shopkeeper they are a most serious injury. To the purchaser they generally offer an article specious in appearance, but delusive and injurious in the wear. To the dishonest they are a most convenient if not an indispensable resource, and it is probable that a considerable part of the stolen goods in this country find their way to the stalls of the hawker, or the packs of the pedlar.

I am aware that in this country the rights of individuals are protected, and that generally the laws afford security to all classes; but, wherever the rights or privileges of individuals are found to interfere with the general welfare, the claims of society predominate, and individuals must submit.

The trade of the hawker is on sufferance, and, were he compelled to provide for himself by stationary industry, his happiness would be secured, and the interest of society protected. An attempt was once made to put a stop to the licensing

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censing of hawkers, since that time their numbers are considerably increased, and their character materially altered. In the present day, from the increase of population, respectable shops are to be found in sufficient abundance, and the purchaser will find a better security in buying from them than he can from the fugitive hawker.

Mock-auctions, another evil of a similar nature, are now very prevalent in some large manufacturing places. A stranger, passing through several towns in Lancashire, will find himself much annoyed by a lusty fellow bawling out at every turn, Auction! Auction! These are a danger and a disgrace to the places where they prevail, and are liable to some of the objections before stated.

The revenue derived to the state is, I apprehend, a trifle in point of importance, compared with the injury to individuals, and to the morals of the country. Should these remarks lead any of your correspondents to take up the subject, they would probably do it justice; or should they eventually tend to lessen the inconveniences at present so grievously felt by a most industrious class of the community, the object of your constant reader would be obtained. R. H.

Nottingham, April 8, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY former lucubrations, on the subject of agriculture, went no further than to hazard an opinion respecting the causes of inferiority in the farming, when compared with what may be denominated, the grazing system of this country in general.

In the little essay alluded to, I attempted to account for the rapid progress of improvement in the latter, and pointed out the defects of the methods hitherto adopted for the amelioration of the former. It remains now, to hint at the steps necessary to place the two pursuits on a footing of equality, by extending the sort of information and encouragement, calculated to promote the interests of the inferior. Of all the items, which, taken together, compose the character of a good farmer in the aggregate, the subject of manures appears to be less understood than any, and to be of at least equal importance with, if not of greater than, most. Now, on this particular portion of agricultural science, it is astonishing to observe how little has been written, that can serve the practical farmer, and that little principally by foreigners, and therefore not generally accessible by the unlettered agriculturalist. The usual practice among ourselves has been merely to report a few experiments; a monotonous detail of facts, without observation, or of observations without reasoning; of advice without argument, or of arguments without conclusion.

Treatises, such as these, may casually and individually amuse; but cannot generally instruct, or diffusely benefit. The former are only calculated to excite agricultural empyricism; the latter offer no encouragement to rational experiments, founded on analogical deduction.

One of the most ingenious practical treatises on manure, that has ever met my eye, is by a German of the name of Coulon. No inconsiderable portion of it indeed is entirely theoretical, and comprehends allusions to, and deductions from, certain chemical hypotheses, which, it may be objected, are much above the comprehension of the unlettered multitude; but, even with that deduction from its merits, as a practical guide, the remainder contains a most valuable treasure of experimental information.

In the philosophical part of this work, as contradistinguished from the practical, the author's principal position is, that "the nutrition and growth of plants do not proceed from the specific nature of the juices which they imbibe from the earth, but from a power inherent in the vessels, of converting the same juices into the nature of the plant, similar to the assimilating power observed in animals." From these premises, he naturally enough proceeds to ascribe the benefit arising from "a suitable manure, to its containing that peculiar kind of stimulant which is best adapted to the vessels of the particular plant." This perhaps may be a part of the subject fitted only for the investigating acumen of the philosopher; but it is followed up by observations well worthy the attention of every cultivator of land. "The efficacy of all manure," continues this author, "being principally ascribed to the volatile alkali which it contains, and which is a stimulant generally adapted to all vegetables: those farmers are much to blame who convey their dung to their fields without paying any attention to the weather. The heat of the sun," proceeds he, "should be carefully avoided, as, by dissipating the more volatile parts, the manure is deprived of a large portion of its

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its stimulus. On the contrary, clouds and wet will make the alkaline salt penetrate deeper and in greater abundance into the soil, which ought, moreover, to be ploughed without the least delay."

This work abounds with observations of a similar kind, and it is much to be lamented that we cannot boast in our own language of many equally useful. The sum and substance of the common farmer's knowledge seldom extends further than to have ascertained, that, in an ordinary season, and under ordinary circumstances, a good dung-heap will produce a good crop; but these are but very few who have taken the trouble to inquire, and still fewer who have had the means of informing themselves in what manner these operations of nature were effected, by what remote causes these efforts of vegetation were produced. Many ill consequences have resulted from this ignorance, and from this difficulty in obtaining information. The general one has been, that agricultural knowlege has been to a great degree stationary, while every other science has been progressive; and the particular evil has been, that we have had empyrics in this pursuit, who, not founding their experiments on real science, have not unfrequently imposed upon themselves, but more commonly upon the public.

The great desideratum, then, I take to be, to bring every common experiment in agriculture to the test of examination on philosophical principles; to trace practice up to theory, and, without bewildering the imagination in subtle disquisitions and abstruse speculations, to make Science the hand-maid of Experiment; and to invite Chemistry to take an humble but useful station, in the simple service of Agriculture. Were this done systematically, I cannot imagine any reason why the reports of associations might not be as numerous and as beneficial on these subjects, as they have been on the introduction of Merino sheep, and the produce of Southdown wool. This method of communication being once established, it is fairly to be presumed, that analogical reasoning and continued observation may multiply to an astonishing extent such combination in manures as may generate the principle of fertility in a ten-fold degree to what we now are acquainted with. That great discoveries have been made, and numerous improvements taken place, within the last twenty or thirty years, I do not mean to deny; of which, the introduction of turnips, the adoption of artificial grasses, and other novelties, might be cited as proofs: but whoever has observed the rapid strides with which the improvements in stock have been accomplished, and compared that rapidity with the tardy adoption of these new introductions in the management of land, will not hesitate to agree in opinion, that, notwithstanding the benefit which has accrued from the exertions of agricultural societies; an extension of those exertions is still practicable and desireable, and that too in a direction somewhat different from those which have already been made, as auxiliary to one of the most useful of human pursuits; at the same time that it is one of the most innocent of human recreations.

CINCINNATUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR ingenious correspondent Mr. Browne (Number for December, p. 441), has, I apprehend, very successfully combated certain objections to the use of iron pipes, as water conduits, on the presumption of their insalubrity; he has not however been equally successful in establishing the fact, that animals devour their young, from the impulse of thirst induced by the febrile state of parturition, as I am able to demonstrate from various and actual observation.

His arguments are briefly these:—that the unnatural act in question is not a propensity, as usually supposed, but merely the result of necessity.—That it arises from confinement and thirst; and that animals, in a state of nature, are never driven to such extremity.—That the free allowance of cold water has entirely prevented the occurrence.—That cold water is in no way injurious.

My experience in the case is as follows. The animals most addicted to the unnatural propensity of devouring their young, as far as I have observed, are sows, rabbits, cats, and mice. I have had sows at different periods, which devoured their litters of pigs, generally, I believe, the instant they dropped, and this with plenty of their usual drink before them, and without any perceptible indications of a peculiarly feverish state, or of extraordinary thirst: cats also which acted in the same way, notwithstanding a plentiful supply of milk and water, and free access to cold water. Two instances have occurred with cats since the publication of Mr. Browne's letter,

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letter, both of the animals yet amply supplied with meat and drink. These cats are old, and formerly brought up their young. One of them having before devoured her young, on her late parturition, the kittens were taken from her, killed, and buried in a back yard. Being carelessly covered, the cat found her dead progeny, about four or five days afterwards, ate one of them, and was driven away on having half devoured the other. There was plenty of water within her reach, so that if we must allow of such a cause as a febrile diathesis, in all probability, her medical or instinctive judgment led her to prefer her own flesh as a specific, to that of Mr. Browne. A mouse very big with young was confined in a hand-box, in order to observe the habits of that little animal. Well informed of her natural rights, she took her incarceration grievously ill, and indulged as little as possible in the luxuries constantly set before her. On bringing forth, Mrs. Mouse devoured her young, notwithstanding a constant supply of drink, sufficient for her to swim in. Her keeper, a literary lady, at that time possessed of more curiosity than feeling it may be supposed, caught her in the unnatural fact, just in time to save the darling, or smallest mouse! Watch and ward were kept, and, as this unnatural mother refused to suckle her infant, exhibiting proof of vast bodily strength, in proportion to her size, when held down, her lady keeper, in a fit of passion, snatched up the presumed delinquent, and dashed out its brains against the wall! An unsuccessful attempt was made to rear the orphan mouse, by feeding it four or five days with a quill.

Animals will occasionally devour part of their young, and rear the remainder. I have been a rabbit-keeper, at intervals, as long as I can remember, and generally in the habit of allowing them drink at certain times. I have sometimes known them to devour their offspring. My present recollection does not furnish me with any example or proof of this propension, in the *feræ naturæ*, or wild animals; but I incline to the belief of its existence. As to any physical or physiological reasoning upon the subject, it becomes me to be silent, any farther than to say, that I believe the act must stand permanently in the class of unnatural propensities, arising probably from a misdirection of a certain sense. The general recommendation of an unrestricted allowance of cold water to parturient animals, I know, from dear-bought experience, to be pregnant with danger. The too sudden and unguarded abstraction of animal heat, is by no means so safe, far less so worthy of recommendation, as is warranted by our remaining Brunonians; and, even in various cases of the human patient, I have witnessed the absolute necessity of a recurrence to the ancient and justly exploded practice, in order to counteract the effects of a modish extreme in the new.

The period of gestation with the cat, according to the recent example of a favorite, is sixty-four days, or about nine weeks, agreeing with that of the bitch. Their habits of sexual congress are also similar. Whether or not in the empire of the Nairs, in Malabar, examples were originally taken from the liberal practice of the above two genera of animals, may, for aught I know, be discussed in the learned and instructive volume of a certain knight of Malta. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Mr. Jennings, of Huntspill, has given ample proof of ingenuity and liberality of sentiment in his Essay on Power, with which the poetical department of your Magazine for January last was enriched. As he, in his letter on apple trees and cyder, in the same number, invites communications on that subject, and as I do not perfectly coincide in opinion with him respecting the mode of treating the latter, after it is expressed, I shall rely on his candour if I fail to produce conviction, in stating a different mode, of which I, and many others, have experienced the beneficial effect.

This gentleman, I perceive, is desirous of retaining the saccharine principle in the cyder. I am, therefore, rather surprised that he disapproves of racking it. This, he thinks, is not only unnecessary, but, when *perfectly fermented*, is injurious to it. After cyder is perfectly fermented, it seems difficult to conceive for what purpose it should be racked. It appears to me that, when it is in this state, it is self-evident, racking can be of no service, and I apprehend is seldom, if ever, practised; but this is no argument against racking it at a proper season, because the great object in racking is, or should be, to prevent fermentation, in order to retain in the cyder the whole of the saccharine principle, and the finer and

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and more volatile part of its spirit, from being thrown off in that operation. If cyder be racked at an improper time, no wonder if racking be thought unnecessary. In this part of Dorsetshire, and in part, at least, of Somersetshire, if this at any time happens not to be the case, it is by accident, the farmers having no criterion for ascertaining the precise time when it ought to be racked. This, however, may be ascertained by a very easy and simple method. When the cyder comes from the press, having been strained through an hair sieve, let it be put into casks laid on their bulges, not filling them to the bung-hole by three or four inches. At first the foul and extraneous matter, which contains the principles of fermentation, will subside to the bottom; but, after a short time, if neglected, will ascend through the body of the cyder, and be, partially at least, thrown off in the fermentation, and with it part of the spirit and the most delicate flavor of the cyder. This is to be prevented by timely racking. As, before the sediment begins to ascend, a foul air is emitted; having a short end of small candle fixed to the end of a wire or small stick, insert it lighted in a diagonal direction into the bung-hole; if the candle be then extinguished, or if not quite extinguished, if it burns weakly, this proves that the principle of fermentation is beginning to operate, and the cyder should be immediately drawn off clear to the sediment. Then take out the latter and put it into small canvas bags to filter. These bags should be made of a conical form, and suspended with the apex or point downward, a small tub or other small vessel being placed underneath to receive the cyder, which will completely filter through in a fine clear state. Let this be mixed with the cyder for common use, and no waste will be made. If by much use the bags get so porous as not to render the cyder clear, throw into them a little barley meal. After the cask has been cleaned of the sediment, return a few gallons, (about four or five if a hogshead, or double the quantity if it be a pipe,) of the cyder into it, and burn a brimstone match in it, made on a strip of brown paper or old canvas, suspended by a wire to about the middle of the cask, the extreme end of the wire to reach above the bung-hole and jammed against it by the bung. When the match is supposed to be burnt out, let the cask, with this small quantity of cyder in it, be rolled, in order that the vapour of the match may be completely imbibed; then return the rest of the cyder, and fill the cask to about the same distance from the bung-hole as before. A second or third racking may be necessary; the time to be ascertained in the same manner. If the candle burns freely, the cyder does not need to be racked. Hence the necessity of attention. Very little time, however, is required to make the trials. Less than a minute, after the candle shall be lighted, will be sufficient to try a cask. If it be suffered, through inattention, once to ferment, the benefit is understood to be irretrievably lost. When the rackings are finished, let about a pint to a hogshead of a solution of isinglass in cyder, of about the consistence of common starch, be put into the cask, when it may be stopped down; nothing more being necessary. Many farmers, persuaded of the utility of racking their cyder, and not knowing a better method for ascertaining when it ought to be done, listen to it to hear if it sings (as they call it) in the cask, but it is then too late. The sediment is then afloat, and, ascending through the body of the cyder, which causes the hissing noise they call its singing.

With respect to different soils and aspects as affecting the growth and productiveness of apple-trees, a more extensive experience and accurate observation than I can pretend to, must be requisite to form a decided judgment. A very wet soil is certainly unfriendly. In the south of Devon, where much excellent cyder is made, and racked in the manner above described, the subsoil is almost uniformly slate. In some orchards the slate, in rather a loose state, rises even to the surface. The earth of a reddish hue. The face of that part of the county being hilly, the aspects of the orchards may be said to be towards every point of the compass, yet I never heard that any are found peculiarly favorable or the contrary. Hence it is evident that this species of stone is not unfriendly to the prosperity of these trees, or the quality of their fruit. If gravel, as a subsoil, be so in some cases, it appears from Mr. J.'s letter it is not so in all. Perhaps the difference may arise from the different nature of the gravel itself, or that of the earth with which it is covered, or in which it is imbedded.

I perfectly agree with Mr. J. respecting the propriety of suffering the fruit to attain its complete maturity on the trees. In this part of Dorsetshire, the farmers are

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are in the habit of violently shaking down the apples, or beating them down with poles, before they are perfectly ripe. This, I apprehend, is one cause of the inferiority of their cyder, and I think this violence cannot fail to be injurious to the trees, although some of the farmers, I know, have an idea that it is beneficial to them. In the south of Devon they let the fruit remain on the trees, not only until late in October, as Mr. J. says he does his, but until they drop of themselves, if it be even December or January.

W. F.

Bridport, March 13, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR.

YOUR correspondent L. (p. 236) is mistaken in supposing that no sermons have been preached on the subject of cruelty to animals. I have myself heard several, and there are several in print; one in particular, which was preached by the Rev. Charles Daubeny, archdeacon of Salisbury. There are likewise several Treatises written expressly on this subject, one by Dr. Young, late of Trinity College, Cambridge; and some remarks on cruelty to animals may be found in Mr. Ritson's Essay on Animal Food.

L. is certainly mistaken in supposing the quotations of your correspondent J. F. Newton, to be mere pleasing illusions: they are fables I grant, but, like most of the ancient μυθοι, were probably originally intended to convey physical truth in the mythological language, in which men, in the infancy of science and literature, were wont to convey instruction. The beautiful descriptions which the poets have given us of the golden age, were probably founded on the traditional evidence of the existence of a period when mankind lived wholly on vegetables and fruits, which grew wild, or were reared with very little care or trouble; and the happy effects of such a diet on society have been expressed with no less felicity and elegance. It was a period, as Juvenal says,

——— "Cum furem hemo timeret
Caulibus aut pomis, sed aperto viveret horto"
Juvenal, Sat. vi.

Ovid, in the speech of Pythagoras, in the 15th book of the Metamorphoses, has well described this enviable state of things. The passage is mentioned by Addison as the finest of Ovid's writings.

"Tunc et aves tutas movêre per aëra pennas,
Et lepus impavidus mediis erravit in agris,
Nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderit hamo."
Ovid. Met. xv.

Virgil, in the Georgics, alludes to the reign of Saturn, which was, he says, before the impious practice of destroying animals for food became a common practice among men—

——— "Ante
Impia quam cæsis gens est epulata juvencis."
Virg. Geor. lib. ii.

The evils arising from animal food were so generally acknowledged by the ancient poets, that there is scarce any one which has not alluded to it. Horace says,

——— "Me pascunt olivæ,
Me cicorea, levesque malvæ;"

and, therefore, he adds,

"Frui paratis et valido mihi
Latóë dones, ac precor integrâ cum mente
Nec turpem senectam degere
Nec citherâ carentem."

I will not, however, take up your time with quotations to this effect, which I could give without end; but proceed to what is more to the purpose, namely, the question whether vegetable food is most proper for man? Neither the arguments in the Medical Journal, to which your correspondent alludes, nor any other arguments which I have yet seen, are sufficient to persuade me that they are not. In his physical structure as well as in many other respects, man so nearly resembles the monkey, which is known to be herbivorous, that analogy alone would lead us to regard vegetable productions as his proper food. But the successful treatment of many destructive diseases by vegetable diet, and the general health and longevity of those who have used it, constitute, I think, a more direct proof of its salutary effects. There is a curious instance on record of some maniacs who were cured of insanity by eating nothing but fruits. I refer the reader for more particulars to Lambe on Constitutional Diseases, p. 59.

A. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

To Affranchise—To Deliver.

TO affranchise is to set free, and to deliver is to set free; but affranchisement is applied only to those who were parties to the compact dissolved, and deliverance only to those who were

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not parties. The master, who manumits a slave, affranchises him. The sovereign, who ransoms a prisoner, delivers him. King John affranchised, king William delivered, this country.

Apprehension—Alarm.

Apprehension arises from expected, and alarm from announced, danger. Apprehension may be solitary; alarm must be social. Apprehension often chooses to be patient; alarm always stimulates to resistance. Apprehension is the calmer and more permanent, alarm the more boisterous and transient, feeling.

Amuse—Divert.

To amuse is to entertain by drawing attention *to*, and to divert is to entertain by drawing attention *from*, our present occupation. He who sits down to read the Rape of the Lock is amused by it; he who sits down to read a sermon, and turns aside to read the Rape of the Lock is diverted by it. That which amuses does not always divert; that which diverts always amuses.

To Appease—To Calm.

To appease is to put an end to a violent motion, to calm is to produce a great tranquillity. The storm must first be appeased before the sea can be calmed. Submission appeases anger. Returning hope calms anxiety.

Applause—Praise.

Applause is manual, praise is verbal, approbation. We applaud the actor at the theatre; we praise him in the drawing-room. The verbal praise, which is given on sudden impulse, without due deliberation, which is rather warm than apt, may by a natural metaphor be termed applause. He is said to court applause who seeks instantaneous rather than enduring effect.

Application—Meditation.

Application is an external, meditation an internal, attention. We apply to mathematics, to Greek; we meditate a theory, an expression. We apply over a table, we meditate during a walk. Those who apply much, commonly meditate little; hence erudition so often appears to impair the judgment. That internal rehearsal which precedes the exhibition of prepared exertion is properly called meditation.

To Appreciate—To Estimate—To Prize.

To appreciate is to judge of the current value of things; to estimate is to judge of their intrinsic value; and to prize is to define the value at which things are appreciated or estimated. The gewgaws of fashion, though appreciated high, are estimated low: while rare they are prized in gold; when common, in copper.

Approbation—Consent—Ratification.

We approve a contract before we consent to it; and consent to it before we ratify it. To approve is an assent of the judgment, to consent is an act of the bodily organs, to ratify is formally to repeat consent. Marriage ratifies the consent given to an approved wooer.

Associate—Aggregate.

Equals are associated, inferiors are aggregated. The National Institute associates whom it elects; Bonaparte aggregates whom he attaches to the National Institute. The pastor aggregates, the congregation associates, new communicants.

Affirm—Confirm.

To affirm is a solitary, to confirm is an assisted, asseveration. A man affirms what he declares solemnly, he confirms what he aids another to prove.

Trust — Belief — Faith—Credit—Confidence.

To trust is to rest on another. We sometimes trust ice that is unsolid, opinions that are unsound, depositaries that are unsafe, and virtues that are unreal. Trust in opinion is called belief, in religious opinion is called faith, in pecuniary worth is called credit, and in moral probity is called confidence. Many have a belief in a future state, who have no faith in the atonement of Christ. Where we intrust our money, we give credit; where we intrust our secrets we put confidence.

Superstition — Credulity—Bigotry—Enthusiasm—Fanaticism.

Those are called superstitious who are too much attached to ritual observances of religion. Those are credulous who are too easy of belief; those are bigoted who are too obstinate in their creed. Enthusiasm is the zeal of credulity, and fanaticism the zeal of bigotry.

Of our sects the Catholics tend most to superstition; the Methodists to credulity; and the Calvinists to bigotry. Enthusiasm is commonly a solitary, and fanaticism a social, passion. Credulity is the reverse of scepticism, and bigotry of indifference. Superstition is humble and industrious; enthusiasm, proud and capricious. Credulity is the most inconstant, fanaticism the most intolerant, of the religious affections.

Honor—Glory—Fame.

A love of honor is the pursuit of that contiguous praise which raises us in the value of those with whom we associate; a love of glory is the pursuit of that diffu-

fusive praise which raises us in the value of the community to which we belong; a love of fame is the pursuit of that lasting praise which raises us in the value of successive generations of men. Honor is the more intense, glory the more enticing, fame the more permanent, stimulus. Notions of honor vary in different classes and associations of men. Glory is rather attached to excellence than to virtue; rather to success in those competitions which interest large bodies of men, than to success in those competitions which only the few can criticise and enjoy. Fame, on the contrary, attaches more to useful exertion, and includes the rarer and select forms of excellence. The voice of honor is loud-sounding, of glory far-sounding, of fame long-sounding. Indifference to honor is considered as a vice, because honor embraces actions which every one can perform; but indifference to glory is only a vice in those whom nature has lifted high above mediocrity. Honor is more necessary to glory than to fame.

Privilege—Prerogative.

Private laws which bind a peculiar body of men might be called privileges; but we confine the term to laws which are advantageous to such individuals; as, when we say, the privileges of noblemen.

A right of asking first for any place, or power, might be called a prerogative; but we confine the term to such rights of proceeding as are peculiar to the crown.

In cases of debt it is a privilege of the peerage to escape arrest. In cases of bankruptcy it is a prerogative of the crown to pay itself first and entirely.

Some privileges of parliament are useful to the people; such is the privilege of not being punishable for sentiments advanced in debate: some prerogatives of the crown are useful to the people; such is that of being personally irresponsible for measures advised by ministers. In general, privileges and prerogatives are public nuisances: equal laws and equal rights have been found more conducive to equitable conduct. Parliament might advantageously abandon many of its own privileges; and might advantageously coërce many remaining prerogatives of the crown. Why should members of parliament be privileged against arrests for debt? Why should the crown not suffer, in cases of bankruptcy, in the same degree as the subject? The Whigs have been too contentious for the privileges of parliament; the Tories have been too contentious for the prerogatives of the crown.

The right of admission to various public offices is confined to members of the Anglican church. This right is to the candidate a prerogative; and to churchmen at large a privilege.

To make a gallant offer is considered as the prerogative of the male; to decline a gallant offer is considered as the privilege of the female.

When Dryden calls freedom, *An English subject's sole prerogative*, he uses unintelligible words.

Appropriation—Impropriation.

These words equally denote a division of the great tythes of a parish from the small, in favor of some other person or persons distinct from him who performs the parochial duty of the church. It is called appropriation when such tythes are in the hands of a bishop, a college, or religious house. It is called impropriation, when, as Blackstone says, they are improperly in the hands of a layman, or lay corporation.

Appropriation was invented by monastic men as a curb on the secular clergy, and took place before the conquest. Impropriation originated on the suppression of monasteries, when Henry VIII. disposed of the great tythes in several parishes among his favourites.

To Balance—To Hesitate.

When things are to be weighed, we balance; when obstacles are to be overcome, we hesitate. In the first case we know not what to do; in the second case we dare not do it. While we balance, nothing determines us; while we hesitate, something impedes us. Doubt makes us balance; fear makes us hesitate.

Failure—Bankruptcy.

Failure is the act which necessitates bankruptcy: bankruptcy is the result of acknowledged failure. He has failed who omits to discharge, when due, accepted bills. He is a bankrupt who, in consequence of such omission, has been deprived of the superintendence of his property. Failures are often compromised without a formal bankruptcy. A failure is but the *fall*, a bankruptcy the *breaking up*, of a commercial concern. A failure does not imply, a bankruptcy does imply, the interference of the magistrate in behalf of the creditors.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOSE who have been in the habit of writing for the public eye know, that

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that to have made a beginning, to their own satisfaction, is to have accomplished almost half their task. In the present instance, Mr. Editor, I have felt the force of this observation with peculiar acuteness, for I have written, and re-written, an introductory paragraph ten times, or more, and have as often blotted it out again. To inform the hungry inhabitants of this great metropolis, that corn is scarce, and bread dear, would not be a discovery of extraordinary novelty. It would not mend matters much, were I to follow up a position to that effect, by sagaciously observing that, when this necessary article of consumption is difficult to be obtained, it would be a great relief to the inferior orders, if fish and flesh meat were plentiful and cheap. Yet, sir, with all the fastidious rejections that I have applied to a succession of these common-place remarks, which have nothing but that old-fashioned quality, truth, to recommend them, I am at last obliged to acknowledge, that I cannot discover, in my cerebral repository, any flourishing sentence as a substitute, by way of introductory foundation for the complaints, with which I am about to trouble the world, through your medium, in this essay. Although it will be matter of no surprise, as I have already hazarded a conjecture, to that public, to be informed that corn is very scarce, and bread very dear, I hope to astonish them by the boldness of my next position, which is, "that this great metropolis, notwithstanding these circumstances, might be fed at two-thirds of the expense which it now costs them to procure subsistence."

Bread has been, not unaptly denominated the staff of life, and I have no sort of exception to offer against this appellation; but there are few of us, Mr. Editor, who object to a little fish, and a little flesh also, if it be only for the sake of variety. Jest apart! If these two commodities could be procured by the labouring part of the community in plentiful quantities, and at a moderate price, it requires no great sagacity to discover, that it would not only much increase their comforts, and support their vigour; but that it would, on its application, contribute to lower the value of bread by a sort of two-fold operation; diminishing the consumption of it, and consequently reducing the price. Now, that the comparative scarcity of these two articles, and their actual exorbitance, are in a great degree artificial, I have long believed, but could never entirely satisfy myself till very lately, when, in the course of one week, two facts came to my knowledge, the relation of which will best illustrate my position.

A friend of mine, who inhabits a cottage in the environs of the town, was continually annoyed, whenever he opened a window, with the agreeable effluvia of stinking fish. Not conceiving that he had a neighbour within a good mile of him, who dealt in the sale of these inhabitants of another element, he was a good deal puzzled to account for this phenomenon. At length he made the lucky remark, that this fragrant visitor always became his guest by the assistance of a north-east wind. This fortunate observation led to the discovery of the unwelcome intruder. A cow-keeper rented a field precisely in that direction, for the manuring of which he had collected a very considerable aggregation of high-scented materials, commonly known by the name of a dung-hill. The combined odours of this picturesque object in a frosty morning quite charmed my friend's olfactories; but he confessed that the predominance of saline particles, or putrid effluvia of fish, rather put his conjectures, as to the cause, to a non-plus. His curiosity, however, being excited, he visited the object of his speculations several times, where his observations proved extremely satisfactory respecting the correctness of his nasal conjectures, for he there found as great a variety of the finny tribe as would have made a tolerable beginning toward stocking the Atlantic Ocean. His next step was to account for this extraordinary appearance, but every effort proved abortive, till accident produced what activity, urged by curiosity, had failed to accomplish. The cow-keeper was taken ill while superintending the accumulation of his manure-heap. My friend chanced to be passing by, and invited the invalid into his house, where a glass of brandy, and a good fire, soon brought back to the cow-keeper's cheek the retiring bloom, which usually, and most becomingly, resided there. A short period matured the acquaintance so auspiciously commenced, and my friend discovered the important secret. The cow-keeper had a near relative, who dealt in the commodities of Billingsgate, and who furnished him with this abundant source of odoriferous gales. In short, my friend found out, in the course of his inquiries, that the great fish-mongers all over this town, (instead

of selling their stale fish at an inferior price, by which hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of the poor might be fed, (for the purpose of keeping up an artificial value, and propagating a belief that there is a comparative scarcity,) all concur in this abominable practice of wasting, by throwing into the river, or consigning to dunghills, immense quantities of wholesome and nutritious food, in order to support and perpetuate their oppressive monopoly.

Having thus, good sir, regaled ourselves with the fragrant odours of my friend's country residence, let us make a little excursion to the environs of Smithfield, whither I lately accompanied a very uncommon and antiquated sort of character, an honest butcher, with whom I had frequently conversed on the subject of this little essay. Our attention was ere long fixed on a Yorkshire drover, who was squabbling with a London jobber about the price of a bullock. The acuteness of a Yorkshireman is become proverbial, but, in this instance at least, the foggy atmosphere of London had engendered a keener perception than the thin air of the North; the jobber's rhetoric prevailed over the sarcastic monosyllables of the drover: the bargain was struck, and thirty-five pounds in hand transferred the bullock from Rotherham Dick, the drover, to cunning Isaac, the Smithfield jobber. "Well," said I, "friend butcher, here'll be rare pickings for some of your trade here, for at this price the purchaser may afford to sell his beef at six-pence per pound, even after leaving a moderate profit to the jobber; for whose intervention, however, by the bye, I see no sort of necessity." "Have a little patience, sir," replied the butcher with a smile, "you have only just seen the commencement of the game." We were now about a mile from the market, whither we followed the purchaser with his horned bargain. He had scarcely taken his station, when another of the fraternity took it off his hands, at a premium of an additional five pounds; and before I had time to ask a question, or make an observation, we were obliged to follow the new purchaser till we arrived at the opposite side of the market, where, in less than ten minutes, a bloated butcher, without submitting to the indignity of cheapening the article, as the phrase goes, procured the bullock for the advance of other five pounds. I had promised my companion of the cleaver not to give vent to my spleen by a single observation, till we got quite clear from the scene of action; but I had nearly forgot my promise upon this occasion, and had an ejaculation of astonishment at the tip of my tongue, when my attention was arrested by the last fat purchaser of this money-making bullock refusing, in no very gentle terms, to accommodate a brother purveyor of carcases with his bargain, for a douceur of three pounds more, to satisfy a particularly pressing demand. At length, however, the persuasive eloquence of Carnaby market, and a faithful promise to return the favour in kind, on the first occasion that should offer, overcame the reluctance of the fat dealer in marrow-bones, and the bargain was struck. The bullock retired from the scene of action one way, and my friend and myself by another.—What were my observations, or his replies, can afford no entertainment to my reader; therefore, of our conversation it is sufficient to say that he assured me what had passed to day was what passed almost every market day on the same spot. After this, Mr. Editor, who will dare to tell me that forestalling and regrating are no evils; that to attempt to prevent these practices by the arm of the law is an antiquated, and an exploded, prejudice? Here was an animal which, if no intermediate extortioner had interfered, would have paid the breeder and the feeder of him a reasonable profit, at the price of thirty-five pounds; and would at such a price have enabled the butcher who killed him to remunerate himself for his labour and his risque by a fair advance, and at the same time to supply his customers at a reasonable rate; I say here was this animal, by the medium of these pests of society, these blood-suckers of the markets, these jobbing forestallers and regrators, raised, in less than two hours, from the price of thirty-five to forty-eight pounds.

It is no wonder, Mr. Editor, after considering these statements, that, to the inferior orders of the metropolis, sprats and potatoes for six months of the year are the utmost extent of attainable luxury. Let me ask you now, if I made a wild assertion, when I suggested that the inhabitants of this metropolis might be fed for two-thirds of what, under the present regulations, they pay for their subsistence. S.

MEMOIRS

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MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRIVATE LIFE OF QUEEN ANNE AND HER FAVORITES.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

THIS lady, in her youth, was considered as a great beauty, and it was not until the roses had begun to fade on her cheek, that she distinguished herself by the strength of her understanding. She was the daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings, of Sandridge, in the county of Herts, esq. and her mother appears to have brought considerable wealth into the family, having possessed several beneficial leases in Kent, held under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Female education, at that period, had not attained the degree of perfection, which it has since acquired; and there is every reason to suppose, that, in respect to this distinguished personage, it was grossly neglected in early life: she, however, had sense enough to perceive, and to remedy an error, which would have sunk a vulgar mind far below the level of the rank and celebrity afterwards obtained at the British court.

Her grandfather, Sir John Jennings, possessed an estate of about four thousand pounds a year, which was then considered to be a very large fortune. But he had no fewer than twenty-two children, so that, when his property was divided into small parcels, as separate provisions for them, of course no one of these proved very wealthy. The Duchess of Marlborough's father had a sister, who, with a portion of five hundred pounds, was married to Mr. Hill, a merchant in the city. This lady, afterwards patronised by the subject of this memoir, became the cause of the disgrace of her noble relative and benefactress at court; and influenced, not only the fortunes of the house of Marlborough, but the destinies both of England and of Europe.

Her elder sister, Frances, afterwards Duchess of Tyrconnel, and **la belle Jennings* of the Count de Grammont, was a lady celebrated for her face and person, in the court of Charles II. and James II. when Duke of York, is known to have entertained a great passion for her. It appears, however, that she rejected all the advances of this very *religious and amorous* monarch, and conducted herself with great propriety, so far as concerned her virtue.

Miss Sarah Jennings, of whom we now treat, had the good fortune to marry one of the most handsome, gallant, and illustrious men of the age in which he lived. This was John Churchill, who, in his youth, had been page of honour to James Duke of York, and this prince gave him a commission in the guards, and distinguished him by many prominent marks of his favour. In 1680, he was created Lord Churchill, of Eyemouth, in the county of Berwick; and, in 1685, he became an English peer, by the title of Baron Churchill, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire. Notwithstanding this, he joined King William, by whom he was immediately nominated a lord of the bed-chamber; and soon after obtained an earldom. His influence was greatly increased on the accession of Queen Anne, partly on account of his own merits, and still more from the extraordinary favor enjoyed by his countess. In consequence of the victory of Blenheim, he finally acquired the rank of a duke, and received a grant of the royal manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wotton, in Oxfordshire, with a pension of five thousand pounds per annum, all of which were settled on him and his posterity.

The first time that the Duchess of Marlborough's favor with the Princess Anne of Denmark became a subject of public attention, was upon the quarrel between Queen Mary and her, which happened a few years after the Revolution. But the commencement of Her Highness's kindness had a much earlier date, for they had been used to play together when Miss Jennings was a child; and, on the marriage of her patroness with the Prince of Denmark, in 1683, being then Lady Churchill, she was made

* "Miss Jennings, adorned with all the blooming treasures of youth, had the fairest and brightest complexion that ever was seen: her hair was a most beauteous flaxen; her countenance was extremely lively and animated, though persons so exquisitely fair, in general, possess a certain degree of insipidity: her mouth, though not the smallest, was the handsomest in the world; the graces aided her beauties; her whole person was fine, particularly her neck and bosom; she was all that youthful poets fancy when they love." —*Mem. De Grammont.*—It ought not to be omitted, however, that Lord Melfort, secretary to James II. on mentioning this beautiful Duchess, adds, that she possessed "*l'ame la plus noire qui se puisse concevoir.*"

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one of the ladies of her bed-chamber, at her own earnest request, to her father, James II. This lady soon reached the very summit of favor, and in some measure deserved it, by a most uncourtly conduct; "for I laid it down as a maxim," says she, "that flattery was falsehood to my trust, and ingratitude to my greatest friend; and that I did not deserve so much favor, if I could not venture the loss of it by speaking the truth, and by prefering the real interest of my mistress, before the pleasing her fancy, or the sacrificing to her passions."

On the retreat of Lady Clarendon, the subject of this memoir was promoted to be the first lady of her Royal Highness's bed-chamber. The following very curious letter from the Princess of Denmark, under the name of Mrs. Morley, to her friend, here designated as Mrs. Freeman, was written at a very critical moment, and will serve to evince the high favor she then enjoyed.

"To Lady Marlborough.

"I am sorry with all my heart, dear Mrs. Freeman meets with so many delays; but it is a comfort they cannot keep Lord Marlborough in the Tower longer than the end of the term; and I hope, when the Parliament sits care will be taken that people may not be clapt up for nothing, or else there will be no living in quiet for any body, *but insolent Dutch, and sneaking mercenary Englishmen.* Dear Mrs. Freeman, farewel; be assured your faithful Mrs. Morley can never change; and I hope you do not in the least doubt of her kindness, which, if it be possible, encreases every day, and that can never have an end but with her life. Mrs. Morley hopes her dear Mrs. Freeman will let her have the satisfaction of hearing from her again to-morrow.—Thursday."

As the rise of the Marlborough family is connected with the early part of the reign of James II. it may be here necessary to recur to anterior events. On the landing of the Prince of Orange in 1687-1688, the King repaired to his army, then stationed at Salisbury, whither his son-in-law, the Prince of Denmark, accompanied him; but the latter soon deserted the father of his consort, and set out on his return to London. This intelligence having greatly affrighted the Princess, she sent for Lady Churchill, and declared, "that rather than see her father she would jump out at the window." Immediately after this, the Bishop of London, who had absconded, together with the Earl of Dorset, Lady Fitzharding, and the subject of this memoir, fled with Her Highness by night, from the cock-pit at Whitehall, and reached Nottingham, where the Princess was surrounded by the Prince of Orange's friends. Lord Churchill too left his benefactor, and went over to the other party; while his consort, on the retreat of the King and Queen to France, influenced her Royal Highness to consent to the project of the settlement, by which her undoubted right to the crown, in respect to blood, was foregone for a time.*

"As to the Revolution, (observes Her Grace) it was evident to all the world, that, as things were carried on by King James, every body, sooner or later, must be ruined, who would not become a Roman Catholic. This consideration made me very well pleased at the Prince of Orange's undertaking to rescue us from such slavery. But I do solemnly protest, that, if there be truth in any mortal, I was so very simple a creature, that I never once dreamt of his being King. Having never read nor employed my time in any thing but playing at cards; and, having no ambition myself, I imagined that the Prince of Orange's sole design was to provide for the safety of his own country, by obliging King James to keep the laws of ours, and that he would go back as soon as he had made us all happy; that there was no sort of difficulty in the execution of this design, and that to do so much good, would be a greater pleasure to him than to be King of any country upon earth. I was soon taught to know the world better. However, as I was perfectly convinced that a Roman Catholic is not to be trusted with the liberties of England, I never once repined at the change of the government; no, not in all the time of that long persecution I went through. I might, perhaps, wish it had been compassed by some other organ, who had more honor and justice than he, who could depose his father-in-law and uncle, to maintain liberty and laws, and then act the tyrant himself in many instances; but I never once wished that the change had not been made."

In a short time after this, a breach in the royal family took place, the immediate occasion of which is here allowed to be "the Princess's refusing to obey the Queen's command," says our noble author, "*to remove me from about her person.* But no one, I think, can be so

* It was not, however, until Lady Churchill had consulted with Dr. Tillotson, and Lady Russel, that she advocated this side of the question.

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foolish

foolish as to imagine, that the Queen's dislike of me was only on account of my being the wife of Lord Marlborough, who happened then to be in disgrace with the King; or that Her Majesty would have insisted on a demand so painful to her sister, had they, until then, lived together in the harmony which should naturally be preserved between sisters, especially when embarked in one common cause against a father, in defence of religion."

Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, was at this period odious to King William; being partly lessened in His Majesty's esteem, perhaps in consequence of his ingratitude to his royal benefactor, now in exile; and partly dreaded on account of the influence of himself, and still more of his lady, over the mind of the Princess Anne, the reversioner of the crown. Certain it is, that Lord Nottingham, about this time, officially notified to him, that his Majesty had no further occasion for his services. He was accordingly dismissed from all his employments, and, as Lord Portland, and Lady Orkney (then Mrs. Villiers), had avowed themselves his enemies, there was no immediate prospect of his restoration to favor.

The Countess of Marlborough, after a lapse of many years, expresses herself highly mortified at being *turned out*, instead of being civilly told to retire; and, indeed, whoever is aware of her Grace's haughty temper, must know, that, when Lord Nottingham delivered the royal message, he spoke *daggers* to her. Soon after this, on accompanying the Princess to Kensington, the Queen, in an angry mood, wrote a letter to her sister, observing, "that never any body was suffered to live at court in my Lord Marlborough's circumstances;" and "that it was very unfit that Lady Marlborough should stay with her 'Highness,' since that gave her husband so just a pretence of being where he ought not." This affair ended in the complete triumph of Lady Marlborough, for the Princess removed to Sion, the moment the favorite was interdicted the circle, thus prefering her society, to that of the royal family, and her friendship, to the adulation of all the courtiers.

"Soon after the Princess's going to Sion," says our noble author, "a dreadful plot broke out, which was said to have been hid some where, I don't know where, in a flower-pot; and my Lord Marlborough was sent to the Tower. To commit a peer to prison, it was necessary that there should be an affidavit, from somebody, of the treason. My Lord Romney, therefore, Secretary of State, had sent to one Young, who was then in jail for perjury and forgery, and paid his fine, in order to make him what they call—*a legal evidence*." For, as the court lawyers said, "Young, not having lost his ears, was an *irreproachable evidence*." His lordship, however, after some months imprisonment was liberated; and, on this occasion, the Lords Burlington, Carbury, and Shrewsbury, were his bail.

Meanwhile, many of the chief persons of the Princess's household, with an exception to Lord Berkley, whom she had recommended without his knowledge to be a groom of the stole, were very pressing for Lady Marlborough's removal. Lord Lexington made his first return for his own introduction, by speaking to the Prince, "to put her out, who had put him in;" while Mr. Maul, whom she had made bed-chamber-man to his Highness, and even invented an employment for him, to mend his salary, was urgent for her disgrace. The Prince of Denmark declined interposing, on account of his tenderness for the Princess, adding, "that she had already done a great deal to oblige the royal family, and been very ill used." To which the courtier replied, in the vulgar language of a Dorsetshire dairy-man: "that it was true, his Highness had done a great deal, but, if he refused this thing, it was like a cow that gave a great deal of milk, and then kicked it down again." While Lord Marlborough was in want of securities, Mr. Maul kept away; but, no sooner did he hear that several noble persons had offered their services, than he also proposed himself as one to his lady. That spirited dame mentions this little incident in the following terms: "I told him, Lord Marlborough had friends who would bail him, but that one of his best friends was a paper that lay upon the table, which I had often kissed—*The Act of Habeas Corpus!*"

On Queen Mary being seized with the small-pox, Lady Churchill was the first of the princess's family who prognosticated that this disease would prove fatal; for, being a woman well acquainted with the world, and accustomed to attribute the most selfish motives to courtiers, both male and female, she no sooner saw that the first *Bulletin*, signed by the Countess of Derby, and transmitted to the princess, was accompanied with a postscript,

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postscript, professing "humble duty," on the part of one who had declined visiting her future sovereign, than she was certain that both the physicians and royal household were alarmed. On the Queen's death, which was followed by an apparent reconciliation between William and his successor, Lord Marlborough was restored to his rank in the army, and nominated Governor to the Duke of Gloucester. This nobleman now seems once more to have enjoyed the King's confidence, but it was less from his merits than his courtier-like arts that this had been obtained; for he flattered the two favorites, Portland and Albemarle, and was supported by Lord Sunderland and the Earl of Godolphin, two noblemen afterwards intimately connected with his family.

The following observations on the demise of the Queen, convey a good idea, not only of the character of the Duchess of M. but also of her style of writing: the passage is addressed to a noble lord, and proves, notwithstanding all the affectation to the contrary, that her Grace was, what Doctor Johnson terms, a "good hater." "And now, after all I have related of the King, and after so much dislike as I have expressed of his character and conduct, you will perhaps hardly believe me in what I am going to say: yes, your lordship will believe me; for you will judge of my heart by the make and temper of your own. When the King came to die, I felt nothing of the satisfaction which I once thought I should have had upon this occasion. And my Lord and Lady Jersey's writing and sending perpetually to give an account, as his breath grew shorter and shorter, filled me with horror. I thought I would lose the best employment in any court sooner than act so odious a part. And the King, who had given me so much cause to hate him, in that condition I sincerely pitied: so little is it in my nature to retain resentment against any mortal (how unjust soever he may have been) in whom *the will to injure* is no more.

"The King died, and the Princess of Denmark took his place. This elevation of my mistress to the throne brought me into a new scene of life, and into a new sort of consideration with all those whose attention, either by curiosity or ambition, was turned to politics or the court. Hitherto my favor with her Royal Highness, though it had sometimes furnished matter of conversation to the public, had been of no moment to the affairs of the nation, she herself having no share in the councils by which they were managed. But, from this time, I began to be looked upon as a person of consequence, without whose approbation, at least, neither places, nor pensions, nor honors, were bestowed by the Crown. The intimate friendship with which the queen was known to honor me, afforded a plausible foundation for this opinion: and I believe, therefore, it will be a surprise to many to be told that the first important step which her majesty took after her accession to the government was against my wishes and inclinations—*I mean her throwing herself and her affairs almost entirely into the hands of the Tories.*"

Notwithstanding all this, it is pretty evident that Lady Marlborough herself was originally accounted one of this party, and affected, perhaps, at one time, to be so considered; for she observes soon after, "that, notwithstanding the Queen's extraordinary affection for her, and the entire devotion which my Lord Marlborough and my Lord Godolphin had for many years shown to her service, they would not have had so great a share of her favor and confidence if they had not been reckoned in the number of Tories. The truth is, though both these lords had always the real interest of the nation at heart, and had given proofs of this by their conduct in their several employments in the late reign; they had been educated in the persuasion that the high church party were the best friends to the constitution, both in church and state; nor were they perfectly undeceived but by experience. For my own part, I had not the same prepossessions. The word CHURCH had never any charms for me in the mouths of those who made the most noise with it," &c.

Her Grace, however, maintains, that she determined, from the very beginning of her reign, to endeavour *by degrees* to make impressions more favorable to the Whigs; and that it was in some measure owing to her that Her Majesty did, against her own inclinations, continue several of this party in office. Such was her influence indeed at this period, that she continued to create Mr. Hervey, the ancestor of the present Earl of Bristol, a peer, not only in spite of the opposition of the Tories, but also of the four Tory candidates*, who actually refused, for

* The Lords Granville, Guernsey, Gower, and Conway.

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awhile, to accept of the peerage if Mr. Hervey, a Whig, were admitted to the same honor!

Nor was her majesty wanting in her personal attentions to the favorite, as she immediately made her Groom of the Stole, and Keeper of the Privy Purse; while Lord Marlborough obtained the command of the army, and Lord Godolphin, to whose son her eldest daughter had been some time married, received the Treasurer's staff. As to the ladies of the bedchamber, she appears to have given one of these places to Lady Hyde, "because she never saw any mortal have such a passion for any thing;" while the Duchess of Somerset was gratified by her in the same way, merely because "she was the first protestant duchess in England."

Lady Marlborough (for so she was now called) by this time had succeeded in converting Queen Anne to the creed of the Whigs; or, more properly speaking, had attached Her Majesty to her husband, Lord Godolphin, and all her own friends, whom she also found means to persuade to declare themselves hostile to their old Tory doctrines. On this, Lord Jersey and Sir Edward Seymour were removed from their employments; and Lord Marlborough, having now gained the battle of Blenheim, was complimented by the House of Commons as "the retriever of the glory of the English nation." The favorite also prevailed on Her Majesty to take the great seal from Sir Nathan Wright, "a man despised by all parties, of no use to the crown, and whose weak and wretched conduct in the Court of Chancery had almost brought his very office into contempt; his removal, however, was a great loss to the church, for which he had ever been a warm stickler." But she failed in her wish to bring over the "young prince of Hanover, to live with the queen as her son;" although perhaps she was not very zealous on that subject.

Lord Sunderland, her son-in-law, was now made a Secretary of State, although Lord Marlborough himself did not think him altogether proper for the post. But, notwithstanding all this, it is evident, from the written correspondence still existing between the queen and her *confidante*, that certain jealousies had already taken place, and that there was a new influence arising, and a new favorite about to appear above the horizon, and who would soon eclipse all competitors.

Meanwhile the victor of Blenheim obtained the title of Duke of Marlborough; but, notwithstanding his high fame and reputation throughout Europe, yet in the very zenith of his prosperity, which was not unalloyed, however, with fears about the Queen's inconstancy, he adds, in the language of a man devoted to his duchess, "if I have your esteem and love, I shall think myself entirely happy." This happiness, however, was soon converted, on the part of both, into misery, at least for a time, by the sudden and unexpected death of Lord Blandford. To this, in a short period, were superadded mortifications, humiliating, in the last degree, to a woman of spirit, who had flattered herself to manage Anne, while queen, with the same unvarying facility she had done while princess of Denmark. To add to her chagrin, the disgrace of herself, her husband, and her son-in-law, was occasioned by the intrigues of a cousin of her own, a creature whom she had fostered in poverty and distress, and who had never attained any higher rank in the royal household than that of a bedchamber-woman. Before the arts of this obscure and illiterate female, the genius of the hero of Ramillies and Blenheim was laid prostrate!

Under the new influence Her Majesty nominated the Tory ecclesiastics to the vacant bishoprics, without consulting her Whig council, still consisting of the Lords Godolphin, Sunderland, and Marlborough; and, contrary to the former unvarying tenor of her conduct, instead of being implicitly governed by the Duchess of Marlborough, in respect even to the minutiæ of dress itself, actually found fault with the adjustment of her trinkets, as Groom of the Stole, in consequence of the sneers of the new favorite. Appearances, however, were still kept up, until suspicion was not only raised, but strengthened, by the secret marriage of Mrs. Masham with a person whom the duchess had in succession made a page, equerry, and groom of the chamber. But, although this measure was concealed from Her Grace, the Queen was privy to it, and had even assisted at the ceremony, on which occasion Her Majesty is supposed to have provided a portion.

On perceiving that the affections of Anne were totally estranged from her, the duchess immediately drew up a narrative of her faithful services during the preceding twenty-six years. "Knowing," says she, "how great a respect Her Majesty had for the writings of certain eminent divines, I added to my narra-

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tive the directions given by the author of the *Whole Duty of Man*, with relation to friendship; the directions in the *Common Prayer Book* before the Communion, with regard to reconciliation; together with the rules laid down by Bishop Taylor upon the same head; and I concluded with giving my word to Her Majesty, that, if after reading these she would please only to answer in two words that she was still of the same opinion, I would never more give her the least trouble upon any subject but the business of my office, as long as I should have the honor to continue her servant; assuring her, that, however she might be changed towards me, and how much soever we might differ in opinion, I should ever remember that she was my mistress and my queen, and should always pay her the respect due from a faithful servant and dutiful subject. I sent from St. Albans this narrative, which she promised to read and answer; and ten days after, writing to me upon another occasion, she said she had not leisure yet to read all my papers, but when she had she would send me some answer. But none ever came, nor had my papers any apparent effect on Her Majesty, except, that, after my coming to town, as she was passing by me in order to receive the Communion, she looked with much good nature, and apparently smiled upon me. But the smile and pleasant look, I had reason afterwards to think, were given to *Bishop Taylor and the Common Prayer Book*, and not to me."

Soon after this, at a conference at Kensington, Her Majesty interrupted the Duchess in the midst of a defence of her own conduct, and exclaimed: "Whatever you have to say you may put it in writing." She also added, "that she would give no answer—you desired no answer, and you shall have none!" This was the last interview between the queen and the duchess; but the latter was not divested of her employment until Jan. 19, 1711. Lord Sunderland, who had married her daughter, and had become Secretary of State, was much sooner disgraced; this was followed by the dismission of Lord Godolphin, the Treasurer, who was also nearly connected with her family; and finally, both the Duke of Marlborough and herself thought proper to withdraw from court.

The new ministry, by means of their agents, attacked the character of the Duke of Marlborough, and the Commissioners of Accounts presented a detail of his dilapidations as commander-in-chief. As to the duchess, she appears to have been very correct in respect to the monies that passed through her hands, for all her charges were audited and passed in the Exchequer with the greatest regularity. She indeed seems to have reduced the expences of the robes, &c. from 5,040l. to about 2,000l. per annum; and she maintains that in the space of nine years near 90,000l. were saved to Her Majesty. Before her time it seems to have been customary for the tradesmen to give money to serve the crown, and they also paid poundage; both of which practices were abolished by her.

As to her places*, she had only 200l. when first appointed an ordinary lady of the bedchamber; as first lady, this was afterwards encreased to 400l. She obtained a pension also of 1000l. per annum. Her daughter, Lady Harriot, "as it had always been the custom for the crown to give portions to the daughters of their favorites," received 5000l. on her marriage with Lord Godolphin's son; a like sum was bestowed on her second daughter when she was united to Lord Sunderland; while a similar portion was given to the third and fourth, &c. &c. Besides all these Her Grace obtained the office of Ranger of the great and little parks at Windsor, and she was highly gratified with this, as the Lodge had been always desired by her as an occasional residence. This grant was loosely estimated at 4000l. per annum, but this is denied, for Her Grace maintains "that she never made any advantage of it worth mentioning, unless the milk of a few cows, and a little firing while there, may be reckoned such." The next favor was the ground in St. James's park, upon which Marlborough house stands. This was valued by her enemies at 10,000l. but let it be considered, "that a certain rent is paid for it to the Exchequer; that the grant was at first but for fifty years, and that the building cost between forty and fifty thousand pounds, of which the Queen never paid one shilling, though many people have been made to believe otherwise." At Her Majesty's accession an offer was also made of 2,000l. a year, this was declined during Her Grace's prosperity; but the duchess, on the loss of her favor, stated it in ac-

* The duchess affirms that these amounted to no more than 5,600l. a year, deducting taxes and fees.

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count as 18,000l. being the amount of nine years, and was allowed the same!

As to the sale of titles, &c. the duchess asserts that she did not obtain any thing for Mr. Hervey's peerage, which she had promised to Sir Thomas Felton to procure for him; she even refused the offer of 6000l. to get a patent for Mr. Coke. In respect to the sale of places, Her Grace frankly allows, that "when a young courtier, and not very rich," she sold two appointments of pages of the back stairs, "for, it must be remarked," adds our noble author, "that at that time no person who was in any office at court, with places at his disposal, made any more scruple of selling them than of receiving his settled salary, or the rents of his estate." But after this she refused all presents on similar occasions, in particular the sum of 500l. from Lord Delawar. "Excepting the page's money above-mentioned," says the duchess, "I never received the value of one shilling in money, or jewels, or in any other form, either directly or indirectly, by myself, or by any other person, for procuring any place or preferment, or any title of honor, or any employment in my own disposal, or, in a word, for doing any favor during my whole life."*

Notwithstanding this, both the duke and duchess are said to have been extremely desirous of amassing wealth, and they assuredly possessed the means of gratifying this passion in a very inordinate degree, for their joint emoluments appear at one time to have amounted to the yearly sum of 62,325l. besides His Grace's salary, &c. as generalissimo. Nor did the death of an only son, the Marquis of Blandford, followed by the loss of his faculties on the part of the father, deaden this passion; for Sarah, to the last moment of her life, was anxious to add to her income. The South-sea bubble, which proved the source of so much calamity to the nation, served but to improve her fortune, as it furnished the means of purchasing the estates of the directors at a very easy rate. To James Craggs, originally a menial servant in her family, and afterwards Post Master General, she entrusted the management of her prodigious wealth; and it appears to have flourished under his auspices. On his death, she went into mourning for him; "and the world censured her for so doing, uncharitably imputing the grief she experienced on that event to something more than common concern."* The Duchess of Marlborough not only possessed great opulence, but also great parliamentary interest. Mr. Craggs, already alluded to, and father of the Secretary, whose death is commemorated by Pope, was elevated into wealth and honor by her means, and sat during two parliaments for Tregony, after her fall. Mr. Jennings, grandfather to the celebrated antiquary of the same name, who was her cousin, represented Abingdon, and would have been left 10,000l. had he not died before her. The Earl of Chesterfield too appears to have been eager to please her; and she distinguished William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, by a munificent legacy which could not but prove grateful as well as beneficial to a man whose patrimony was so scanty.

By her will, dated August 11, 1744, it appears that she possessed estates in the counties of Surrey, Oxford, Huntingdon, Buckingham, Bedford, Berks, Northampton, Hertford, Stafford, Norfolk, and Leicester, in addition to immense sums of money vested in public securities. The bulk of her lands was bequeathed to her grandson John, the ancestor of the present Earl Spencer, reserving a yearly rent charge of 2000l. to his son, and prohibiting both from accepting of any office from the crown, under the penalty of forfeiting the whole estate, save and except the Rangership of Windsor Park, which was held by herself to the day of her death.

Among other bequests of less note in the codicil, dated Aug. 15, 1744, are the following: "I give to Philip Earl of Chesterfield, out of the great regard I have for his merit, and the infinite obligations I have received from him, my best and largest brilliant ring, and the sum of 20,000l. I also give to William Pitt, of the parish of St. James, within the liberty of Westminster, Esq. the sum of 10,000l. upon the account of his merit in the noble defence he has made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country." She also settled on him the reversion of

* This declaration was probably made in print, Jan. 20, 1742, while many of her former contemporaries were still alive, and might have contradicted the assertion had it been false.

* Cont. of Granger, by the Rev. M. Noble, vol. 7, p. 179.

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the

the Hampden estates, in Buckinghamshire, in case of the failure of heirs.

Soon after this, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who by superior talents ruled Queen Anne during a period of more than twenty-five years, and her own husband for the whole of his life, died at an advanced age, and was buried at Blenheim, in conformity to her own request. This lady possessed several peculiarities, and some failings; but she had a masculine understanding, was formed for command, and, greatly to her own honour, was an ardent admirer, and a steady supporter, of the liberties of her country.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

INTERCOURSE.

IN 1728, the London post arrived one day at Edinburgh, with only one six-penny London letter, and that was addressed to the Postmaster-General on office business. The arrival of the post was then only once a fortnight, now it is six times a week. The post then employed ten days in travelling from London to Edinburgh, now it employs only three. Then the mails produced no revenue or net profit to government, but caused rather a continued charge; the revenue of the post-office in Scotland, for the year ending in April, was 185,791*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

MERMAIDS.

The newspapers have lately contained much about mermaids. The following is account of several.

We are informed by *Larrey*, that, in the year 1189, such a monster was fished up in the county of *Suffolk*, and was kept by the governor for six months. This animal bore so great a resemblance to a man, that nothing seemed wanting to it but speech.

That it one day took the opportunity of making its escape, and, plunging into the sea, was never more heard of. *Hist. d'Angleterre*, P. II. p. 403.

In the year 1430, after a great tempest, which took down the dykes in Holland, and made way for the sea into the meadows, &c. some maids of the town of *Edam*, in *West-Friesland*, going in a boat to milk the cows, perceived a *mermaid* embarrassed in the mud, with a very little water. They took it into the boat, and brought it with them to *Edam*, dressed it in woman's apparel, and taught it to spin. It fed like one of them, but could never be brought to speak.

It was some time after brought to *Haerlem*, where it lived for some years, though still shewing an inclination to the water.

Percival relates that they had communicated to it some notions of a deity, and that it made its reverences very devoutly whenever it passed by a crucifix. *Delices de Holland.*

In the year 1560, some fishermen are related to have brought up by one draught of the net, nine *mermen* and *maids*, near the island of *Manar*, on the western coast of *Ceylon*; of which several Jesuits, and, amongst the rest, *F. Henriques*, and *Dimas Bosquez*, physician to the viceroy of *Goa*, were witnesses: the physician, who examined them with a great deal of care, asserts that all the parts, both external and internal, were found perfectly conformable to those of men. See the *Hist. de la Comp. de Jesus.* P. ii. T. iv. No. 276, where the relation is given at large.

There is also another relation that is well attested of a *merman*, near the great rock called *Diamond*, on the coast of *Martinico*. The persons who saw it gave a precise description of it before a notary. They affirm that they saw it wipe its hand over its face, and heard it blow its nose.

Another animal of the same species was taken in the *Baltic*, in the year 1531, and sent as a present to *Sigismund* king of *Poland*, with whom it lived three days, and was seen by all the court.

Damien Gaes relates that another very young one was taken near *Bocca de Sintra.*

BONAPARTE AT ACRE.

Many persons have been shocked at the rampart of dead bodies made by the French. Cæsar did the same thing. See *Flor. L.* iv. &c.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

Their exaggeration have been much noted. Garrard, in his *Arte of Warre*, *bl. l.* 1595, has many curious directions for spreading false news and *ruses* of this kind, in order to encourage the soldiery. It has even been thought a necessary stratagem of war.

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PETIT MAITRE.

The finest anecdote of one ever known is the following in *Seneca de Brevit. Vitæ.* c. 12. The delicate gentleman, seated in his litter, inquired of the chairmen, "Have I sat down?" as if it was beneath him to know any thing which he did.—*Monges.*

SPANISH INNS.

At Lambreras I found the spacious chimney surrounded with muleteers, and upon the fire an enormous frying-pan, in which rice, saffron, long pepper, and stockfish, were boiled up together; I was conducted to a chamber open to every wind that blows; in which, as the weather was cold, some lighted coals were thrown without ceremony upon the floors; and by the side of these a kind of mattress without sheets or covering. My gipsey host, after wishing me a good night, asked me for something to drink. *Burgoanne.*

GIBBON.

Lemaistre picked up the following anecdote at Lausanne: Mr. Gibbon, soon after he became an inhabitant of Lausanne, a lady of beauty and talents made such an impression on the heart of the historian, that he could not resist the impulse of love, and falling on his knees he declared his passion. The object of his affection heard unmoved his petition, and, in spite of the eloqueuce of her lover, was deaf to his entreaties. The disappointed *Damon* attempted to rise; he tried in vain, his weighty person unaccustomed to such a position was not so easily restored to its proper balance. The lady, fearing that some person might discover her admirer in this aukward situation, forgot her anger, and endeavored with all her might to raise him from the ground; her strength was unequal to the task, and, after several ineffectual struggles both in the author and the lady, the latter was obliged to ring the bell and to order her astonished servant to raise the prostrate scholar. The story, as might be expected, became public the following morning, and entertained for some days the gossiping circles of this little town.

CAZANOVA.

"I do not esteem those who purchase nobility," said Joseph II. to Cazanova; who replied, "Nor I those who sell it, sire?"

CONVERSION.

George Bactishua, being solicited by Almanzor to turn from Christianity to Mahometanism, and promised a seat in Paradise on his compliance, replied, "No, I am very well contented to go wheresoever my forefathers have gone, be it to heaven or to hell."

LAW'S FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

At the death of Louis XIV. September 1, 1715, his debts were 2,000 millions of livres, after being reduced to the lowest possible amount.

1709. A new coinage at 40 livres the marc of silver: by eleven successive changes from September 1713, to September 1715, the 40 livres were reduced to 28 livres.

1716, Jan. 2. The coinage restored to 40 livres; so that whoever brought 20 old louis d'ors to the mint, received back 16 of them with a new stamp, and lost the other four.

—— May 2. Mr. Law opened his scheme and his bank: he bought the old coin in *his* bank notes, at a price above the mint price, but under the *real* value: the difference was profit. Law's Company was called "the General Bank:" his note run thus:

"The bank promises to pay the bearer at sight —— livres, in coin *of the same weight and fineness with the coin of this day*, value received at Paris."

By this clause the holder of the note was secured against whatever alterations in the coin might be enacted.

In a short time, most people preferred the notes to the coin; and accordingly they passed for 1 per cent. more than the coin itself.

This bank subsisted, and obtained great credit, until the 1st of January 1719, at which time the king reimbursed all the proprietors of the shares, and took the bank into his own hand, under the name of the Royal Bank.

Upon this revolution, the tenor of the note was changed. It ran thus: "The bank promises to pay to the bearer at sight —— livres, *in silver coin*, value received at Paris."

By this alteration, the money in the notes was made to keep pace with the money in the coin; and both were equally affected by every arbitrary variation upon it.

Mr. Law strenuously opposed this change in the bank notes. No wonder! it was diametrically opposite to all principles of credit.

1717, Sept. 6. Law's company of the West established.

1718, —— 4. He undertakes the farm of tobacco.

—— 28. The first creation of actions of

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of the company of the West, to the number of 200,000 subscribed for in state billets, at the rate of 500 livres per action.

1719, Jan. 1. The bank taken from Law, and vested in the king. At this time the number of bank notes coined, amounted to 59 millions of livres.

—— April 22. A new coinage of 51 millions of notes; in which the tenure of the note was changed, and the paper declared *monnoie fixe.*

—— May. Law's company of the West incorporated with the company of the East Indies; after which it was called the Company of the Indies.

—— June. Created 50,000 new actions of the incorporated company; sold for coin at 550 livres per action.

The mint made over to the company for 50 millions.

Coined of bank notes for 50 millions of livres.

Created 50,000 actions as above; sold for notes, at 1000 livres per action.

Coined of bank notes for 240 millions.

The company obtains the general farms; promises a dividend upon every action of 200 livres; agrees to lend the king sixteen hundred millions at 3 per cent. and have transferred to them 48 millions per annum for the interest of that sum.

Sept. Coined of bank notes for 120 millions.

—— 13. Created no less than 100,000 actions; price fixed at 5000 livres per action.

—— 28. Created 100,000 more actions; price as the former, fixed at 5000 livres each.

Oct. 2. Created 100,000 more actions; price as the former, fixed at 5000 livres each.

—— 4. Coined by the regent's private order, not delivered to the company, 24,000 more actions, which completed the number of 624,000 actions; beyond which, they never extended.

—— 24. Coined of bank notes for 120 millions.

Dec. 29. Coined of bank notes for 129 millions.

1720, Jan. Coined of bank notes for 21 millions.

Feb. Coined of bank notes for 279 millions.

—— 22. Incorporation of the Bank, with the Company of the Indies.

—— 27. A prohibition by which no one was to have in his custody more than 500 livres of coin.

March 5. The coin raised to 80 livres per marc.

—— 11. The coin brought down to 65 livres per marc; and gold *forbidden to be coined at the mint, or used in commerce.*

—— Coined of bank notes for 191,803,060 livres.

April. Coined of bank notes for 792,474,720 livres.

May 1. Coined of bank notes for 624,395,130 livres.

—— 21. The denomination of the paper diminished by *arrêt* of council, which, in an instant, put an end to all credit, and made the bubble burst.

At this period had been coined of bank notes to the immense sum of

Livres 2,696,400,000

Of which had been issued 2,235,083,590

Remained in the bank 461,316,410

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PLACED UNDER MR. BANKS'S FINE BUST OF JOHN HORNE TOOKE, Esq. ON HIS BIRTH DAY IN MDCCCX.

By Mr. G. CUMBERLAND.

ARISE! pourtray THE PATRIOTIC MAN,
With intellectual arch of broadest span;
Who, nursed in Wisdom, early took his stand
Near the palladium of his native land,
Her laws, and constitution, made his own,
Nor fear'd in their defence to stand alone.
Up, Truth immortal!—tell the earth and skies,
This was the man that carry'd Virtue's prize:
Scarce, like the fruitful bud, perceiv'd at first,
Admir'd when his unblighted blossoms burst;
Nourish'd by Learning's deep delicious streams,
Matur'd through Freedom's sun-like partial beams;
Gentle as love,—indulgent as desire,
Candid as patience,—bold as native fire;
Intuitive sagacity,—inborn
Acumen,—noble rectitude,—just scorn
Are His;—foe only to the brood
Of heart-corrupted statesmen lost to good;
Him, all-consistent, oft his country saw,
Inflexible to every pow'r but Law,
England's Leonidas, first of the band
Faithful to death to serve their native land,
Loyal

Loyal in every bearing of the word
To law, to right, the people, and their Lord:
Reason's mild son, legitimate and just,
Who never took a single truth on trust;
Tried all things by a rigid manly sense,
And proved his principles at life's expense:—
Yet still He lives, belov'd, admir'd, obey'd,
Gay, in his garden's ever-grateful shade,
With mercy launching shafts of keenest wit,
While Flora and Pomona near him sit,
And Mercury the winged-words supplies,
That wait our mortal thoughts beyond the skies.

O! well-pois'd steady virtue, heaven's delight,
Thousands admire, yet few attain, thy height!
Of life the honour, liberty the throne,
Possessing thee, the world is all our own;
Onward we march, despising Fortune's frown,
Through thee partaking, glory, health, renown,
The splendor that illumines Psyche's cave,
And everlasting joys beyond the grave!

SERENADE.

By George Frederic Bushy.

BREATHE soft, my lyre, in lowly-murmur'd strains
Recount my throbbing bosom's anxious fears;
Bid Hope's elysian whispers soothe my pains,
And tell Gonzalvo his Victoria hears:

And with what fond excess he loves her, tell;
How brightly, chastely, burns the flame divine;
Let not that gentle heart from love rebel,
But all its thrilling pulses answer mine.

How oft by Guadalquivir's vine-bower'd shores,
When purple vesper slept in western skies,
I watch'd the steps of her my soul adores,
Tears my oblation, and my incense sighs!

While every glance from those celestial eyes,
And every radiant charm that met my sight,
Was cloth'd in such a soft, angelic, guise,
That love was mute and wrapt in dumb delight.

And sure the heart, that tenants that soft breast,
Must be as soft, as white; and those dear eyes,
Whose azure lightnings murder'd all my rest,
The stars of love, will bid their vassal rise.

Those ruby lips impress'd by Cupid's seal,
Shall breathe the am'rous language of the heart,
And virgin blushes, virgin sighs, reveal
The melting joys love only can impart.

Then, folding in these blest, these rapt'rous, arms,
My soul's enchantress and my bosom's queen,
That glowing paradise of heav'nly charms,
Shall fling its rich delights o'er ev'ry scene.

Whether to those inhospitable climes,
Where nature sleeps in hyperborean chains,
Or where his tropic throne Apollo climbs,
And pours his scorching fires o'er eastern plains,

I go—Delight shall wave his wings around me,
Victoria's eyes shall melt the yielding frost,
Victoria's breath dispense refreshment round me,
And all the rigors of the clime be lost.

Nature's vicissitudes were nought to me;
With thee, my amulet, my shield from harm,
My every thought should concentrate in thee,
And every hour reveal some secret charm.

Sleep loveliest daughter of my native Spain,
Ethereal visions gild thy balmy rest!
And when Gonzalvo meets thy glance again,
Receive his vows and make thy lover blest.

Breeze of the night, on silent pinion fleeting,
Fan thou the couch where virgin beauty slumbers;
Still'd be my throbbing heart's tumultuous beating,
And cease, my faithful lyre, thy plaintive numbers.

MISTAKES OF MAN.

INSATIATE man! can nothing yet restrain
Thy lust of pow'r, th' unhappy cause of pain;
Cannot the voice of Horror make thee pause,
Or lift thy arm to aid a better cause?
No! fell Ambition most despotic rules,
And thousands feel the cruelty of fools;
The cry of havoc and the shout of war,
Rages relentless from a tyrant's car;
No soft emotion strikes his ruthless heart,
He never feels kind pity's gentler smart.
The helpless orphan shrinks beneath his frown,
Nor dares to call his property his own;
All is his tyrant's, and, with low-bent knee,
He humbly thanks a master's charity;
Forwhat, because the monster deigns to give
A kind permission for a wretch to live;
And thus does Europe sport her dreaded sway,
And seize the Indian as her lawful prey.
As Luxury's wants each moment would increase,
A bold advent'rer spoil'd the new world's peace;
First simple traffic spread a luring bait,
And then the pomp of European state.
Th' untutor'd men with admiration saw,
And, trembling, felt an universal awe;
They thought that gods were come to bless their race,
Far from the realms of vast unmeasur'd space.
Ill-fated men, how direful was the thought,
For late experience was too dearly bought;

Like

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Like the poor sheep that on their butcher gaze,
You unresisting saw your houses blaze;
Unknowing vice, in one unhappy hour,
You own'd the Spaniard's tyrannising pow'r.
In search of gold, destruction led the way,
And death was threat'n'd for the least delay;
Mercy no longer sooth'd the injur'd's woe,
No tear of pity was perceiv'd to flow;
Each soft idea sank within the grave,
With the poor remnants of the murder'd slave.
Can we believe the vicious Christian priest,
Felt all the feelings of the fiercest beast;
Can we believe that Christian banners spread,
A wretched country with ten thousand dead:
Too true! religion much perverted rear'd
A bloody fabric from the spoils it shar'd;
Religion bid an injured king to die,
Because he spurn'd the loss of liberty.
The world may name them most heroic deeds,
When a poor nation from ambition bleeds;
But Mercy's God the wretch's sorrow hears,
With eyes of pity he beholds his tears:
Yes, an hereafter will inflict a blow,
Much more severe the Indians felt below;
Yes, vengeance hovers o'er each Spaniard's head,
For every victim that for glory bled.

May 7, 1812. P.

ELEGIAC STANZAS TO THE MEMORY OF BENJAMIN GIBSON, Esq.

[Benjamin Gibson, esq. to whose memory the following stanzas are sacred, was a surgeon of considerable eminence in the town of Manchester. As an occulist he has been particularly successful. Rushton, of Liverpool, with whose poems the readers of the Monthly Magazine are doubtless acquainted, received very considerable restoration of sight from an operation which Mr. Gibson performed on him.]

LAMENTED Gibson! shall no minstrel hand
Wake the wild harp to saddest tones of woe;
When Death's wide scythe has swept thee from the land,
And like a faded flow'ret laid thee low?
Untimely crop't, e'en in thy hour of prime,
When each fond wish was with enjoyment crown'd,
When Pleasure track'd the chariot wheels of Time,
And spread her blandishments profusely round.

Scarce had thy sun's meridian splendors shone,
When o'er the horizon grew the gath'ring gloom;
And soon its pale and fitful lustre flown,
It sought the joyless mansions of the tomb.

Yet, tho' life's evanescent day is o'er,
The transient scene past well improv'd away;
On the dimm'd orb how oft 'twas thine to pour
A flood of light, a dazzling blaze of day!

Long, long, shall Rushton venerate thy name,
And in harmonious accents speak thy praise;
Whilst in his bosom gratitude's pure flame
Spreads and grows brighter with his length of days.

And thou wert too the minister of health,
Disease sunk vanquish'd by thy skilful hand;
And these were trophies, prouder far than wealth
Has ever purchas'd, or invention plann'd.

Then, gentle shade, thy exit must I mourn,
Thus early snatch'd from usefulness below;
From her whose love shall undiminish'd burn,
Whose fond regrets no fluctuation know.

But thou art haply haven'd from the storm,
(For black with threat'ning vengeance scowls the sky;)
And, safe from pain, from peril, and alarm,
Shalt hear terrific thunders pealing by.

I could not see the wav'ring vital fire
Thus cease, in "darkness visible," to burn;
Nor wake to grief's wild melody, my lyre,
Nor hang with melancholy wreaths thine urn.

April 19, 1812.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

On the MODE *of* TREATING *and* MANAGING *different* WINES, *by* DR. DUPORTAL, *read at a late* SITTING *of the* IMPERIAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.*

THE RACKING OF WINE is performed by drawing it into another cask, defecating it, and leaving behind the lees, a matter consisting in general of ferment, altered by the fermentation of the must, some ferment unaltered by the operation, mucilage, tartar, and colouring matter. The lees, however, are not always the same from every kind of wine; the quantity of tartar varies, as also that of the colouring matter, according as the wine is more or less spirituous; in different wines there is more or less of the ferment, and this has undergone more alteration in some wines than in others. Thus a sweet Spanish wine does not contain any unchanged ferment, because the sugar in it is more than sufficient to decompose

* We select this article at a time when the manufactory of wines has become so important a branch of British domestic economy.

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compose the whole of this substance; by adding more ferment to this wine you will diminish its sweetness, and increase the alcohol. On the contrary, a meagre wine of Burgundy will afford a great quantity of unaltered ferment, because the deficiency of sugar did not permit the whole of it to be decomposed. By the addition of sugar to this wine the fermentation would be renewed, and more acohol produced. The racking of wines is a necessary operation for the proper keeping of them. In general, this operation should be renewed whenever there is a considerable sediment at the bottom of the cask. Some wines, however, may be kept upon their lees, such as those of St. Thierry in Champagne; these will continue to improve, if kept upon their lees for four years, provided they are contained in casks of a very large size. If we consider the different nature of various wines, and of their lees, we shall easily perceive that racking is not equally necessary for all of them. If, for instance, it is a very weak wine, it cannot be racked off too soon, for the small quantity of alcohol contained in it will not be able to prevent the acetic ferment taking place, from the action of the ferment in the lees. But, if it be a very generous wine, early racking is not necessary, because the great proportion of alcohol renders the ferment of no effect. Moreover a sweet and syrupy wine will become improved by keeping on the lees, because the sugar contained in it will be acted upon by the fermentescible principle of the lees. Even a very tart wine, when kept upon its sediment, will grow better when its tartness is owing to a too slow and incomplete fermentation, in which the sugar has not been entirely converted into alcohol. M. Chaptal, in the following passage, clearly establishes the truth of this assertion. "We must only, says he, draw off those wines which have been well made: if a wine is very tart, or very sweet, we must let it undergo a second fermentation upon its lees, and not draw it off until the middle of May; it may even stand until the end of June, if it continues tart. It sometimes becomes necessary to return wine upon its lees, and to mix them well together, that a new fermentation may be excited, which will ameliorate the wine." There are certain rules to be observed in the racking of wines; it should never be done in frosty seasons, nor when a moist wind blows; a dry cool wind is preferable; it is most advantageously done just previous to the periods of the shooting of the vine, its coming into blossom, and the turn of the grape; for it is at these periods the wine ferments most. In every wine country experience has demonstrated the proper time for this operation.

Whatever care is taken in the racking of wines they will again ferment, unless they undergo the operation of BRIMSTONING; that is to say, if they are not impregnated with sulphurous gas, by means of burning sulphur matches in the casks, either when completely empty, or containing a few pails full of wine only, to which more wine is added every time the burning is renewed. At Marseilles, in Languedoc, they use for the brimstoning wines, *must*, which has been so strongly charged with sulpburous gas as never to have fermented; two or three bottles of which, mixed with each cask of wine, will also preserve that from fermentation. The brimstoning, by burning matches, has one disadvantage, that of depriving the must of the flavour of the fruit, and communicating to it an unpleasant taste. On this account other antifermentescible substances are sometimes employed. Thus, M. Perpere recommends sulphuric acid; M. Astier employs the red oxide of mercury; and M. Parmentier has proposed the oxide of manganese, which is less hazardous.

What is the chemical action produced upon the must and upon the wine by the operation of brimstoning? This action tends evidently to preserve these fluids from fermentation, and, as this cannot take place without the presence of a ferment, we have reason to conclude that this agent is changed in its nature, and rendered insoluble, perhaps because it abstracts from the oxides and acids employed, a portion of their oxygen. We must, however, acknowledge, that the supposed abstraction of this principle is not essentially necessary, since this fermentation may be prevented by adding some boiling-hot wine to the liquor, as is practised at Paris, which shows that the ferment undergoes an alteration by the action of caloric. Nevertheless, it is certain, that this substance undergoes a change in its nature by the brimstoning, and is rendered in part insoluble, for the wine becomes turbid by this operation: it also sensibly loses its colour, but this is temporary, for it regains its former colour in a few days. M. Chaptal thinks it advantageous to the keeping wines, to preserve them from the atmospheric air, whose contact is necessary to induce the acid degeneration.

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The two former operations are not always sufficient to impart to the wine that fine limpidity which is so agreeable to the organs of taste and smell, and which so much enhances its value. There still remain in these liquors certain heterogeneous substances which disturb the transparency of them, and which do not fall down by simple rest. In this case we must have recourse to a third operation, called FINING, which is generally performed by fish-glue, previously softened into a viscid fluid by maceration in a little of the wine. By this the substances which rendered the wine turbid are carried to the bottom, for we find the wine becomes more limpid, and a sediment is formed, which renders a fresh racking necessary some time after this substance has been poured into the wine, and well mixed with it. The same effect is produced in the turbid wine by means of ox-blood and the white of eggs. These latter, therefore, may be used to clarify wines, especially the last; which does not so easily undergo a septic change, and is therefore preferable in hot climates, and in the summer season. M. Chaptal affirms that gum arabic may be substituted for these gelatinous and albuminous substances. He even adds, that wine, rendered turbid by the lees, may be cleared by a multitude of substances, such as coarse salt, flints calcined and bruised, starch, rice, milk, &c.; likewise by beech chips, first barked, then boiled in water, and dried in the sun, or in an oven. He attributes the effect of the beech chips upon turbid wines to a slight fermentation which they induce in the liquor: we may also refer the action of starch, rice, and milk, to the same circumstance; whilst the action of the greatest part of other substances is purely mechanical. But how is the action of the fish-glue, the ox-blood, and the white of egg, to be explained? So little attention has hitherto been paid to what takes place in this case, that I know of no theory formed upon the subject. It appears to me very easy to invent a very plausible one, by attending to the facts I am about to state.

1. Fish-glue is a gelatinous matter; the white of egg and the ox-blood are of an albuminous nature.

2. Both of these animal compounds are very soluble in water, and not at all soluble in alcohol.

3. Alcohol exists already formed in wine, since it is easy to separate it by congelation.

These being incontestable facts, what must happen when these gelatinous fluids are poured into the wine? The alcohol of the wine, by its great affinity to water, will attract this fluid holding the animal matter in solution, consequently this matter, thus deprived of its solvent, must give way to the molecular attraction, which tends to bring its particles together, whence results a kind of network swimming in the liquor; this network, contracting more closely, entangles in itself the foreign substances in the wine, and carries them down to the bottom of the cask, leaving the mass of liquor, clear, pure, and transparent.

The last method of preserving and ameliorating wines consists in the art of mixing them together, so as to render them less alterable, and to impart to them the most agreeable flavour. This art, although perfectly well known to the manager of a cellar, is not yet known by the chemist, and will never be known by him, unless the wine-merchant will inform him what mixtures succeed the best. The experience of this latter would, however, be rendered more advantageous if assisted by the reasonings of the former. A wine, mixed with some other wine, can acquire more strength, more colour, more aroma, or more flavour, only by its principles undergoing some reaction, more or less sensible; and who, except the chemist, can best dispose the circumstances most favourable to this re-action? If, for example, it is required to correct a very acid wine; the chemist finding in this wine a great deal of tartar, will propose the addition of sugar, because this substance, by increasing the proportion of alcohol, will precipitate the tartar, and by this means he will avoid having recourse to the sweet and syrupy for that purpose, which are not to be found in all countries, and whose price is always every where so very high.

After wines have undergone the operations I have above described, it becomes an important consideration in WHAT VESSELS and in WHAT PLACES they are kept. According to M. Chaptal, a cellar should be dug several feet below the surface of the earth; the openings into which should be towards the north; it should be at a considerable distance from any street, highway, work-shop, sewer, privy, &c. and it should be covered with an arched roof. The ancients preserved their wine in earthen vessels, varnished, such as the amphora and the cadus. The porosity of these vessels

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has occasioned their being laid aside, and for them have been substituted those made of the wood of oak or mulberry-tree, or sometimes glass vessels. The last have the advantage of not containing any principle soluble in the wine, and of preserving the liquor completely from the contact of air and moisture, when carefully stopped; but their brittleness and diminutive size limits the use of them to a very small extent, and it becomes necessary to have recourse to vessels made of dry and well seasoned wood; for if the wood be green it imparts an extractive matter to the wine, which injures its flavour, and acts upon it in a similar manner to the lees.

M. Chaptal justly observes, that very large and well closed vessels are the best for keeping wine, since it is found that wine is always better the larger the cask; the reason of which, no doubt, is, that the constituent principles are more intimately mixed, and do not so easily escape into the atmosphere. This last circumstance is well known to wine merchants, who find that twenty muids of wine, contained in one large vessel, do not lose more by volatilization in a given time, than two muids do when distributed into four casks.

The greatest care bestowed upon wines will not always prevent their suffering some alteration; they will generally undergo some change if the principles which compose them are not in suitable proportions. M. Chaptal has shown this in his investigation of the deterioration to which wines are subject; a deterioration which, for the most part, he ascribes to an excess of ferment in them. I shall say a word or two on this kind of alteration.

Ropiness only takes place in very weak wines, and those which have been badly fermented; it is known by a ropy, milky, whitish sediment, and the wine then presents a kind of oily appearance. No particular management is requisite to cure this; it is generally sufficient to leave the wine to itself during a season or two, when for the most part the wine recovers. Exposure in a warm place, or the addition of some sugary substance, will hasten the cure; the same thing will happen if the ropy wine is mixed with some good wine newly made.

The fermentescible principle appears to be the source of this degeneration; from its not having been completely decomposed during the fermentation, a great deal of it is dissolved in the vinous liquor, after the entire decomposition of the sugar. And as this principle may be afterwards separated from the liquor by a variety of causes, M. Chaptal imagines that it is this separation which gives that oily appearance to the wine I have been describing.

Spontaneous acescency takes place most frequently in very weak wines, especially at three particular periods of the year, when these liquors are in the greatest state of fermentation, viz. when the vine is budding, at the time of its blossoming, and at the time of vintage. It is, therefore, to the presence of the ferment this deterioration is owing, especially when its action is assisted by air and heat. I have already said that this action sometimes proceeds so far as to induce the acetous fermentation. The prevention of this fermentation demands the most particular attention, and therefore all the causes which give rise to it are to be carefully avoided. Unfortunately our efforts are not always successful, and we can only arrest the fermentation, or neutralize the acid. For the former purpose M. Chaptal recommends evaporated must, honey, or liquorice, to be dissolved in the tart wine. These not only correct the sour taste by replacing it with sweetness, but also reproduce the spirituous fermentation by supplying the saccharine principle for the remaining ferment to act upon. The wine-merchants possess a multitude of receipts for neutralizing the acid in wines; they are chiefly composed of salifiable bases, such as potash, lime, and even litharge. These methods, however, but imperfectly answer the purpose, and some of them are attended with no little danger.

A fusty taste in wines arises from two causes; the first is, when the wine is kept in a cask made of decayed or worm-eaten wood; the other, when the lees of wine have remained in the cask, although they are emptied out at the time of tunning. Willermoz proposes to correct or destroy this taste by means of lime, carbonic acid gas, and oxy-muriatic gas. Others advise the wine to be fined and racked off with care, and then to be infused two or three days upon toasted grains of wheat. In Burgundy they pour the fusty wine upon the lees of well-tasted wine, and afterwards fine it.

Some wines, especially those of Burgundy, acquire by age a taste of bitterness. This is owing to the total precipitation of the ferment, and the complete

decomposition of the sugar, which set at liberty the acerb or astringent principle contained in these liquors. M. Chaptal recommends these wines to be re-poured upon the lees, and that there should be added to them a solution of sugar, or what is still better, a pint of musted wine to every cask.

In addition to these alterations already pointed out, wines are susceptible of several others, such as a mouldy taste, loss of colour, rancidity, &c. I cannot now enter upon these, I will only mention that the RANCID TASTE in wines is owing to the precipitation of the tartar, and the formation of a small quantity of acetic ether, at the expense of the alcohol and acetic acid contained in the wine.

On WRITING INKS.

Messrs. BERTHOLLET, VAUQUELIN, and DEYEUX, being appointed to give an account of the memoir of M. Tarry, M.D. on the composition of writing-inks, drew up the following relation:—"The author of the memoir professes to point out, 1st. The methods employed to make characters disappear from the paper on which they are written; 2d, The means of restoring writing, which to all appearance had been destroyed; 3d, The means of perfecting common inks; 4th, The discovery of an ink which will resist all chemical agents.

"Art. I.—The art of erasing writing is very ancient, and the means of effecting it are very easy. It is well known that we have only to moisten the paper with any acid, to cause the writing to become less perceptible, and by degrees to disappear altogether. But all acids cannot be used with the same success; some leave a mark on the paper which is not easily removed, and others corrode the paper so as to render it unfit for future use. To avoid these inconveniences, it is requisite to use an acid which has only an effect on the writing, and not on the paper, and which will not change the colour of it. To ascertain this point, the author has subjected common inks to the action of different acids, and has carefully observed the phenomena which resulted from the mixture of these different bodies. According to him, sulphuric acid readily destroys the writing, but at the same time it gives the paper an oily tinge. The oxalate acid of potash produces more prompt and certain effects. The oxigenated muriatic acid, if fresh, is preferable to the two former; for, at the same time that it destroys the writing, it whitens the paper without otherwise altering it. This is not the case with the nitric acid, which, though it always destroys the writing, penetrates into the paper, and leaves waving yellow lines. These inconveniences, however, may in some degree be remedied, by diluting the acid with water, or by dipping the paper in this fluid as soon as the writing has disappeared. A mixture of nitric and of muriatic acid acts but slowly on the writing; it whitens the paper, and does not oppose its drying, as is the case with the nitric acid. In general, whatever acid is used, it is necessary to immerge the paper in water, to dissolve the new combinations which the acids form with the parts of the ink which have been taken away. M. Tarry observes, that the China ink is not acted upon by acids like common ink, its composition being very different. Instead of destroying the writing, acids render this ink of a darker colour, and they can only be destroyed by a knife.

"Art. II.—*Process for ascertaining the Writing which has been substituted for that which was removed, and Means of restoring that which has been destroyed.*—The means that have been indicated of destroying writing, depend, as has been observed, on decomposing the ink, and making its constituent parts form new combinations. These combinations, by being decomposed in their turn by different agents, recover a colour, which, if not that of ink, yet presents one which is sufficiently evident to enable us to discover the letters and words that had been traced on the paper before the acids had been applied to it. According to the author, the gallic acid is one of the agents which in this case succeed pretty well. The liquid precipitate of lime also has a good effect. So also have the alcaline hydrogened sulphurs. But these agents never succeed if the acids have remained long on the writing, and if care has been taken to dip the paper in water. It may easily be conceived, that in this case the constituent parts of the ink which were combined with the acid, and had formed with it combinations soluble in water, being taken away by this fluid, they ought not to leave any traces of their existence, and that consequently it is impossible that the agents used to discover them can render them visible. For this reason, the gallic acid, the liquid precipitate of lime, the alcaline hydrogened sulphurs, and many other re-agents so much boasted of, ought no longer to be regarded

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regarded as infallible means of causing the writing to re-appear.

"Art. III.—*Of perfecting common Inks.*—It is of great consequence that the inks of commerce should be of good quality. Some are destroyed spontaneously; others gradually lose their black colour, and become yellow; some penetrate the paper and alter its nature; whilst others become darker with time. All these effects are produced by the different substances employed in the composition of the inks. Convinced of the advantage of having good ink, the author has made many experiments to obtain one of superior quality. But after all his researches, he has found none better than that of M. Lewis, of which the receipt has been published. That ink, according to him, has all the perfection that can be desired, and therefore it should be generally adopted; but at the same time we ought to state, that it is as capable as the others of being dissolved by acids, and those who have an interest in making writing disappear, will know how to avail themselves of this circumstance. For this reason, no doubt, M. Tarry has thought himself obliged to make new experiments to obtain an ink unalterable by chemical agents. To arrive at the discovery of this perfect and indelible ink, we may easily conceive that much time, much patience, and great researches, were requisite; but the author has been rewarded for all his labour, and has ultimately obtained what he has so long sought for.

"Art. IV.—*Discovery of an Ink which resists Chemical Agents.*—The author announces the properties of the ink which forms the subject of the fourth article, in the following terms. 'The ink of my composition, (he says,) is founded on principles different from those of common inks. It neither contains galls, Brazil nor log-wood, gum, or any preparation of iron; it is purely vegetable; it resists the action of the strongest acids, of the most concentrated alkaline solutions, and finally all solvents whatsoever. Nitric acid has little effect on the writing made with this ink. After the action of oxy-muriatic acid, the caustic alkaline solutions reduce it to the colour of carburet of iron; the characters, however, remain without alteration. The principles of which it is composed, warrant its being incorruptible, and that it will retain its qualities for several years.' Such remarkable properties deserved to be proved; we have, therefore, not only subjected the ink in question, but also the writings made with it, to different trials. The results which we have obtained, having been conformable to those announced by the author, we think we are warranted in considering his ink as one of the best inks to which the name of indelible has been given. At the same time we must state, that it has one of the defects which most of the indelible inks have, that of forming pretty quickly in the bottles and ink-stands a deposit which deprives the liquor above of the qualities it before had. This fault certainly would disappear, if, every time that it is used, it were shaken; but is it to be expected that this precaution will be always taken; and, as the least negligence in this respect would occasion an inconvenience, should not the author endeavour to find some method for preventing it? Private motives having determined M. Tarry from publishing the receipt of his indelible ink, we feel ourselves also dispensed from the obligation of mentioning the experiments we have made with a view of discovering the substances he has employed. We think we ought, after this, to terminate our report by inviting the class to show its satisfaction to the author, for his zeal in pursuing a work which promises to be of great utility to society, by introducing an ink, which, not being susceptible of being destroyed by any chemical agent yet known, will effectually prevent the too frequent practice of altering papers."

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications, and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. JACOB ZINK'S, (MILE-END,) *for a Method of Manufacturing Verdigris.*

THE materials with which the verdigris is prepared, consist of pure copper, acid, and alkali. Of these are made, first, a saturated solution of oxyde of sulphate of copper; and, secondly, a solution of either vegetable or mineral alkali;

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alkali, which two, when properly mixed and combined, will produce the superior verdigris for which a patent is claimed. The solution of oxyde of sulphate of copper, is made in a copper vessel, capable of containing eight hundred gallons; which vessel is to be placed in a still larger one of iron, standing over a furnace, and the vacant space between the two is to be filled with sand. Twelve pounds of pure copper, cut small or granulated, are to be put into the copper with thirty pounds of sulphuric acid, and a fire to be lighted in the furnace: when the materials are hot, about eight pounds of water are to be added, and the whole to be boiled together till the calcination is effected. This prepared oxyde is to be removed, and another portion to be manufactured, and then continued till there be enough to saturate eight hundred gallons of water, in which it is to be dissolved: in this way, the first solution is prepared. The other is simply that of one hundred and fifty pounds of alkali being dissolved in about three hundred gallons of water; by the mixture of these two articles, in proper proportions, the requisite substance is obtained. Still, however, it requires to be freed first from the water it contains: it is then to be cleaned and purified, and last of all to be made perfectly dry: the method of performing this is described in the specification to which the reader is referred.

MR. RICHARD WITTY'S, (KINGSTON-UPON-HULL,) *for Improvements in his Invention for the Construction of Steam-Engines.*

The improvements described in the specification now before us, are in fact additions to, or alterations in, another specification of a patent, which the patentee obtained something more than two years since, of which an account has been given in page 159 of our thirtieth volume, viz. in the number for September, 1810.

These farther improvements consist in making the piston draw, or force, the machinery to be worked by it, whilst itself moves both in a rectilinear and rotary direction, in a cylinder or steam-vessel, which also revolves upon an axis, placed either in a horisontal, vertical, or oblique position. The mechanical contrivances, by which this is effected, are of various kinds, as follow: they are made so, that the power of the piston shall draw or force the cylinder round; in which case, the machinery must be driven by the axis, or shaft of the said cylinder, or the piston made to act upon a wheel, or other contrivance, upon a separate axis or shaft, the cylinder being at the same time forced round the axis, or shaft, merely to work the necessary pumps. The figures attached to the specification, illustrate and explain the principles of the invention; and, although the mechanical contrivances may be varied with wheels, cranks, trammels, grooves, &c. yet they all are said to conform to those principles. Fig. 1 shews the section of the cylinder, axis, side-pipes, and the concentric collar, with the condenser and air-pipe attached: the second figure represents the holes in the collar, where the two pipes are joined, forming a parallelogram, so that, when the cylinder, side-pipes, and shaft turn round through the collar, the communications betwixt the boiler and cylinder, and the cylinder and condenser, will be open alternately during half the revolution, and each side of the piston will be open, or exposed alternately to the steam and the condenser: the third figure shews a parallelogram frame, or trammel-groove, joined to the piston-rod by two triangles, which produce what is denominated the cardioid motion, attached to the engine. The friction-wheels are hung between the ends of these triangles, and the piston-rod and rim between the side-joints, cast or screwed upon the covers of the cylinder. At the distance of half the stroke of the piston, from the centre of the cylinder shaft, is fixed a strong stud, or pin, having a strong knee cranked at right angles from it, to support the gudgeon end of the cylinder shafts. On the round part of the stud runs a piston-wheel, filling the trammel-groove, and the square is driven tight into another piece of cast-iron, and keyed fast, and this is bolted down to a beam of wood.

When the steam is admitted under the piston, the trammel-groove moves with a piston-rod, and is turned from a rectilinear to a rotary direction, by the stud, resisting on one side of the trammel, and it causes the cylinder to revolve towards the stud; and, as it revolves, the groove slides upon the friction-wheel. Such are the general principles of this invention: there are, however, other figures to explain the different parts of the machine, and operations performed by it.

Mr. Witty observes, in addition to the remarks made in his other specification, (*see volume of Monthly Magazine already referred*

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referred to,) "I retain the principle formerly described, viz. a revolving cylinder and piston, with the mode of communicating steam to them. But I dispense with the heavy pistons, and now apply the force of the steam directly, with or without condensation. I have pointed out how this power may be applied, and how to regulate and connect the piston-rod with the machinery. The advantages which this engine possesses, when compared with the beam-engine, are obvious. The combination of rectilinear with rotary motion is simple. The beam, its parallel apparatus, the hand-gear, valves, and plug-frame, are entirely done away; and the consequent loss of power arising from their alternate motion avoided. The ponderous fly-wheel, used to regulate the motion, is in a great measure dispensed with.

MR. GEORGE DODD'S, (VAUXHALL-PLACE,) *for Machinery, and the Application of Steam, to communicate Heat and Motion to Wines, Porter, &c. in Cellars, Storehouses, and other Places.*

This invention consists in meliorating wine, porter, &c. by artificial means, as much, and as completely, as can be done by transporting such liquids to and from distant places by sea, and in giving to them the mellowness and other qualities of age without the expence of sending them long sea-voyages. These effects are obtained by the application of machinery and steam, the first to agitate the liquid to be improved, and the second to give it heat and moisture, by which means motion and an artificial climate, to any degree of temperature and humidity, may be had, that will produce the most meliorating effects on the liquids. Without describing all the methods by which this may be done, Mr. Dodd furnishes one example, which is "to construct in the cellar, &c. framing of any form, suspended, or otherwise erected, so as to be capable of taking an oscillating, or any other motion, from the beam of a steam-engine, or other power that may be placed in or near the cellar, &c. and placing on this framing the vessels of liquor to be improved. The kind of motion most desirable to be given to the framing is that of the rising, falling, pitching, and rolling, of a ship at sea, which may be attained by giving it a circalinear as well as a perpendicular motion, varying the speed of it occasionally, so as to give it any required irregularity. The temperature of the cellar may be raised and kept at the requisite degree by means of the flues or chimney of the steam-engine, passing through it, having valves to open, admit, or exclude, the smoke or heated air as may be required. If a steam-engine be used it should have another flue or chimney with requisite valves, through which the superabundance of smoke or heated air may pass off. Humidity may be obtained by means of a pipe, fitted with proper valves or cocks, leading from the boiler of the steam-engine into the cellar, where the liquor is deposited, through which gusts of steam may be emitted at discretion.

MR. HENRY JAMES' *and* MR. JOHN JONES', (BIRMINGHAM,) *for an Improvement in the Manufacture of Barrels of all Descriptions of Fire-Arms.*

The patentees take a skelp, or piece of iron, adapted for the purpose of making barrels of fire-arms, which is to be brought into a form proper for welding, and then heated in a furnace, so constructed as to give a regular welding heat to one half of the barrel at a time; and when heated sufficiently the maundrill or stamp is to be put expeditiously into it, and the barrel placed or held on a grooved anvil, upon which several hammers, worked with steam, are caused to fall or strike with great velocity upon such portions of the barrel desired to be welded; and, when sufficiently welded, the stamp is to be withdrawn. The number, weight, and velocity of the hammers may be varied according to the description of the barrel desired. They should be ranged in a straight line, side by side, as true and as close together as they will work free, and cover a space in length of about twenty inches, and in width four or five inches: they should work very true, and to do so they may be fixed, connected, and worked, by machinery. Or, instead of welding the barrels by hammers, the same thing may be done between a pair of rollers grooved to fit the form of the barrel, the rollers having either an alternate or rotary motion, and worked by steam, water, or other mechanical powers: but the hammer seems the best, as making the soundest and most perfect barrels. The great advantage of this method above others is, that the barrels are made sounder and more expeditiously than they can be by the common method. This invention extends also to the turning of barrels in an improved turning-machine, or lathe with cutters, or sharp steel instruments, or tools worked by machinery,

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machinery, with steam, water, &c. The patentees give, in their specification, a full description of this newly-invented lathe, which they say may be made of cast-iron, or of any other metal or substance adapted for the purpose.

The principle and advantages of this invention of turning barrels, &c. by the lathe worked by steam, &c. are, that, when the barrel is fixed in its place, it is turned without any farther aid or assistance from the workman, by which means one skilful foreman and an assistant may attend three or four turning machines or lathes, and finish a greater number of barrels ready for filing much more perfect and true than they can be done by grinding, or by any other method now in use, with the same power and manual labour. Ground barrels are very frequently not equal sided, one side having twice the substance of metal in it as the other; but by this new method they are more equal, and consequently much stronger, with the same weight of metal, than if the barrel were unequal: and, when the barrel is set right, a more certain and much better aim may be taken; "These," say the patentees, "we consider great advantages in the use and value of a musket or other barrel. We also do away with the use of expensive grind-stones, from which dangerous accidents very frequently happen, and the necessity of grinding the barrels, which is at all times a very laborious, dangerous, and unhealthy, business, whereas our method of turning barrels is comparatively a safe, easy, and healthful occupation."

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*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE forty-fourth exhibition of the Royal Academy contains 940 works of art, in painting, drawing, and sculpture, most of them above mediocrity. The chief historical pieces are by Hilton, Trumbull, West, Craig, Northcote, and Turner. The best portraits are by Owen, Lawrence, Beechey, Phillips, Lonsdale, Shee, and Howard. The principal landscapes by Daniell, Constable, Callcott, and Farington. The vulgar life by Carse, Bird, Frazer, and Wilkie. The chief drawings by Craig, Westall, Buck, Varley, and Wilson. The architecture by Soane, Wyatt, Gandy, Porden, Inwood, and Tapper. And, the sculpture by Flaxman, Garrard, Chantrey, Turnerelli, Nollekens, Dawe, and Bacon. The *chef-d'œuvres* of the exhibition are, OWEN's portrait of the Chancellor; LAWRENCE's Kemble in Cato; HILTON's Christ Restoring the Blind; and, CRAIG's Christ Feeding the Multitude: it is, however, an invidious task to name particular pieces in a congregation of so much excellence, particularly as many other artists have enthusiastic admirers, and as there is no infallible criterion of absolute beauty in works of art.

A Life of the late John Horne Tooke has been undertaken by Mr. STEPHENS, a gentleman who lived in considerable intimacy with that celebrated literary and political character, for many years. This work, which is intimately connected with most of the great events in the reign of George III. will contain biographical portraits of several of the statesmen and men of letters, who have flourished during that period. The author has been busied for a considerable time past in collecting the materials, and he has already been furnished with several important documents by Mr. Tooke's executrix, with whose approbation and assistance it has been undertaken.

Professor STEWART, of the East India Company's College, is preparing a History of the Kingdom of Bengal, from the earliest period of authentic antiquity to the conquest of the country by the English in 1757.

Mr. JACKSON's Grammar of the Æolo-Doric or modern Greek Tongue, vul-

gurly called the Romaic, which was announced some time ago as being ready for publication, is now printing with great diligence at Oxford. Under the signature of Φιλορωμαικὸς, Mr. J. offered his opinions regarding the modern Greek, through the medium of our Magazine, as early as June, last year, asserting it to be a compound of the ancient Æolic and Doric dialects; and it is with the concurrence of several learned philologists of modern Greece, that he has announced his grammar under the title of the Æolo-Doric, in preference to that of the Romaic, language. In the course of the work, the peculiarities of the Æolo-Doric will be distinctly traced to the respective dialects of which the modern Greek is composed; and, besides the usual appendages of a grammar, as familiar dialogues, letters, translations, &c. it will contain specimens of a modern Greek tragedy, with the English version opposite, and a copious vocabulary.

In the course of the present year will be published, Researches into the History and Invention of Playing Cards, with incidental illustrations of ancient manners, and of the origin of printing and engraving on wood; embellished with engravings, among which will be fac-similes of ancient cards.

Dr. Stokes is employed on a Botanical Materia Medica, to make four octavo volumes.

The Rev. W. Bennet, of Camberwell, has in the press, an improved edition of his Essay on the Gospel Dispensation, &c.

A new edition is announced of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses. In the forthcoming edition, the passages omitted in the second edition, will be uniformly restored. The additions by Bishops Humphreys, Kennet, and Tanner, will be given, with those of Sir Philip Sydenham, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. Baker, Cole, Loveday, Morant, Peck, Wanley, and Whalley, besides the communications of several intelligent friends. Very large collections have also been made for a *continuation* of the work to the year 1800. This edition is to be closely printed in royal quarto, in columns, and the first volume will be published in October next, the second in February 1813.

The Rev. James Hall, author of a Treatise on Heat and Cold, Travels in Scotland, &c. has in the press, and will publish in June, Remarks on Ireland; particularly on the interior and least known parts, drawn from actual observation on the spot, during a late tour.

An elegant edition is nearly completed at Norwich, of Bentham's History, &c. of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, continued to the present time, with all the original plates in good condition; a portrait of the author, and Memoirs of his Life. The *Addenda* contain the Saxon Charter of King Eadgar, with an English Translation, and other curious papers and documents relating to the Church, from Mr. Bentham's unpublished MSS.

Mr. J. Buckler has completed, for Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. seventy drawings of Ecclesiastical, Monumental, and Castellated Antiquities from North Wales.

Mr. J. Carter has likewise, under the same patronage, formed a volume of similar Antiquities from South Wales; being the fourth which he has produced from this division of the principality.

Mr. B. H. Smart is preparing for the press, a small school-book, which will enable teachers to prevent or remove all defects of utterance, and train young persons, systematically, to a distinct, forcible, and polite pronunciation.

Mr. Edward Wakefield, has nearly ready for publication, a Statistical and Political Account of Ireland, in two quarto volumes.

Mr. Charles Phillips, barrister, has in the press, the Emerald Isle, a poem, with notes, founded on the Consolations of Erin.

Translations of the popular Comedies of Aristophanes are preparing for the press, by a gentleman of Cambridge.

Observations and Remarks on various Parts of Great Britain, during Four Excursions in the Years 1810 and 1811, by Mr. D. C. Webb, will shortly be published.

Mr. Baker's fac-simile of the Text of the Greek Psalter, as it is preserved in the Alexandrian manuscript, will be published in the course of the present month.

A new quarterly publication, called the Christian Philosopher, intended to promote the interests of religion, is announced.

Mr. Edgeworth is printing an improved edition of Professional Education, in octavo.

Mr. Heywood has in the press, a much improved edition of his Digest of the Law relating to County Elections.

A new Philosophical Society has been established

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established in Dublin, on a plan somewhat different from those already existing in that city. Its object is, to promote the cultivation of chemistry, mineralogy, and other branches of natural history; and it means to concentrate its attention to these pursuits exclusively. The members, desirous of paying the greatest and only tribute of respect in their power to the venerable and illustrious Mr. Kirwan, greatly distinguished in the first rank of philosophers, for a long continued course of labours equally useful to the world and creditable to himself, have resolved upon establishing themselves under the name of the Kirwanian Society.

Dr. ADAMS will commence his summer course of Lectures on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, on Tuesday, the 9th of June, at his house in Hatton Garden.

The Rev. I. LETTICE, D.D. author of Letters on a Tour in Scotland; the Immortality of the Soul, translated from J. H. Browne, esq.; has in the press, a small volume of Fables for the Fireside; to each of which is applied a series of moral cases.

At the sale of the library of Sir James Pulteney, bart. at Christie's, the *Variorum* classics sold at sums unprecedented; and the *rare* volumes of the *Delphin* classics sold at the following prices:

Ciceronis Opera Philosophica *editio vera*, purchased by Mr. Dibdin for Earl Spencer	£59	6	0
Prudentius - - - -	16	5	6
Statius - - - -	54	12	0

—At King and Lochee's: a small tract, entitled, "Expositio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolum Apostolorum ad Papam Laurencium"—*purporting* to be printed at Oxford in 1438, was lately sold for *ninety-one pounds!* Such is the decreasing value of money, and such the folly of the literary coxcombs, who value books more than knowledge!

A paper by Mr. BRODIE, entitled Further Experiments and Observations on the Action of certain Poisons on the Animal System, was lately read at the Royal Society. In this paper, he first detailed some experiments made with the view of recovering animals laboring under the effects of the worrara poison, by means of artificial respiration. In one of them, when this process had been continued for an hour and a half, the animal began to give signs of life, and ultimately recovered. The rest of the paper was occupied by an account of the effects produced by different mineral poisons. Those of arsenic, muriate of barytes, and emetic tartars, were found to be the same, whether the poisons were applied to wounded surfaces, or given internally. From some circumstances, the author is led to conclude that none of these poisons produce their effects, even on the stomach, till they are absorbed into the circulation. The action of these poisons was found to be less simple than that of vegetable poisons. The author considers the inflammation of the stomach produced by arsenic to be rarely the cause of death, which he attributes, in the majority of instances, to the action of the poison on the heart and brain, which are affected nearly in an equal degree. The effects of the emetic tartar and muriate of barytes were found to be very similar to those of arsenic, except that the heart was affected in a less degree. The circulation might be kept up after death had apparently taken place by inflating the lungs, but only for a limited period of time, and in no instance was the animal restored to life. The paper concludes with some observations on the effects of corrosive sublimate, which, when taken in large doses, is said by its chemical action to destroy the texture of the internal coat of the stomach, before it enters the circulation, in this respect, differing from the mineral poisons which were employed in the other experiments.

The last Medical Journal contains the following case of the good effects of stramonium in asthma. Mr. J. C., a medical gentleman, 42 years of age, of middle stature and full habit, had been afflicted with a cough and difficulty of breathing for several years. About four years ago he was attacked with distinct paroxysms of asthma, which came on in the usual manner and progressively increased, so much so that he could not lie down without the greatest dread of suffocation. This fit continued three or four weeks and then left him. In a few months it again attacked him, and for three years afterwards he had regular paroxysms, with great difficulty of respiration in the intervals. During this time he took various medicines suggested both by himself and numerous physicians of eminence; and, in short, during three years, made an adequate trial of every article in the Materia Medica recommended for this complaint, but without deriving the least benefit. About twelve months ago, during a violent paroxysm,

paroxysm, he commenced smoking the stramonium, and after using one pipe-full found the symptoms wonderfully relieved, and by repeating it once or twice a day the paroxysm entirely subsided. He is now occasionally attacked in the night, but by rising and smoking one pipe of the stramonium the difficulty of breathing generally ceases immediately, and when this is not the case he is so much relieved that he can lie down and sleep with comparative comfort. Since he first had recourse to this remedy he has had no regular fit of asthma; and his breathing gets so much better, that he is of opinion that by perseverance in the remedy he shall entirely recover. It does not affect his stomach, nor his head, but seems entirely to act on the organs of respiration.*

By the same work it appears that a child, aged four years, was bitten by a dog on the 10th of March, 1811. The wound, which was situated at the inner angle of the eye-lid, was very slight, and soon healed, without affording any subsequent inconvenience. On the 29th of the same month she complained of toothache, to which she had been liable; she passed a restless night with frequent sighings, and on the following morning was attacked with a convulsive action of the throat, and great agitation of her whole frame: the symptoms increased, she became feverish, and the sight of fluids produced the greatest disgust. In the evening of the third day she repeatedly asked for liquids, which, when offered, excited the greatest horror; the eyes became dull and heavy, with an appearance of inflammation, the paroxysms became more frequent and violent, the extremities more cold, and she was insensible: the approach of a candle excited convulsions, she spit out a quantity of mucus, and expired early on the morning of the fourth day. Upon dissection no morbid appearances were discovered, except an inflammation of the trachea and bronchia, which contained a quantity of puriform fluid.

From Mr. Montagu's researches on the constitution of sponges, it appears that no polypi or vermes of any kind are to be discerned in their cells or pores: they are, however, decidedly of an animal nature, and possess vitality without perceptible action or motion! Mr. Montagu has divided the genus Spongia into five families, viz. branched, digitated, tubular, compact, and orbicular. Only fourteen species were previously known to be British. Mr. Montagu in this communication described no fewer than thirty-nine. A considerable number of the species are quite new, or have now for the first time been distinguished and formed by that indefatigable naturalist.

Professor Leslie has succeeded in freezing quicksilver by his frigorific process. This remarkable experiment was performed in the shop of Mr. Adie, optician, with an air pump of a new and improved construction, made by that skilful artist. A wide thermometer tube, with a large bulb, was filled with mercury, and attached to a rod passing through a collar of leathers, from the top of a cylindrical receiver. This receiver, which was seven inches wide, covered a deep flat bason of nearly the same width, and containing sulphuric acid, in the midst of which was placed an egg-cup half full of water. The inclosed air being reduced by the working of the pump to the 50th part, the bulb was repentedly dipt in the water, and again exposed to evaporation, till it became incrusted with a coat of ice about the 20th of an inch thick. The cup, with its water still unfrozen, was then removed, and the apparatus replaced, the coated bulb being pushed down to less than an inch from the surface of the sulphuric acid. On exhausting the receiver again, and continuing the operation, the icy crust at length started into divided fissures, owing probably to its being more contracted by the intense cold than the glass which it invested; and the mercury, having gradually descended in the thermometer tube till it reached the point of congelation, suddenly sunk almost into the bulb, the gage standing at the 20th of an inch, and the included air being thus rarefied about 600 times. After a few minutes, the apparatus being removed, and the bulb broken, the quicksilver appeared a solid mass which bore the stroke of a hammer.

At the Soup Society in Spitalfields, which was established in 1797, and has been continued ever since, it appears that 3000 quarts of a strong meat soup is now delivered

* To guard the public against fatal mistakes, we cannot too often state that we have published a separate pamphlet of Communications on Stramonium, with a coloured engraving; and that all persons should be guarded against the use of adulterations of an herb, the efficacy of which, in its simple state, is clearly ascertained.

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delivered out, at one penny per quart, to 1000 families every day. The soup requires each day—

Beef -	855 lbs.	Onions	40 lbs.
Scots Barley	426 lbs.	Pepper	3 lbs. 14 oz.
Split Pease	317 lbs.	Salt -	6 lbs.

The materials are all of the best kind, and the difference between the cost of the soup, and the money paid by the poor, occasions a loss to the institution of more than 150l. per week. A great proportion of these poor families are weavers, and it appears that there are now 2852 looms unemployed, and an equal number only half employed, and it is calculated that the number of dependants for bread on each loom are between three and four.

A plant which grows in great abundance in every field, the Dog's Tongue, the *Cynoglossum Officinale* of Linnæus, has been found to possess a very valuable quality. If gathered at the time when the sap is in its full vigour, bruised with a hammer, and laid in a house, barn, or granary, or any other place frequented by rats and mice, those destructive animals immediately shift their quarters. The success of this method is equally speedy and infallible.

The number of persons charged with criminal offences, committed in England and Wales for trial, at the assizes and sessions, in 1811; also the total for seven years, from 1805 to 1811, both inclusive:

	1811.	Total in the seven years.
Committed for Trial—Males	3,859	24,246
Females	1,478	9,699
Total -	5,337	33,945
Convicted - - -	3,163	20,147
Sentences, viz.—Death -	404	2,628
Transportation for Life -	29	51
Transportation for 14 years	34	258
Transportation for 7 years -	500	3,631
Imprisonment, and severally to be whipped, fined, pilloried, kept to hard labour, &c. - - -	2,049	12,587
Whipping and Fine -	147	992
Acquitted - - -	1,234	7,930
No bill found; and not prosecuted - - -	940	5,868
Executed - - -	39	393

At a special general meeting of the 'Society for Missions to Africa and the East,' held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, on the 24th of April, in consequence of a requisition from many respectable members, it was resolved unanimously, "That—it appearing to this meeting, that a very numerous body of European and Native Christians are subject to the British Crown in India; and also, according to general estimation, upwards of sixty millions of Mahometans and Heathens—it is a duty incumbent on this society, to exert itself in order to procure such provisions in the New Charter to be granted to the East India Company,* as shall afford sufficient opportunities to those benevolent persons who shall be desirous of going to India for the purpose of communicating to its population the blessings of Christian light and moral improvement; and also such provisions as shall prevent the obstruction of their endeavours for promoting their object in that country, so long as they shall conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner."

The following is a comparison of the capacities and principal dimensions of his majesty's ships Hibernia and Caledonia, of 120 guns each.

	Hibernia.	*Caledonia.*
Length.....Feet	201 02	205 0
Breadth.....	53 0	53 6
Depth of hold	22 4	23 2
Draft of water when completed to five months..... aft.	25 9	26 0
Draft of water when completed to five months..... for.	25 7	24 10
Entire displacement, or weight of the ship and all its contents when completed to 5 months.....	*Tons.* 4701	*Tons.* 4596
Weight of the hull when launched	2561	2456

RUSSIA.

M. Kirchoff, at St. Petersburgh, extracts sugar from the flour of different sorts of grain mixed with potatoes.

M. Flesentrom, now at Petersburgh, lately travelled through Siberia, as far as the Frozen Ocean, from whence he visited two islands, called the Holy Islands. He there found a vast number of skeletons of the mammoth, rhinoceros, elephant, and whale-fish, from whence he considers these uninhabited islands as the burial places of unknown generations. He has also found the pinions and claws of a bird which must have been at least three times the size of the condor of South America, which is the largest of all that are known of the feathered creation, and the wings of which, when extended, measure from fifteen to sixteen feet. In both the islands, pathways were

* We presume this Christian Society do not intend to mix themselves with the political question of the renewal of the Charter.

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were discernible, which must have been made by wild beasts. From all these circumstances, it is supposed, there must be a continental land extending from the 80th degree of the pole, and which must be chiefly inhabited by white bears and black ravens, who are particularly fond of the climate.

A grand national library, the collection of which was begun by Catherine II. has been completed and opened at Petersburgh. It comprizes 250,000 printed volumes; 80,000 of which relate to theology; and 40,000 duplicates. There are also 12,000 manuscripts.

GERMANY.

M. F. KEIENLIN, in his miscellaneous works, states, that Marianne Fisher, aged 24 years, who was under the care of Dr. Heini, in the hospital at Friburgh, from the month of January, to December, 1811, discharged one frog, three small cray-fish, fifty-two leeches, and eight worms, from the stomach. Dr. Heini, attributed the cause to the waters of a marsh, which this young woman frequently drank, in the previous month of August.

Counsellor GRASER has, by order of his Bavarian Majesty, made an experiment with the greatest success, on some young recruits, of his method of teaching children, or adults, to read and write in the course of a month. Before the end of the month, these young scholars, who before did not know a letter, learned to write correctly, and read every thing presented to them.

ITALY.

In July last, the skeleton of a man, ten feet three inches high, was dug up in the valley of Mazara, in Sicily. Human skeletons, of gigantic size, have heretofore been found in the same spot.

The syrup of chesnuts has lately been exposed to sale in Naples, and is so perfect as to make the best grape syrup no longer desirable. It is sweeter for sherbets, lemonade, and all culinary purposes. The manufacturers are intent on extracting sugar from it.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Polyphonian French Horn, Bugle, and Trumpet.

WE have to announce some new improvements in the structure of the French horn, bugle horn, and trumpet, by Mr. Percival, of St. James's-street, which promise to prove highly useful. These improvements have for their objects two distinct purposes; first, the production of certain new or supplementary notes, necessary to the completion of the scale; secondly, for obviating the great inconvenience arising from the accumulation of water in contorted trumpets, or such as have numerous windings in their channels.

The former of these improvements the inventor accomplishes by tubular appendages provided with finger-holes: the latter by so affixing very small pipes to those flexures of the instruments in which the water collects, that the fluid may flow out spontaneously, or be expelled through the ducts, at the pleasure of the performer.

The finger-holes are added to each instrument upon a new principle, and brought into a convenient compass by so easy a process, that the power of producing the supplementary notes in the principal key of each instrument may, by an intelligent performer, be acquired in half an hour.

This invention of the polyphonian trumpet, bugle, and horn, which is certainly new in principle, has, we understand, been the result of the patient and varied experiments of many years. Encouraged by the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, the approbation of the Society of Arts, and of several musical professors, Mr. Percival has obtained a patent for his invention, and we do not doubt, from the view we have had of its extended scale of notes, and superior facility of performance, that his ingenious discovery will be liberally rewarded.

Three Trios for a Violin, Tenor, and Violoncello. Composed at Escrick, in 1811, and dedicated to Richard Thompson, esq. by William Shield, esq. Musician in Ordinary to His Majesty. With an Appendix, consisting of a Divertimento, Musette, and Polacca, for a Flute, Violin, and Bass. 10s. 6d.

We find in this publication much to challenge our commendation. The trios are conceived with freedom and taste, and the parts are so consentaneously yet playfully constructed, as to rise, in conjoint effect, to all that we should ex-

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turally anticipate from the genius and science of Mr. Shield. The appendix, we must in justice say, adds to the composer's claims on our acknowledgments. The divertimento is spirited, the musette is delicately interesting, and the pollacca is engaging and animating.

"The Harp on the Willow," a Song, sung by Mr. Harrison. Composed by S. Webbe, esq. jun. 1s. 6d.

The first strain of this melody is simple, natural, and beautifully expressive: the second does not, we must confess, strike as its worthy companion. It is artificial, sought for, (if we may use the expression,) and did not flow from the fancy with that freedom which we trace, and, indeed, feel, in the preceding bars.

"The Lark;" a Military Piece for Clarinets, Flutes, Horns, Bassoons, &c with an Obligato Accompaniment for the Piccolo, and an Adaptation for the Piano-forte. Inscribed to the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, M.P. L.L.D. and F.R.S. Composed by G. Guest, of Wisbeach. 2s.

The slow march, minuet, and allegro movement, which "The Lark" comprises, are constructed with a view to that variety and relief of effect, which display to great advantage the taste and ingenuity of the composer. The piccolo accompaniment is happily managed, and much fancy, and spirited, and lively, are evinced throughout the publication.

"The Sailor's Adieu;" a Ballad, sung by Mr. Bartleman, at the Vocal and other Concerts. The Music composed by W. Horsley, esq. Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

The melody of this little air is natural, and appropriate, and the disposition of the bass, and the piano-forte accompaniment, points out the real master.

"Laugh and Rejoice;" a Duet for a Tenor (or Soprano) and Bass. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.

This duet, which is accompanied with a piano-forte part, and the words of which are said to be translated from the French, is composed with Dr. Clarke's usual and well-known ability. The voices mingle with excellent effect, and the melody is too appropriate, too joyous, and animated, not to interest the lovers of cheerful, exhilarating, and convivial, harmony.

"The Deserter's Meditations;" a favorite Irish Air. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to the Miss Harrisons, by Samuel Wesley, esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Wesley has obviously had a knotty task in arranging the air before us. Upon what principle his judgment, excellent as we know it to be, has selected this wild *White-boy* string of notes for the exercise of his very distinguished talents and science, we are at a loss to divine. To tell our readers that Mr. Wesley has made the most of his materials is saying little for a musician of his high pretensions; and, to allow that the magic of his genius has charmed the dross to gold, would be conceding too much.

The favorite Guitar Dance, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. Latour, esq. Pianiste to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. 2s.

The simplicity of this air, and the practical ease of the variations, will not fail to recommend it to the attention of young students on the instrument for which the piece is intended. It is accompanied with a part for the flute, which is conducted with a taste and management highly improving to the general effect.

"Ah, Think of Me;" a Ballad for the Voice and Piano-forte. Composed by an Officer in the Army. 1s. 6d.

Though we cannot award any liberal portion of praise to the military composer of this air, neither should we be authorised in denying him every claim to our favorable notice. The passages are certainly not such as to create any suspicion that we are imposed upon as to the imputed composer: that the melody is the production of an amateur, not a musical professor, we take no great judgment to ourselves in discovering; it is, however, very well for a military officer.

Fantasia for the Piano-forte, by Lewis Van Beethowen, esq. 5s.

Mr. Beethowen has displayed in this fantasia, not only much of his profound store of theoretical knowledge, but a considerable glow and sport of fancy. Some of the passages are certainly eccentric, and beyond the reach of sober science; but others, again, are both greatly and beautifully conceived, and give a high value to the composition.

"Remembrance;" a favorite Arietta. Composed by Lewis Van Beethowen. 1s. 6d.

"Remembrance" will long be in our memory; it is a sweet interesting little melody, and reflects great credit on the taste and imagination of its distinguished author.

Mr. Guest, of Wisbeach, is issuing proposals for publishing by subscription, Four Fugues for the Organ and Piano-forte; to be inscribed to the Earl of Rochford. The work is to be printed on the best paper, and the subscription price to be six shillings. Names are received at Preston's in the Strand; Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and Goulding and Co. Soho-square.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN of the effective strength of the regular and militia forces, on the 25th of June, 1811, and the 25th of December, 1811.

At Home, on the 25th of December, 1811.

CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.				
Brit.	For. & Colon.	Foot Gds.	Brit.	For. & Colon.	Total Regul.	Militia.	Gen. Total.
12,050	1,865	3,748	45,501	2,745	65,909	77,159	143,068
Abroad, on the 25th of December, 1811.							
11,719	2,136	3,130	99,735	36,520	153,040		153,040
TOTAL.							
23,769	4,001	6,878	145,236	39,065	218,949	77,159	296,108

Recruits raised in the year 1811.

Men—For a limited period, 1,639; For life, 7,893 } Total 11,472.
Boys—For a limited period, 360; For life, 1,580 }

The number of *desertions* from the regular Army at home, from the 25th of December, 1810, to the 24th of December, 1811, was 3,631.

The army estimates for the present year, laid before the House of Commons, are for 370,434 men, and, deducting the 23,161 for the regiments in the territories of the East-India Company, there remain 342,273 to be provided for by parliament. The expences for this force, and other disbursements of the military department, amount to 15,893,093l. 3s. 9d. The number of embodied militia is 93,212. The expences for the local militia amount to 720,078l.

The total amount of the capital of the funded debt of the United Kingdom, on the 1st of January, 1812, was—

Great Britain -	£747,429,339	11	3¼
Ireland - -	61,274,250	0	0
Emperor of Germany	7,502,633	6	8
Portugal - -	895,522	7	9
	£817,101,745	5	8½

The unfunded debt of Great Britain, on the 5th of January, 1812, was—

Exchequer bills -	41,491,800	0	0
Navy ditto -	7,883,890	10	4
Ordnance debentures	1,078,476	5	4
	£59,454,166	15	8

That of Ireland was, Exchequer bills, 1,840,787l. 10s. Loan debentures 2,225l. making 1,843,012l. 10s. The total for the United Kingdom was 52,297,179l. 5s. 8d.

The total amount of money raised in the year ending January 5, 1812, was, permanent taxes, 35,458,296l. 4s. 9½d.; interest on account of Ireland and Portugal, surplus Exchequer fees, impress monies, and tontine money, 3,003,476l. 19s. 5½d. Duties to discharge three millions of Exchequer bills, 2,827,785l. 18s. 1½d.; war-taxes 22,893,053l. 13s. 5½d.; money paid on account of loans, 16,638,375l. 3s. 9d.; and on account of lotteries 926,136l. 8s. The total 81,241,697l. 7s. 7½d.

The amount of Exchequer bills outstanding on the 5th of April, 1812, was 43,406,800l. of which those issued since the 1st of February, 1812, amount to 9,378,500l.

The amount of the land-tax assessed in respect of land, in the year ending March 25, 1811, in the counties in England and Wales, was 1,226,321l. 5s. 2½d. The amount then redeemed was 634,365l. 8s. 1½d. In Middlesex, which pays more than double any other county, the amount assessed was 171,665l. 1s. 0½d. and the amount redeemed 62,914l. 5s. 9d.

The stamped dollars issued by the Bank of England from the 19th of February, 1811, to the 13th of April, 1812, inclusively at five shillings each, amounted to 424,584; at five and sixpence each, to 21,340; the number of silver tokens for the same period, at three shillings each, to 722,446; and at eighteen pence each, to 3,561,171: the whole making a value of 1,447,469l. 4s. 6d.

The number of reissuable promissory notes, stamped in England during the year ending the 10th of October, 1811, was 3,563,788. Of these 2,702,556 did not exceed a guinea in value, and 1632 were from 50 to 100 pounds in value. This account does not include stamps consigned to distributors.

The number of stamps for promissory notes reissuable not exceeding in value a guinea, that were issued from February 16, 1811, to the fifth of April, 1812, amounted to 3,323,130. Of those exceeding in value 50l. and not exceeding 100l. the number was 1396. The total number was 4,455,556.

The number of licences renewed to existing bankers in the year ending October 10, 1811, for the issue of promissory notes, payable on demand, was 696, and to new banks 83. From the 11th of October, 1811, to the 20th of April, 1812, the number renewed was 735; and from October 11, 1811, to April 20, 1812, granted to new banks 55. In Scotland, during that period, the whole number was 50. The total was 1668.

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Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, April 7.

My dispatch of the 3d instant will have apprised your lordship of the state of the operations against Badajoz to that date, which were brought to a close on the night of the 6th, by the capture of the place by storm.

The fire continued during the 4th and 5th against the face of the bastion of La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion of Santa Maria; and on the 4th, in the morning, we opened another battery of six guns, in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the ravelin of St. Roque, and the wall in its gorge.

Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above-mentioned, in the evening of the 5th; but, as I had observed that the enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinidad, and the most formidable preparations were making for the defence as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that in the bastion of Santa Maria, I determined to delay the attack for another day, and to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes that, by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the enemy's works for a defence of the other two, the attack of which would besides be connected by the troops destined to attack the breach in the curtain.

This breach was effected in the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria and of the flank bastion of La Trinidad being overcome, I determined to attack the place that night.

I had kept in reserve, in the neighbourhood of this camp, the 5th division, under Lieut.-general Leith, which had left Castile only in the middle of March, and had but lately arrived in this part of the country, and I brought them up on that evening.

The plan for the attack was, that Lieut.-general Picton should attack the castle of Badajoz by escalade with the 3d division; and a detachment from the guard in the trenches, furnished that evening by the 4th division, under Major Wilson of the 48th regiment, should attack the ravelin of St. Roque upon his left; while the 4th division, under the Hon. Major-general Colville, and the light division, under Lieut.-col. Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The 5th division were to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege, and Lieut-gen. Leith was to make a false attack upon the outwork called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division, under Major-general Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack, if circumstances should prove favorable; and Brigadier-general Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, was directed to make false attacks on the tete-du-pont, the fort St. Christoval, and the new redoubt called Mon-cœur.

The attack was accordingly made at ten at night. Lieut.-general Picton preceding, by a few minutes, the attack by the remainder of the troops.

Major-general Kempt led this attack, which went on from the right of the first parallel; he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the river Rivellas below the inundation; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d division established in it about half-past eleven.

While this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 48th regiment, carried the ravelin of St. Roque by the gorge, with a detachment of 200 men of the guard in the trenches, and with the assistance of Major Squire of the engineers, established himself within that work.

The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended without difficulty into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches; others who succeeded to them were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These attempts were repeated till after twelve at night, when, finding that success was not to be attained, and that Lieut.-general Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.

In the mean time Major-general Leith had pushed forward Major-general Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 38th regiment under Lieut.-colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Lieut.-col. De Regoa; and he had made a false attack upon the Pardeleras with the 8th caçadores under Major Hill. Major-general Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivença, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St. Vincente, close to the Guadiana. He there descended into the ditch, and escaladed the face of the bastion of St. Vincente.

Lieut.-general Leith supported this attack by the 38th regiment and the 15th Portuguese regiment; and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and in the town; and

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and the 4th and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased; and at daylight in the morning, the governor, General Philipon, who had retired to fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with General Veilande, and all the staff and the whole garrison.

I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of the prisoners; but General Philipon has informed me that it consisted of five thousand men at the commencement of the siege, of which twelve hundred were killed or wounded during the operations, besides those lost in the assault of the place. There were five French battalions, besides two of the regiments of Hesse Darmstadt, and the artillery, engineers, &c. and I understand there are four thousand prisoners.

The list of the killed and wounded will shew that the general officers, the staff attached to them, the commanding and other officers of regiments, put themselves at the head of the attacks which they severally directed, and set the example of gallantry which was so well followed by their men.

British loss during the siege—60 officers, 46 serjeants, 715 rank and file, killed; 251 officers, 178 serjeants, 14 drummers, 2564 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese loss during the siege—19 officers, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 195 rank and file, killed; 55 officers, 38 serjeants, 3 drummers, 684 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed.

KILLED—28th foot, Captain Johnstone, aid-de-camp to Major-general Bowes.

Royal artillery—Captain Lathum.

Royal engineers—Lieutenants Lascelles and De Salabury.

1st batt. 4th foot—Captain Bellingham, Lieut. Stavely.

2d batt. 5th foot—Major Ridge.

1st batt. 7th foot—Mayor Singer, Captain Colwick; Lieutenants Ray, Fowler, Pike,

1st batt. 23d foot—Captain Mew, Lieut. Collins.

3d batt. 27th foot—Captain Jones, Lieutenants Levinge, Simcoe, and Whyte.

2d batt. 38th foot—Ensign Evans.

1st batt. 40th foot—Lieutenants Ayling and Greenshuld.

1st batt. 43d foot—Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod, Lieutenants Harvest and Taggart.

2d batt. 44th foot—Lieutenants Unthank and Argent,

1st batt. 45th foot—Captain Herrick, Lieutenant White, Ensigns M'Donald and Collins.

1st batt. 48th foot—Captain Brooke, Lieutenant Chilcott, and Ensign Barker,

1st batt. 52d foot—Captain Jones, Cap. Madden, Captain Poole, Lieutenants Booth and Royal.

5th batt. 60th—Lieutenant Sterne.

2d batt. 83d foot—Captain Fry.

1st batt. 88th foot—Captain Lindsay, Lieutenants Mansfield, and M'Aplin.

94th foot—Ensign Long.

1st batt. 95th foot—Major O'Hare, Captain Diggle, Lieutenant Stokes.

3d batt. 95th foot—Lieutenants Hoyendon, Carey, Allix, and Croudace.

This gazette concluded with the return of ordnance, &c. taken at Badajos, from which we learn that they took there 133 Spanish brass guns, 5481 muskets with bayonets, 163,000 musket cartridges, 12,000lbs. of gunpowder, 23,650 twenty-four pounder round shot, 22,850 eight-pounder ditto, 20,200 four-pounder ditto, and a great number of other stores.

Recapitulation of the total number of the killed, wounded, and missing of the corps engaged in the reduction of Badajos.

General Staff	17
Royal Artillery	22
Royal Engineers	10
Royal Scots, 3d bat.	3
4th Foot, 1st bat.	232
5th Foot, 2d bat.	145
7th Foot, 1st bat.	180
23d Foot, 1st bat.	156
27th Foot, 2d bat.	186
30th Foot, 2d bat.	132
38th Foot, 2d bat.	42
40th Foot, 1st bat.	250
43d Foot, 1st bat.	367
44th Foot, 2d bat.	134
45th Foot, 1st bat.	97
48th Foot, 1st bat.	173
50th Foot, 1st bat.	1
52d Foot, 1st bat.	344
60th Foot, 5th bat.	35
74th Foot	54
77th Foot	14
83d Foot, 2d bat.	70
88th Foot, 2d bat.	145
94th Foot	66
95th Foot, 1st bat.	104
95th Foot, 2d bat.	64
Brunswick Oels	35

On the 28th ult. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, with the following Address and Petition, which was read by the Recorder.

THE HUMBLE AND DUTIFUL ADDRESS AND PETITION OF THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness, dutifully to represent our deep sense of the difficulties and dangers impending

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pending over the country, and anxiously to invite your beneficent attention to the complaints and grievances of your afflicted but faithful subjects.

Fourteen months have elapsed since your Royal Highness acceded to the Regency of these kingdoms, at which time we felt it our duty to submit to you a statement of abuses which had taken root in the various departments of the government, the speedy correction and removal of which we deemed essential to the prosperity and safety of the empire; and we now again present ourselves before your Royal Highness to express our unfeigned sorrow, that during this interval no efficient measures have been adopted by your ministers calculated to satisfy the wishes and wants of your people; but that, on the contrary, the same malpractices and the same false principles of government, have been tenaciously persued and enforced, thereby adding contumely to injury, and extinguishing the spring of public energy in a free nation.

We have continued to witness the same system of profligacy in the expenditure of the public money—the same system of governing by undue influence and corruption—the same system of delusion in regard to the circulating medium and finances of the country—the same system of arbitrary and grievous assessment and collection of taxes, by which industry is thwarted and liberty violated—the same system of introducing foreign troops into the heart of the country—the same system of persecuting the press, by which the value of free discussion on national topics is lost to prince and people—and, finally, the same system of coercive restrictions on the freedom of commerce, by which many of our merchants and manufacturers have been involved in ruin, and flourishing districts reduced to beggary.

As faithful and loyal subjects, and as the representatives of the first city in your empire, we feel the deepest affliction in being thus compelled to reiterate this enumeration of the malpractices and mistaken principles of your ministers; we should, however, compromise that sense of public duty, and that character of frankness, which appertain to us as freemen and Britons, were we to disguise the truth, and forbear to express our conviction, that your confidential advisers have plunged this great and once-flourishing empire into an abyss, from which we can be rescued only by radical reforms, and a total change in our domestic government and foreign policy.

In a crisis, therefore, which involves the destiny of the greatest empire of these or past times,—of an empire which is blessed by Providence with unequalled natural advantages, and which possesses a people that in all ages have bravely secured their prosperity on the solid basis of public liberty—we feel that we should justly merit the reproaches of our country and posterity, if, at such a crisis, we were to refrain from laying before your Royal Highness a faithful representation of the public grievances, and expressing our painful apprehensions for the welfare and the very existence of the nation.

We therefore pray—

That your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your councils those ministers who have proved themselves so undeserving of the confidence of your people, and call to the administration of the government men of public character and patriotic principles, whose enlarged and liberal policy is suited to the enlightened character of the nation—whose wisdom and energy would prove equal to the exigencies of the times—whose inclination would lead them to secure the affections of the people,—and whose public spirit would stimulate them to effect those reforms in the Commons House of Parliament, and in the various branches of the state, which, at this perilous crisis, are absolutely necessary to the restoration of national prosperity, and not less essential to the honour and true interest of the crown, than to the security and true glory of the empire.

Signed, by order of court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address and petition his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:—

It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the petitions of any part of his Majesty's subjects. For the redress of any grievances of which they can reasonably complain: I have full confidence in the wisdom of parliament, the great council of the nation.

Being firmly of opinion that the total change in the domestic government and foreign policy of the country, which it is the declared object of your petition to accomplish, would only serve to increase the dangers against which we have to contend; I should be wanting to myself, and to the great interests committed to my charge, if I did not steadily persevere in these endeavours which appear to me best calculated to support the just rights of the nation abroad, and to preserve inviolate the constitution at home. These endeavours can only be attended with success when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his Majesty's people, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance.

The preceding address of the court of Common Council will be justly received by posterity as an estimate of the political character of the late premier, confirmed as it is by the convulsed state of the empire, and by our unhappy and hostile relations with all foreign powers. His death by a private hand must, however, be sincerely deplored by persons of all parties.

Detesting assassination on paramount moral principles, we cannot, however, but

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but regard the death of Mr. Spencer Perceval as a most critical circumstance in the destiny of the nation. He was in a special manner a legacy bequeathed to the government of the Regent, by the half-surviving government of the still-living monarch, whose confidence he enjoyed on the ground of family partiality, and coincidence of political principles. He was therefore the pivot, or fulcrum, on which the political lever has lately been turned, and his untimely death cannot fail, therefore, to lead to important changes.

It deserves to be recorded, that, in the legislature, the warmest public opponents of Mr. Perceval concurred in their parliamentary testimonies in regard to his private character, and in their zeal to express the national feeling on his sudden death, by a permanent provision for his family. The usual levee of the Regent and the drawing-room of the Queen were postponed, as proofs of the estimation in which he was held by the court. In regard to the sentiments of the people at large, that portion of them whom curiosity drew to the spot, was charged by the ministerial newspapers, *with cheering the assassin and attempting his release*; but we hope the ministerial journals exaggerated on this, as they do on many other occasions.

Bellingham's very interesting and deeply affecting defence is inserted under the head INCIDENTS. No abstract moral defence could, however, be available in justifying the legal, social, and capital crime of MURDER.

An effort was made by that profligate faction to which we have before alluded, to continue the affairs of the nation in the hand of Mr. Perceval's incapable and accommodating colleagues. An attempt was therefore made to separate Mr. CANNING, and the Marquis WELLESLEY, from their political friends, but in vain. On the 21st Mr. WORTLEY moved the House of Commons to address the Regent to appoint an efficient ministry, and it was happily carried by 174 against 170, affording an efficient proof of the elasticity of our constitution whenever great exertions become necessary.

In consequence of this decision, a new administration was understood to be arranging, at the time the present article was sent to press.

UNITED STATES.

Washington, March 9, 1812.

"The following is a copy of a message sent by the president this day to both Houses of Congress.

"*To the Senate House of Representatives of the United States.*

"I lay before congress copies of certain documents which remain in the department of state.—They prove, that at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negociations on the part of the British government, through its public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain states, more especially at the seat of government in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and in intrigues with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the union, and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connection with Great Britain.

"In addition to the effect which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens that happy union of these states, which, under divine Providence, is the guarantee of our liberties, their safety, their tranquillity, and their prosperity.

(Signed) "JAMES MADISON."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of April and the 15th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 171.]

(*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*)

AAs, V. P. Water Lane, Tower street, merchant. (Annesley
Adams J. T. Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, builder. (Crossley
Adams T. T. Abchurch Lane, merchant. (Kibblewhite
Anderton R., Birmingham, currier. (Lowe
Andrews T. Brewham Lodge, Somersetshire, farmer. (Wheips and Co. Warminster
Baylis D. Stroud, Gloucester, clothier. (Newman
Bartlett C., E., and Co. Norton-under-Hamdon, Somersetshire, limemen. (Watts, Yeovil
Bass H. Beaminster, Dorsetshire, linen draper. (Smith, Bristol
Barnett W. Wheatstone, Middlesex, dealer. (Owen and Co.
Bass H. Beaminster, Dorset, linen draper. (Smith, Bristol
Baker G. Yeovil, Somerset, mercer. (White
Barker M. R. and Co. Leicester, worsted spinners. (Lawton
Bartlett J. Chichester, Sussex, cabinet maker. (Jordan
Baynes E. Lea Bridge, Middlesex, coal chandlers. (Hillyard and Co.
Bellamy L. T. Alfred Place, Tottenham-court road, music seller. (White and Co.
Bell T. Alnwick, Northumberland, scrivener. (Lambert

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Bingt

Minns J. Tottenham street, Fitzroy square, founder, (Chapman and Co.
Moore W. Paul street, Finsbury square, timber merchant, (Willoughby
Beard F. M. Chewmagna, Somerset, plumber. (Chadwick
Boddington W. Oxford, coal merchant. (Sherwin and Co.
Boyle S. Cloth Fair, army clothier. (Patten
Brooks W. Last street, Southwark, carpenter. (Watson
Brick W. Bristol, merchant. (Palmers
Burgess J. jun. Uxbridge, Bone maſon. (Riches
Bynon G. H. Plymouth Dock, grocer. (Peers
Cass J. Rochdale, Lancaſter, woolen manufacturer. (Shuttleworth and Co.
Carrington A. Crutched Friars, lighterman. (Williams
Castle S. Bailey, Durham, money ſcrivener. (Scruton
Carkeet N. Skinner street, Snow hill, upholſterer. (Pearſe
Carter J. Kingſand, Devonſhire, ſhipwright. (Boyns, Plymouth Dock
Carter S. Wood ſtreet, wholeſale glover. (Fiſke
Carlile F. T. Pudſey, Yorkſhire, dry ſalter. (Fearnley, Leeds
Chapman C. Weſt Tilbury, Eſſex, draper. (Webb
Chapman J. Bakewell, Derbyſhire, mercer. (Boſley
Cuttenden J. Bolſover ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet, builder. (Harman
Chaffey D. Norton-under-Hambleden, Somerſetſhire, ſail-cloth maker. (Watts, Yeovil
Coufens W. Clare ſtreet, Clare market, grocer. (M'Dougal
Coates J. Broomyard, Hereford, currier. (Warmington and Co.
Coopey J. Church Down, Gloucaſter, horſe dealers. (Ward
Crowther J. Manchester, victualler. (Hallead and Co.
Cuthill R. Wood ſtreet, Spitalfields, ſilk manufacturer. (Coote
Darke E. Minchinhampton, Gloucaſterſhire, coal merchant. (Mountain, Cirencester
Davis J. Golden Houſe Yard, Aldersgate ſtreet, coach maker. (D. and G. W. Ruſſen
Dod T. Liverpool, butcher. (Bardſwell and Co.
Doggrell H. Milton, Dorſetſhire, cheeſe dealer. (Seymour, Mere
Docura G. Royſton, Hertford, ſpirit merchant. (Greggſon and Co.
Dover J. Burnham, Bucks, butcher. (Wall
Donaldeu J. Temple Place, Blackfriars Road, blue maker. (Patten
Dykes T. Great Eaſtcheap, chocolate manufacturer. (Wilkinſon and Co.
Edwards T. Mincing lane, broker. (Rivington
Elwell G. C. Nantwich, Cheſter, linen draper. (Edleſton and Co.
Elliſon J. North Shields, draper. (Barker
Endall J. Portſmouth, victualer. (Soaper, Portſea
Ewans R. Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucaſterſhire, malſter. (Perry
Fell R. Barton, Durham, inſurance broker. (Bainbridge, South Shields
Field W. Mill ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, apothecary. (Beckett
Fletcher S. Cockermouth, Cumberland, butcher. (Benſley and Co.
Foulkes J. Evesham, Worceſterſhire, linen draper. (Pryer, Tewkesbury
Furber R. New ſtreet, Covent Garden, hardwareman. (Barrows and Co.
Garcia D. Mitre Court, Duke's place, apothecary. (Alliſon
Gaskell T. Liverpool, rag and paper merchant. (Swinden
Gely J. Weſt Cowes, Iſle of Wight, ſhip builder. (Werſley, Newport
Gandy S. Manchester, woollen draper. (Wilkinſon, Blackburn
Green W. Kingſton-upon-Hull, druggiſt. (Gallard
Gunſon J. Salford, Lancaſhire, brewer. (Milne, Manchester
Margrave J. Kingſton-upon-Hull, linen draper. (Anderſon
Norman J. Birch lane, wholeſale ironmonger. (Tilſon and Co.
Nandley J. Coventry, mercer. (Pearman
Narkuell J. Liverpool, draper. (Clements
Nathon P. and Co. Hardſhaw-withu-Windle, Lancaſter, blackſmiths. (Jaſkell, Wigan
Narriſon J. London, merchant. (Spottiſwoode
Hewitt W. Upper Mary-le-bone ſtreet, cook. (Emly
Hill T. and Co. Queenhithe, oil and colourmen. (Bovill and Co.
Hill J. Rotherhithe wall, Bermondſey, victualler. (Vandercom and Co.
Hooper J. jun. Worceſter, taylor. (Allen
Horton D. Birmingham, ſilk toy maker. (Hubbs and Co.
Holcroft S. and Co. Warrington, Lancaſter, upholſterers. (Hewitt and Co. Manchester
Howſe J. Standford Fereum, Dorſet. (Moore and Co.
Hutchinſon J. Leeds, ſhip carpenter. (Blackburn
Inſull T. Briſtol, victualler. (Griſedon
Jerman W. Biſhopſgate ſtreet without, undertaker. (Wilde
James E. Radford, Somerſetſhire, timber dealer. (Sheppard, Bath
Jennings J. Tonbridge place, New road, baker. (Turner
Jones S. Radcliff Highway, ſhipwright. (Finchett
Jarvan T. Crucifix lane, Southwark, victualler, (Vandercom and Co.
Joyce E. J. Playhouſe yard, White Cross ſtreet, paper ſtainer. (Walker and Co.
Kaye T. Bolton le-Moors, Lancaſhire, banker. (Humphreys, Chester
Kelly J. Banktop, Darſield, Yorkſhire, innholder. (Parker and Co. Sheffield
Kenyon E. Manchester, victualler. (Eatwide
Kinnear J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.
King T. Strand, ironmonger. (Hurd
Kidwell T. Itchenor, Suſſex, ſhip builder. (Nind
Lawrence S. Stepney Green, carpenter. (Selby
Laughaw J. Wigan, Lancaſhire, joiner. (Clayton and Co. and Co.
Lambert M. Barnoldſwick, York, cotton manufacturer. (Edge
Lane W. Birmingham, iron dealer. (Baker and Co.
Lander J. Birmingham, merchant. (Webb and Co.
Lane J. Pawlett, Somerſetſhire, innholder. (Parſons, Bridgwater
Lenham W. Bath, baker. (Sheppard
Lewellyn W. Feachurch ſtreet, marchant. (Setree
Liversmore T. jun. Chelmsford, Eſſex, grocer. (Mitchell
Linthorne V. S. L. A. F. Hackney road, color manufacturer. (Harriſons
Lunn W. St. Mary-at Hill, ſtopfeller. (Sweet and Co.
Lumley T. Harrow road, Paddington, horſe maſter. (Pittman
Lyon, Fetter Lane, glaſs merchant. (Harris
Machell R. Liverpool, merchant. (Kidd
Mallalieu J. Foullakes, Yorkſhire, cotton ſpinner. (Bewley and Co.
Manners W. Southwark, haberdaſher. (Phipps
Maulle J. Coſely, Staffordſhire, miller. (Williams, Bilſton
Maſters W. Wareham, Dorſetſhire, innholder. (Rowden
Marsh W. Denmark ſtreet, Soho, goldſmith. (Meadows
Merryweather R. and Co. Adwick, Lancaſter, brewers. (Walker, Manchester
Mitchell W. Judd ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare, builder. (Turner
Millard J. jun. Briſtol, baker. (Francis
Moſes M. Chambers ſtreet, Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel, ſalesman. (Bagley
Morris S. Cheltenham, builder. (Whitcombe and Co. Gloucester
Newham M. Falkingham, Lincolnſhire, carpenter, (Smith, Horbling
Nelſon T. Manchester, machine maker. (Cardwell
Nelſon J. and Co. Bow Lane, Cheapſide, warehouſemen. (Lowſes and Co.
Noel G. Eaſt Stone Houſe, Devon, lime burner. (Drewe and Co.
Oram S. Carthuſian ſtreet, Aldersgate ſtreet, cooper. (Bishop
Oake T. Ryde, Iſle of Wight, baker. (Werſley, Newport
Osborn W. Aldgate High ſtreet, victualler. (Thompſon
Paul T. White Swan, ſhoe lane, victualler. (Whitton and Co.
Pelham A. M. North Shields, Northumberland, ſail maker. (Barker
Phillips R. Chandler ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, pork butcher. (Wright
Phillips D. Briſtol, haberdaſher. (Franks
Powell W. Caſtle court, Birchin lane, bill broker. (Clarke
Powell C. Fwlley Cwm, Monmouth, timber merchant. (Gobell. Crickhowell
Porter W. Wilton, Herefordſhire, corn factor. (Williams and Co. Breconshire
Preſton R. Liverpool, broker. (Clements
Richmond F. Portſea, taylor. (Meſſam
Richards F. and co. Upper Thames ſtreet, hat manufacturers. (Sheffield
Robe A. Briſtol, merchant. (Barrow
Royſton W. Macclesfield, Cheſter, ironmonger. (Grimsditch
Robinſon J. Kingſton-upon-Hull, draper.
Robinſon J. Briſtol, victualler. (Cooke
Ruſhton R. Marſden, Lancaſhire, calico-manufacturer. (Wilkinſon
Sandwith H. Blackbeck, Lancaſhire, carrier. (Dickinſon, Ulverſton
Seales W. and Co. Burton Smithies, Royſton, Yorkſhire, cotton ſpinners. (Meade, Bernsley
Sea W. Milton, Sittingbourn, Kent, coal merchant. (Nind and Co.
Sheffield S. Aldgate High ſtreet, butcher. (Nettlefold
Shuttleworth J. and Co. Noble Friars, merchants (Mackett, Old Bethlem
Shuker J. Rupert ſtreet, victualler. (Whittons
Shipper S. Norwich, grocer. (Harmer
Smithers M. and Co. Newport, Monmouth, coal maſters. (Collins and Co.
Spencer J. Malmesbury, Wiltshire, innholder. (Robins
Stone J. Featherſtone Buildings, Holborn, tailor. (Pitters
Stacey G. Angel Court, factor. (Weſt
Stephens T. Kingſand, Devon, watch maker. (Lamb
Steel D. Drury Lane, baker. (Reed
Storr J. Leeds, merchant. (Lee and co.
Swan J. and co. Wapping Wall, merchants. (Kerſley and co.
Swaine R. and co. Leeds, merchants. (Battye
Thompſon S. T. Cannon ſtreet, boot maker. (Evitt and co.
Towſon T. Wapping Wall, ironmonger. (Weſt
Turner S. Stone, Staffordſhire, butcher. (Vernon

Twigg

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Twigg J. Swan-gate street, lacerman. [Chambers
Walthall S. Stockport, cotton spinner. [Buckley, Manchester
Ward J. Derby, innkeeper. [Edwards and co.
Ward J. Tweedmouth, Durham. [Constable and co.
Wellerwick
Wall J. Broad Court, Long Acre, tailor. [Hemlich
Wheatley S. Bristol, grocer. [Tanner
White R. Cradley, Herefordshire, corn dealer. [Ward, Gloucester
Williamson J. Tonbridge Place, New road, builder. [Turner
Wilkinson J. Cockermouth, Cumberland, brewer. [Steel
Windsor W. R. and co. Chancery Lane, law stationers. [Mills
Worhall J. and co. Catherine street, Strand, upholsterers. [Vincent
Wylie G. A. Warnford Court, Throgmorton street, merchant. [Bell and co.
Youd R. Downham Market, Norfolk, tanner. [Paine
Younge E. Watton, Norfolk, shopkeeper. [Gilman

DIVIDENDS.

Addis W. Darking
Agg J. Bristol
Alanby F. Louth, Lincolnshire
Ainsworth L. and co. Witton, Lancashire
Aminck T. Turnham Green
Andrewes T. Hot Wells
Argent W. Romford, Essex
Atchison J. West Smithfield
Atkinson T. Wapping
Baylis W. Ledbury, Herefordshire
Bates W. and co. Warminster, Wilts
Bagher R. Piccadilly
Bailey S. Fore street, Crip legate
Bennett M. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire
Bilger M. and co. Piccadilly
Bonsor W. and co. Cannon street
Brodie O. South Shields
Brickwood J. S. Stoke Newington
Brett T. and co. Puddle Dock
Brown J. Little Eastcheap
Byrth J. Plymouth Dock
Calfstock J. Lancaster
Carbin J. Holloway
Cade J. and co. Garlick hill
Chatfield G. Westbourne, Sussex
Chapman J. Pavement, Moor Fields
Clive T. and co. Tokenhouse Yard
Clarke J. Broad street, Westminster
Clayton T. Maidenhead, Berks
Cooper H. and co. Mount street, Hanover square
Cole W. Gosport
Cornford T. and co. Milford lane, Strand
Cotterill E. jun. Vine street, Liquorpond street
Crean E. Margaret street, Cavendish square
Crockett H. Lloyd's Coffee House
Crosfe W. Liverpool
Crosley E. Kingston-upon-Hull
Cullen R. and co. Cheapside
Curtis T. Beverley, Yorkshire
Colgrave J. Red Lion street
Dawson T. Aldgate High street
Davidson J. East India chambers
De Frana J. Lime street
Dodd J. Upper Thames street
Elloure A. Bath
Elliott J. Queen street, Cheapside
Eldershaw J. Sheffnal, Shropshire
Epps F. Seven Oaks, Kent
Evers J. D. Denzell street, Clare Market
Ferguson J. Burr street, St. George's-in-the-East
Field J. St. Albans
Finlayson W. and co. Liverpool
Flack R. Castle Hedingham, Essex
Freeman F. Dyer's Court, Aldermanbury
French M. George street, Bryanston square
Furlong M. Lloyd's Coffee House
Gardner J. Horlydown Lane
Gode-by W. jun. Canterbury
Gardner W. Haymarket
Gilbee W. Plymouth Dock
Gosling S. and co. Mark Lane
Goodwin R. Gouldsditch Moss, Staffordshire
Greenwell J. South Shields
Grant C. Cushion court, Broad street
Green J. and co. Great Marlborough street
Greening J. Crooked Lane
Harrington F. Newcastle
Hall W. Silver Street, Wood street, Cheapside
Hancock J. Rotherhithe street
Hayward T. and co. London street
Hayward T. Deal
Harris R. and co. Watling street
Harrison M. Carlisle
Harding J. White Cross street, St. Luke's
Hardy W. and co. Cheapside
Haydon N. King street, Bloomsbury
Hall W. and co. Wood street, Cheapside
Halsall A. Haymarket
Herbert T. Dowgate Hill
Herries C. and co. London
Herbert J. Birchin Lane
Hill J. Great Mary-le bone street
Hitchcox J. Broughton, Oxfordshire
Horsfall A. and co. Bradford, Yorkshire
Horner R. Wetburn, York
Howse J. Wantage, Berks
Hogg J. and co. Sherborne Lane, Lombard street
Horth J. Norwich
Humble J. Felling, Durham
Hubble W. Dartford, Kent
Jackson J. Farnam
Jacob E. Llantrissent, Glamorganshire
Janaway F. Ludgate Hill
Jones S. Llanrideell, Monmouth
Johnson T. Oxford street
Johnson J. Great Alie street
Kendrick L. and co. Warrington, Lancashire
Keene J. Basingstoke
Kirkam J. Liverpool
Kirkman E. Portsmouth
King W. Brewer street, Golden square
Knight S. White Cross street
Krafe A. Union court, Broad street
Levitt Q. Kingston-upon-Hull
Lee W. Deptford
Lockey H. and co. Old Jury
Like T. Old Brompton
Lees J. Birchin Lane
Lonsdale G. B. Green Lettuce Lane
Lucas J. and co. Poole, Dorsetshire
May W. Union street, Deptford
May, jun. Greenwich
Miller C. Aldgate High street
M'Lary J. Salisbury street, Strand
Moore N. Lancaster
Moore G. Colchester, Essex
Murray W. Pall Mall court
Mumford T. and co. Greenwich
Mullens W. Carshalton, Surry
Parnell T. Kingston, Surry
Pajot C. Birmingham
Pett J. Deal
Peters J. G. Chatham
Pearson T. South Shields
Phillips H. Worthing
Phillips G. Great Warner street, Cold Bath Fields
Pickering R. and co. Leeds, York
Pick R. Wakefield, Yorkshire
Pope J. Truro, Cornwall
Pountney J. Cheddar, Somersetshire
Powles T. Hoarwithy, Hereford
Powell W. Brecknock
Powell T. Malras, Monmouth
Preston T. Aldermanbury
Price T. and co. Red Cross street, Southwark
Rawlinson S. Manchester
Ratcliff R. Monk-Wearmouth Shore, Durham
Reeve W. Clapham
Robbin G. Lancaster
Robinson S. Saffron Walden, Essex
Rogers J. Minories
Roberts E. and co. Suffolk Lane, Cannon street
Robertson J. and co. Lawrence Pountney hill
Rodger J. Sheffield, Yorkshire
Robinson J. and co. Lawrence Pountney hill
Salt A. and co. Birmingham
Savage R. Lower Islington
Salter W. Brixton, Surry
Shoel J. Roundsditch
Shoofsmith J. Petworth, Sussex
Sherwood M. Doncaster, Yorkshire
Sherwood J. W. Newgate street
Simmons J. Leicester
Simeon S. A. Bristol
Simmons J. Lamberhurst, Kent
Sifton J. Lombard street
Smith J. Commercial Road
Smith J. Lancaster
Smith I. G. East Stone House, Devonshire
Smith J. North Warnborough, Southampton
Soanes R. Mark Lane
Sproston I. Tewkesbury
Sparrow J. Leadenhall street
St. John M. Penryn, Cornwall, Devonshire
Stevenson J. Oxford street
Steele J. Landaff, Glamorganshire
Stower C. Paternoster Row
Stephens E. H. Barnstaple, Devonshire
Stephens J. Yeovil, Somersetshire
Surtees A. and co. Berwick upon-Tweed
Sutton J. Sandy, Bedfordshire
Taylor P. Sheffield
Taylor G. King's Road, St. George's, Hanover square
Terry F. I. Bowling street, Westminster
Thornley S. Manchester
Tigwell G. Gosport
Townsend S. Paradise Row, Chelsea
Twort D. Old Change
Trier R. G. Park's Green, Fulham
Turner C. Milbank street
Ufton W. Beverley, Yorkshire
Underhill J. Birmingham
Varley J. Houndsditch
Ward T. Liverpool
Weltall E. Hungerford
Wetton J. Liverpool
Wells W. Bradford
White J. Birmingham
Williams R. Oxford street
Windsor A. W. Portsea
Williams T. Worcester
Woodford J. Bearbinder lane
Young F. and co. South Shields.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE present month will long be signalized as the epoch of the assassination of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c. On Monday, the 11th of May, as this gentleman was entering the Lobby of the House of Commons, he was shot through the heart with a pistol-ball, by a Liverpool and Russian merchant, of the name of John Bellingham. The en-

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trance to the Lobby is through two swing doors, one of which is usually fastened, except when the House breaks up; Bellingham placed himself therefore just within the Lobby, against the fixed door, with his right hand next it, so as to command a side view of the steps by which the other doorway was approached. About ten minutes after five, Mr. Perceval, according to his daily custom, ascended those steps; and, the moment he entered the door-way of the Lobby, Bellingham fired into his left breast. Mr. Percival advanced two or three convulsive paces, putting his hands to his breast, and exclaiming, "Oh! I am murdered!" fell with his face on the ground a few yards within the Lobby. He was conveyed into the Speaker's gothic Anti-room, where, after a few convulsive struggles, he expired. Bellingham, who was little thought of by the surrounding spectators, might have passed through the door and escaped, but he coolly sat down on the adjoining bench, with the pistol in his hand; and, when the murderer was inquired for, he replied, "*I am the unfortunate man that did it—my name is Bellingham—it is a private injury—I know what I have done—and I submit myself to the laws.*"

As both Houses of Parliament were sitting at the time, indescribable horror and confusion took place, and the rumour of the event soon brought to the spot thousands, possessed of very opposite feelings, from all parts of the metropolis. On investigation it proved, that Bellingham was well known (at least to the *underlings*) in the different offices of government, where he had for two years been soliciting in vain for the redress of some injuries sustained in Russia, with the knowledge, as he asserted, or connivance, of the agents of the British government. It appeared too, that he had at length given notice of some desperate design to obtain satisfaction to his feelings, to the office in Bow-street, and had, in consequence, seen the clerks of one of the government offices, who had treated him with utter contempt; and told him, he might do what he pleased! For SIX YEARS' false imprisonment, and the ruin of all his prospects in life, he said he had sought recompence in vain, from that government, whose representatives and authorized agents had failed to protect him; and, whether Mr. Perceval was or was not the chief party in refusing redress, he became the unhappy victim of ungovernable resentment. Bellingham was afterwards conveyed to Newgate, under a strong guard, rendered necessary by the temper of the people; and, as the Old Bailey Sessions began on the Wednesday following, he was tried on Friday, convicted of the murder, and executed on the following Monday. His defence on his trial, though unpremeditated, (as the solicitor of government had taken and kept his papers from him) was singularly able, and we give its substance beneath as curious, interesting, and affecting:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,—I am wholly unaccustomed to situations like the present, and this is the first time I ever addressed a public audience; I therefore hope to receive your candid indulgence, and trust that you will pay more attention to the matter detailed than to the manner in which it is delivered. We are now engaged in the investigation of the facts of this most singular affair, and the circumstance under which I am brought (if I may use the phrase) a *compulsive volunteer*, to this bar. Do you suppose me the man to go with a deliberate design, without cause or provocation, with a pistol to put an end to the life of Mr. Perceval? No, Gentlemen! far otherwise. I have strong reasons for my conduct, however extraordinary; reasons which, when I have concluded, you will acknowledge to have fully justified me in this fatal act. Had I not possessed these imperious incitements, and had murdered him in cold blood, I should consider myself a monster, not only unfit to live in this world, but too wicked for all the torments that may be inflicted in the next. It will be necessary for me, Gentlemen, to go back to transactions as long ago as 1804, for from that period I may date my misery; and, to set the subject in a clear point of view, I shall beg leave to read to you the copy of a petition which was transmitted through my solicitor, Mr. Windle, to the Prince Regent, as long ago as September 1807. In consequence, however, of not receiving any reply, I took the resolution, under instruction of Counsel, to apply to Colonel M'Mahon on the subject. It appeared that he had received the petition, but it had been mislaid; and in consequence I sent another, of which, what I hold in my hand is a copy. I will beg leave to read it, that you may be informed of the commencement and progress of this unhappy business in Russia, which gave rise to my applications on this side the water, which, unfortunately for me, for Mr. Perceval, and for the country at large, have ended in a manner so melancholy and tragical.—I should state to you, Gentlemen, that the Petroninck is a travelling pass, which is given to persons leaving a place, and without which they are unable to proceed; it is not granted, until it is ascertained that the claims of all persons upon the person soliciting it have been settled. This instrument I obtained, and it was a perfect evidence that I could not be legally detained. My imprisonment, however, was in consequence of the supposed loss of a Russian ship called the Sojus, the preceding year, in the White Sea. It was much such an affair, as you doubtless recollect some time since, for which Captain Codling suffered at Execution Dock. The intelligence of the fraudulent wreck reaching Lloyd's Coffee-house, where the Sojus was insured, the underwriters refused to pay for the loss, in consequence of advices from Archangel. The

Mayor of that place was interested in the ship, and suspicions fell upon all, but more especially upon me, that I had sent the information to England. I was about leaving the town, when I was arrested and put into confinement. This pretence was, however, soon dropped; they changed their mode of persecution, and I was proceeded against for the amount of the loss of the Sojus—7 or 8000 rubles. A letter soon arrived from Lloyd's, and my oppressors found themselves again mistaken; for the fact was, I had not written to them, although it would have been a most meritorious act to have done so—because, according to all accounts, it was an affair compounded of stupidity and iniquity. While thus imprisoned, I wrote to *Sir S. Shairpe*, the Consul-General, as well as to *Lord G. L. Gower*, the ambassador from Great Britain. The consequence was, that the former addressed a letter to the Military-Governor of the district, desiring an explanation of the circumstances, that if I were illegally detained I might be instantly liberated. I remained for a long period in this miserable situation, and at length the Governor wrote to Sir S. Shairpe, stating what was utterly false, namely, that I was legally detained, and that I had behaved indecorously. At the same time it was known that I had nothing to do with the Sojus; and yet Sir Stephen Shairpe had the audacity and the weakness to countenance these proceedings, for the sole purpose of diverting the course of justice.—Lord Levison Gower also, as I little expected, wrote me word, that, by the letter of the Governor, he was precluded from interposing—but that, if I would produce vouchers establishing the truth of my allegations, he would then write to the Governor. Very good! I was now in some hopes of a restoration to freedom and to my family, but I was again doomed to be disappointed. I sent the letters and papers to the Procureur, for the purpose of establishing my innocence; and, the affair being so grossly impure and so perfectly notorious, the Procureur was obliged to report upon them—but, from that hour to this moment, I never heard a single syllable from Lord Gower, or from Sir S. Shairpe. Reflect now, Gentlemen, if you can imagine yourselves in a state of such accumulated misery, what must have been your feelings, and from thence judge of mine.—I had been but recently married to a wife then only twenty years of age, with an infant at her breast, and pregnant with a second child; yet was I doomed to continue immured in a dungeon for six months longer. *(The Prisoner burst into tears; as soon as he was again collected, he proceeded.)*—Gentlemen, it so happened, that at this juncture a new Civil Governor, Baron Asch, was appointed, and to him I stated the cruel circumstances under which I was detained. He very candidly said that I was either innocent or guilty; if innocent I ought to be discharged, and if guilty I ought to be tried.—He took up my cause, for I had no friends besides: I was surrounded by enemies; but he generously stepped forward, and, bringing the matter into a Court of Justice, I obtained judgment against the whole party, including the Military Governor who had injured me. I proved the falsity of the charge, and shewed that the only object of the infernal league was to extort from me a large sum of money. On my arrival in Petersburgh, what was it fit that I should do? What you or any man would have done under such circumstances. I felt myself injured in my fortune, and above all, in my reputation. Should I not go to the Minister of Justice for the vindication of my honour? Was it not a duty I owed to myself to impeach the Military Governor, by whose hand such torture had been inflicted? I did so: I made application to Count Kotzebue, then Minister of the Interior, and I brought two charges against my persecutor; 1st, for having written a letter, the contents of which were false and foul, for the purpose of perverting justice; 2dly, for having detained me for the purpose of extortion. Count Kotzebue had the affair investigated in most of the departments at Archangel, and, finding my statement accurate, he gave me a document which enabled me to bring my case before the Senate, that a full and fair investigation might take place. It had previously devolved into the hands of Prince Chatterinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by whom it was laid before the Emperor, from whence it was transmitted to the Senate to be determined according to the law. Just at this period Lord Gower arrived, and I put the papers into his hands, that they might be laid before the Senate.—I continued with Mrs. Bellingham during that time, she being then at St. Petersburg, which I had reached. Before the Senate I produced my complaints; but before any decision was had I found myself arrested on two charges, the one criminal, and the other civil, and I was dragged from my family, thrown again into prison, where I continued for no less a space than two years! These were trials that would bow the proudest head and sink the noblest heart. Think, Gentlemen, what I endured, and what was my offence? Nothing: there was not the shadow of proof against me. I was accused, however, of having quitted Archangel clandestinely. It was falsehood from beginning to end; yet this they called giving me justice.—This, thank God! is not the way it is administered in this happy country.——Gentlemen, thus was I again thrown into a dungeon and into despair, without a hope; without a friend!—The very day I expected a complete enfranchisement; the very hour I looked for re-established honour and reviving fortunes, I was handed to another prison, because I would not and could not submit to the extortion of 2000 roubles. I was dragged about the

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the streets with offenders who had been guilty of the most atrocious crimes. I was handed about from one place to another. I have even passed the very door of the British Ambassador who had refused to listen to my complaints, and who must have been an unmoved and pitiless witness of what would have wrung the heart strings of other men, but to have looked upon.—Of what must my heart have been composed, that was the sufferer of this indignity and this torture, to the eternal disgrace of both nations?—I applied to Sir Stephen Shairpe again without success—I was not listened to—I could obtain no redress there —I sought it here, and here in my native country I have been again refused: my fortune and my character have been ruined, and I stand here alone and unprotected by all but the laws of my country. They, I trust, will afford me that which all others have denied. After I came to England I presented a memorial to the Marquis Wellesley, and grounded my claims to compensation upon the erroneous letter already alluded to. To this application I received an answer from the Noble Marquis, dated Foreign Office, Jan. 21, 1810, in which my papers were returned to me, and in which I was informed that his Lordship could not enter into a consideration of my claims, because of the state of relation in which the Court of Petersburgh then stood with regard to this country. But I am at a loss to know what connection this could have with my case. Mine was a consideration of justice which no accidental circumstances of policy between two nations could affect. My next measure was to bring a serious charge against Lord Gower and Sir S. Shairpe before the Privy Council—I did so; and what was the result?—an answer from the Council Office, that their Lordships did not find any matter in my case, in which they could interfere. Again defeated, I had to seek some other mode of redress; and I was now informed that it was an affair of Parliamentary consideration; but I was told also, by several Members, that, as I claimed pecuniary compensation for my losses and my sufferings, my Petition for such compensation could not be received without a recommendation or permission from his Majesty's Ministers. I accordingly applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—I applied to Mr. Perceval, and I received an answer from him, dated Downing-street, May 27, 1810, in which I was informed, that the time for receiving private petitions was past for that Session; nor, he added, did he think my claims such as could with propriety be submitted to Parliament. Now, with regard to private Bills, I know there is a limited time for their reception; but I have yet to learn that a private petition, imploring justice from the wisdom and integrity of Parliament, could ever be out of time. Justice is a matter of right, and not of favour; and, as such, I think it should be dispensed at all times. If I am wrong in this opinion, there are many Honourable Members now present in the Court, who can correct me. I beg, also, to call your attention, Gentlemen, to the latter clause of this letter, in which Mr. Perceval told me he could not encourage my petition, because he did not think my claims exactly fit for the consideration of Parliament. For what place could it be so fit, I would ask? Where can an injured subject appeal so justly as to Parliament, and, if that constitutional door be shut against him, where is his redress? "By this refusal, I was again reduced to despair. My situation became daily and hourly worse. My property was all sold; my creditors were clamorous; my family was ruined; my mind was in a state of horror. I next applied to the Treasury, conceiving, that there I might obtain some consideration for my claims. My pretensions, however, were neglected; and I received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing my documents, and negativing my request. My next application was to the fountain of grace itself, to the Prince Regent. It appeared from Colonel M'Mahon's letter, that my first Petition was mislaid. I, therefore, sent a second, nearly similar to the former." [Here the Prisoner read the Petition. It contained a digested and able narrative of his case.] "What a scene of iniquity does this disclose! Such sufferings, and such ruin, produced by falsehood alone. My Counsel has endeavoured to advance in my defence the plea of insanity. I might surely have been thought insane, if I had asserted such a case as this, unsupported by documents. Gentlemen, I assure you, if an Angel from Heaven had come, and told me of such a transaction, I should have been incredulous. Yet it was permitted to take place, and so permitted, it was an eternal disgrace to *Lord Gower*. His Lordship, is in Court; and I challenge him to come forward and disprove these charges. I call upon him to deny, that I asked him to make a representation of my case to the Russian Government, and which he refused. —Well, Gentlemen, this second petition I forwarded to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and received an answer from Mr. Becket, Secretary to Mr. Ryder, dated the 18th of February, 1812.—In consequence of this reply, referring me to the Council-Office, I had the honour of communicating with Lord Chetwynd and Mr. Buller. Upon opening my case to them, and stating my hopes of compensation, Mr. Buller said, *I don't know where the money is to come from*; and he added, definitively, that I had nothing to expect. I asked why the Council refused to attend to his Royal Highness's reference, but could obtain no answer.—It was my duty then to communicate the affair to the Prince Regent. I had a petition to the Parliament drawn out. This I sent to the Prince Regent, requesting that his Royal

Highness would order the Commons to take it into consideration.—I received an answer from Mr. Secretary Ryder, dated Whitehall, March 9, 1812, in which I was informed, that his Royal Highness had not been pleased to signify any commands respecting my petition. Such, Gentlemen, continued to be my forlorn condition.—My prayers were rejected whenever offered. I saw myself reduced to utter ruin. I was involved in debt without any possible means of extrication. I was sinking under the pressure of accumulated miseries—miseries brought on, not by my own indiscretion, but by the injustice of others. The Attorney General has told you, and he has told you truly, that till this period my name—my character—were without a blemish: till this melancholy, this deplorable transaction, which no man, I can solemnly assure you, laments more deeply than I do—till this fatal moment my life was without reproach. [*Here the Prisoner burst into tears.*] But, Gentlemen, place yourselves in my situation. Your wives, your children, reduced to poverty—calling upon you for help which you cannot give—looking up to you for assistance which you must deny. Gentlemen! what would your feelings be, thus goaded on? What would your alternative be? *Thus deluded by his Majesty's Ministers—referred backwards and forwards—bandied about from one to another, obviously for the purpose of evasion,* could it be expected I should not feel some degree of indignation? I mention these things as some justification of the crime laid to my charge; it is a duty which I owe myself to do so; and I shall continue, therefore, to state the facts as they occurred. Finding myself the dupe of the Ministers, and not likely to obtain any redress through their hands, I resolved to take justice into my own. I did so. *I gave notice at Bow-street against his Majesty's Ministers,* for not doing me justice. I wrote a letter to Mr. Read, the Magistrate, in which I stated that the door of justice had been shut against me; and I added, if this reasonable request of justice be refused, I shall be obliged to do justice for myself, in which case I shall be prepared to argue the matter before his Majesty's Attorney-General whenever and wherever it may be necessary. To this letter I received an answer that Mr. Read could not interfere; but, as was his duty, especially as was proved by the subsequent melancholy catastrophe, *he communicated the matter to his Majesty's Ministers.* I then went to Mr. Ryder again, by him I was referred to the Treasury for a final decision upon my claims: *that final decision I at length received from Mr. Hill, who told me that nothing could be done; and added, that I was at liberty to take any measures I thought proper, and to do in short whatever I chose.* "Gentlemen, I am now coming to a conclusion. I have stated to you a history of my case, in the firm hope that it will prove some justification of the crime with which I am charged. Gentlemen, whenever I appear before the tribunal of my God, I shall appear there as innocent of the wilful murder of Mr. Perceval, as they, who, after judgment, are admitted among the Angels of Heaven. That my arm destroyed him, I allow; that he perished by my hand, I admit; but to constitute felony, there must be *malice prepense,* there must be the wilful intention, and I deny that that has been proved. Unless proved, however, the felony cannot be made out; this you will shortly hear from the Bench, and in that case you must acquit me. Recollect, Gentlemen, what was my situation; recollect that my family was ruined, and myself destroyed, merely because it was Mr. Perceval's pleasure that justice should not be granted; sheltering himself behind the imagined security of his station, and trampling upon law and right, in the belief that no retribution could reach him. Of that departed Gentlemen I do not wish to speak with disrespect; I do not wish to say any thing in disparagement of the virtues which he was allowed to possess; and, when I speak of him, I speak of him only in reference to myself. In a case so strong as mine, when I demanded justice, I demanded only my right, and not a favour; I demanded what is the birth-right and privilege of every Englishman. Gentlemen, when a Minister sets himself above the laws, as Mr. Perceval did, he does it at his own personal risk.—If this were not so, the mere will of the Minister would become the law, and what would then become of your liberties? As to any malicious intention towards Mr. Perceval, or any desire to injure him, I solemnly avow that it was most averse from my heart. Justice, and justice only, was my object. I was driven to despair, to agony, to ruin, by the conduct of Ministers. *I gave notice at Bow-street, that, if my claims were finally rejected, I would do myself justice; and that solely to ascertain in a criminal Court, whether a Minister of England has a right to refuse justice to a subject of the realm.* I have done so: and I again repeat, that the direct refusal of justice, on the part of Administration, was the sole cause of this sad catastrophe; and his Majesty's Ministers have now to reflect upon their own impure conduct, for an act which has deprived the country of the talents of Mr. Perceval. It is a melancholy fact, that to warp justice on any pretext, or under any circumstances, is the cause of all moral evil; if this position needs any proof, the unfortunate event upon which you are assembled to decide affords that proof. The cruelty of my case must be obvious to you. If a poor but unfortunate man stops another upon the highway, and robs him of a few shillings, he is deprived of life; but I have been robbed of thousands by the Government; I have been deprived of every thing; I have been imprisoned for

years; my wife, my family, have been ruined; and I am now called to answer for my life, because Mr. Perceval chose to patronise iniquity. What then must be the crime of the Government towards me? And yet it goes unpunished. Is there any comparison between the two cases? It is a mite to a mountain. I had no alternative but to sink into utter ruin, or to take the melancholy step which I have adopted. I was prompted to it by no *malice prepense*: I was incited by the hope of bringing into Court my unfortunate case, without which I knew it never could be promulgated; and I was incited by the desire of afterwards returning to the bosom of my family with domfort and honour. I trust that this serious lesson will operate as a warning to all future Ministers, and that they will henceforth do the thing that is right; for, if the upper ranks of society are permitted to act wrong with impunity, the inferior ramifications will soon become wholly corrupted."

Bellingham's conduct was consistent to the last. In the short interval between his sentence and execution, he was kept in a cell on bread and water diet, and beset by methodists and confessors of all kinds. The newspaper narratives disgrace the age, and remind us of the darkest epochs of monkish ignorance and superstition. Even the sheriffs poured out their spiritual exhortations! After the worthy Ordinary, Dr. Ford, had administered the Sacrament, and Bellingham was coolly prepared to meet his fate, one of them spoke of his personal resentment against Mr. Perceval;—to which he replied with dignity—"Personal resentment!—I bore no resentment to Mr. Perceval as a man—and as a man I am sorry for his fate. I was referred from minister to minister, from office to office; and finally refused redress for my grievances. It was my own sufferings that caused the melancholy event, *and I hope it will be a warning to future Ministers to attend to the applications and prayers of those who suffer by oppression.*—Had my petition been allowed to be brought into parliament, this catastrophe would not have happened. I am sorry for the sufferings I have caused to Mr. Perceval's family and friends."—The sheriff then ejaculated—"I hope you have made your peace with God, and that, by your repentance, you will meet the Almighty with a pure soul!" To which Bellingham calmly answered: "No one can presume to do that. No mortal can be pure in his sight; only our Saviour went from this world into his presence with a pure spirit." He was now allowed, by his own desire, to ascend the scaffold, where the same calmness and fortitude still accompanied him, and he remained unmoved amidst the vociferations of "God bless you," from the spectators. Dr. Ford, the rational and benevolent Ordinary, who attended him to the last, bears testimony that no man ever died more fervently impressed with Christian feelings and hopes: at the same time that he persisted, even after the cap was drawn over his face, in justifying the act for which he suffered, and in maintaining that the English government was bound to make reparation for the wrongs done him by its representatives in Russia. *He did not, he said, ask redress of the British government because the Russian government had done him injury; but because the representatives of the British government had tolerated and permitted such enormous injuries to be inflicted on a British subject.*—A few hours before his execution he addressed the following letter to his wife, Mrs. Mary Bellingham, who resides in Duke-street, Liverpool, and is left with three male children.

"MY BLESSED MARY,

"It rejoiceth me beyond measure to hear you are likely to be well provided for. I am sure the public at large will participate in, and mitigate your sorrows; I assure you, my love, my sincerest endeavours have ever been directed to your welfare.—As we shall not meet any more in this world, I sincerely hope we shall do so in the world to come.

"My blessing to the boys, with kind remembrance to Miss Stevens, for whom I have the greatest regard in consequence of her uniform affection for them.

With the purest of intentions it has always been my misfortune to be thwarted, misrepresented, and ill-used in life; but, however, we feel a happy prospect of compensation, in a speedy translation to life eternal.—It's not possible to be more calm or placid than I feel, and nine hours more will waft me to those happy shores where bliss is without alloy.

Your's ever affectionate,
JOHN BELLINGHAM."

"Sunday night, eleven o'clock."

"Dr. Ford will forward you my watch, and prayer-book, with a guinea and note.—Once more, God be with you, my sweet Mary.—The public sympathise much for me, but I have been called upon to play an anxious card in life."

At the same time he wrote the following observation on his trial.

"Twelve o'clock."

"I lost my suit solely through the improper conduct of my attorney and counsel, Mr. Alley, in not bringing my witnesses forward, (of which there were more than twenty) in consequence, the judge took advantage of the circumstance, and I went of [on] the defence without having brought forward a single friend—otherwise I must inevitably have been acquitted.

JOHN BELLINGHAM."

The following is the notice which he addressed to the Bow-street magistrates seven weeks before the catastrophe.

"TO THEIR WORSHIPS THE POLICE MAGISTRATES OF THE PUBLIC OFFICE, IN BOW-STREET.

"SIRS—I much regret it's being my lot to have to apply to your worships under most

peculiar and novel circumstances.—For the particulars of the case, I refer to the inclosed letter from Mr. Secretary Ryder, the notification from Mr. Perceval, and my petition to parliament, together with the printed papers herewith. The affair requires no farther remark, than that I consider his Majesty's government to have completely endeavoured to close the door of justice, in declining to have, or even to permit, my grievances to be brought before parliament for redress, which privilege is the birthright of every individual.

"The purport of the present, is, therefore, once more to solicit his Majesty's ministers, through your medium, to let what is right and proper be done in my instance, which is all I require. Should this reasonable request be finally denied, I shall then feel justified in executing justice myself—in which case I shall be ready to argue the merits of so reluctant a measure with his Majesty's attorney-general, wherever and whenever I may be called upon so to do. In the hopes of averting so abhorrent but compulsive an alternative, I have the honour to be, Sirs,

"Your very humble and obedient servant,

"JOHN BELLINGHAM.

No. 9, *New Millman-street*;
March 23, 1812.

On the 9th, the Livery of London, friends to parliamentary reform, had their grand annual dinner, Mr. WAITHMAN in the chair. It was attended by the Marquis of Tavistock, Lord Ossulton, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Byng, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Brand, Mr. Brougham, &c. &c. and the following declaration of its objects was agreed to:

"That the experience of all ages demonstrates that public liberty is the basis of the prosperity of nations.

"That in Britain, the main spring and security of liberty, is the controul of the representatives of the people in the House of Commons.

"That if that House does not truly represent independent bodies of electors in the just sense of representer and represented, it ceases to answer its constitutional purposes as a control on the executive government, and as a guardian of the liberties of the people.

"That such deviation from its legitimate purposes appears in the construction of the present House of Commons; 326 members being returned by 182 individuals, upwards of 70 placemen having seats in the House, and other means of corruption influencing many other members.

"That further evidence of the necessity of restoring a full, fair, and free representation of the people in that House, is afforded by the present amount of our public debt; by the enormous accumulation and arbitrary collection of taxes—by the frequency and duration of wars—by the wasteful and profligate expenditure of the public money—and by a systematic contempt of public opinion.

"That disregarding all attempts to misrepresent our motives and objects, we feel ourselves peculiarly called upon in the present perilous situation of the country, to persevere in our efforts towards obtaining a restoration of the constitution, the chief excellency of which consists in its representative system; and we therefore earnestly invite our fellow-subjects at large, to concur with us by firm, peaceable, and constitutional means, in endeavouring to effect a reform in the Commons House of Parliament."

At the annual Lancastrian Festival, which was held on the 16th at Freemason's Tavern, upwards of 2000*l.* was subscribed in support of that excellent system. It is remarkable that on this occasion 105*l.* was subscribed without any name, and also 5*l.* by a *Turk!*

It is determined to proceed with the erection of the Vauxhall bridge, but to make it of *iron* instead of *stone*, which may be done at an expence of 90,000*l.* The body of subscribers has come to this resolution.

MARRIED.

Lieut. T. Gardiner, R.N. to the second daughter of Mr. J. Bicknell, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Putney, the only son of T. Brown, esq. of Peckham Lodge, to the eldest daughter of the late B. Goldsmid, esq. of Roehampton.

J. Hays, esq. of Blackheath, to the relict of J. Q. Breese, esq.

At St. James's, the eldest son of J. Baker, esq. M.P. for Canterbury, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Andrews, D.D.

Rev. D. M. Lloyd, to the daughter of J. Taylor, esq. of Church-hill house, Kent.

Vice-Admiral Sir R. Strachan, bart. and K.B. to Miss Louisa Dillon.

At Banstead, the Rev. William H. Walker, to Harriet Herrisen, daughter of Lawrence Brickwood, esq.

Mr. Wm. Cormack, of New Cross, in Surrey, to Sarah, second daughter of James Dalgety, esq. of Margate.

Mr. T. Simpson, of High-street, Southwark, to Miss M. Paine, daughter-in-law of John Haddock, esq. banker, Cateaton-street.

Mr. James Johnston, of Howard-street, Strand, to Miss Ellen Wilson, of Hammersmith.

At Hackney, Mr. S. R. Whitty, of Axminster, to Miss S. L. Conder, eldest daughter of Samuel C. esq. of Clapton.

George Weld, esq. youngest brother of Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, to the daughter of John Searle, esq. of Lower Seymour-street.

S. Laudon, esq. of the India Company's service, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Maud, esq. of Aldersgate-street.

At Epping, Mr. W. Pearson, of Chelmsford,

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ford, to Miss Mary Ann Phipps, eldest daughter of Mr. G. P. of the former place.

Mr. J Nevill, of Clerkenwell, to Miss M. Bayley, of the same place.

At Isleworth, J. Sewardson, esq. of Hampstead, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. C. Fleming, of Old Ford.

At Limehouse, the Rev. J. Rudge, lecturer of Limehouse, to Caroline, only daughter of T. Drane, esq. of the same place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Hammond, esq. of Ashley Hall, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Hurlock, of Ely.—Major S. G. Newport, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Sir Bellingham Graham, bart. of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. J. Marsh, of Hursley, near Winchester, to Maria Elisabeth, eldest daughter of the late J. Morgan, esq. of Penge-place, Surrey.

A. W. Hume, esq. of Enfield, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Wm. Scott, esq. of Austin Friars.

J. Ord, esq. son of the late Ralph Ord, esq. Sands, Durham, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Birch, rector of Gorringham, Essex.

At Castle Rushen, J. F. Goodwin, esq. captain in the 60th regiment, to Carolina, second daughter of the Hon. Cornelius Smelt, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.

DIED.

In the prime of life, *Dr. Robert Willan*, of Bloomsbury-square, many years an eminent physician of the metropolis, and author of a celebrated work on Cutaneous Diseases, and on the Varieties of Vaccination. In addition to his great merits as a physician, and as an accurate and classical writer, he was one of the most amiable of men, a sincere friend, a good husband, and an affectionate father. He was in truth a model of the perfect human character—a benevolent and skilful physician—a correct and sound philosopher—and a truly virtuous man. An attack of dropsy led him to try the air of Madeira, to which island he sailed about seven months since; but he expired there on the 7th of April. We may add, that we were indebted to this able and excellent man for the Medical Reports which honoured this Magazine during the first four or five years of its publication, and that he favoured us at times with many valuable papers on classical and biblical subjects, signed with his initials.

Sir F. Molineux, gentleman usher of the Black Rod to the House of Peers. His place, it is said, was worth 6000l. per year.

The *Right Hon. the Countess of Erroll*, wife of the Earl of E. of Slanes Castle, Aberdeenshire.

In Charles-street, Berkley-square, the *Right Hon. Lora, Viscountess Downe.*

At Winchmore-hill, aged 76, *E. B. Lane*, relict of the Rev. T. L. late rector of Handsworth, and daughter of Sir T. Birch, knt. formerly a Judge of the Common Pleas.

At Walthamstow, aged 83, *E. Foster*, esq. banker and merchant, governor of the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, over which he presided thirty years, and late Governor of the Russia Company.

At Brompton, aged 21, *Eliza*, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Merchant, of Wells.

In Baker-street, in her 94th year, the Right Hon. the *Dowager Lady Onslow*, relict of the late Richard Lord Onslow, (who died in 1776) and daughter of Sir Edward Elwill, bart.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, *C. Brand*, esq. late of Staples Inn, Holborn.

In Curzon-street, aged 78, *F. Annesley*, esq. LL.D. master of Downing College, Cambridge, and one of the Hereditary Trustees of the British Museum.

After a long and painful illness, *C. Mitel*, esq. of Acton.

At Islington, aged 79, *Mrs. Gurden*, relict of the late B. G. esq. formerly of Maidstone.

At Durham, aged 76, the *Rev. Robert Thorpe*, D.D. archdeacon of Northumberland, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Durham and Northumberland, and a trustee of Lord Crewe's charities.

Aged 28, the lady of H. J. Barchard, esq. of Wandsworth.

Mrs. Petty, wife of J. P. esq. of Tranquildale, Surrey.

At his father's house in Upper Harley-street, the *Rev. S. Sloane*, second son of H. S. esq.

The *Rev. J. Bowden*, 37 years pastor of the Dissenting Congregation at Tooting.

At Oxted, Surrey, *Mr. Thomas Kent*, 81.

Mr. G. M. Catlow, eldest son of the Rev. Samuel C. of Wimbledon Common.

Mrs. Foakes, wife of J. F. esq. of Mitcham.

Jane, wife of Mr. Wm. D. Hopkins, of Bethell-place, Camberwell, 22.

In Cannon-street, *Mr. Robert Howden*, aged 81.

Mrs. Elisabeth Bennet, of New Palace-yard, aged 87.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, *Mr. Edward Prendergrass*, for upwards of 40 years an eminent writing master.

In his 63d year, *J. C. Staequeler*, esq. many years one of the agents to the Royal Wine Company of Oporto.

At Clapham-rise, the wife of Thomas Whittard, esq.

At Reigate, *Mr C. Brigg.*

At Hammersmith-Terrace, *Mrs. Albert*, relict of E. A. esq late of St. James's Palace.

Mr. Foulkner, of Shoe-lane.

Aged 60, *G. Hart*, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

The lady of Col. Home.

At Richmond, *Major-General Clarke.*

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Aged

Aged 26, *Mr. E. Lloyd*, of Threadneedle-street.

Mr. L. Sedgwick, of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

In Exeter-street, aged 66, *Mrs. Mary Curtis.*

In Sloane-street, aged 70, *Mrs. Collinson.*

The relict of Brigadier-General D. Oduheron.

Mr. Reviere, sen. of New Bond-street.

Aged 79, the widow of the late Dr. Halliday.

At Godalming, the relict of Dr. Worgan, of Gower-street.

E. Kemble, esq. 56.

In Sloane-square, aged 64, *Mr W. Burgess.*

At Clapton, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Higginson, of Weymouth-street.

At the Barracks in Hyde-Park, *Lieut. E. Evans*, of the 18th Light Dragoons.

At Pentonville, *Capt. Hardy*, R.N.

Aged 74, *Mrs. Ann Springsguth*, relict of Mr. S. formerly of Bedford-street, Strand.

Drowned, near Westminster-bridge, aged 16, the son of Mr. Tebbot, of York-buildings, Park-place.

Mr. Mann, office-keeper to the Treasury.

At Ely House, Dover-street, the *Right Rev. T. Dampier*, Lord Bishop of Ely. His Lordship was translated from the see of Ely in 1807.

At York, *Dowager Lady Foulis*, mother of the late, and grandmother of the present Sir W. F. of Ingleby Manor.

In his 66th year, *Mr. Francis Jukes*, aquatinta engraver and publisher, more than twenty years resident in Howland-street, but late of Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square. He was a native of Martley, Worcester; and, by dint of the utmost frugality and industry, raised himself to eminence in his profession, the art of aquatinta engraving; of which, if he was not the inventor, he certainly was the first that brought it to a degree of perfection: witness the numerous beautiful specimens he has given to the world. His intense assiduity in business cost him his life. Superintending continually with indefatigable attention a large body of aquafortis, in the operation of his art, for such a number of years as he did, the effluvia of that pernicious acid to the human frame, brought an oppression upon his breath, which never left him but with life. In his line of publication, he was upon the point of establishing a good exportation trade to Basil, in Switzerland, just as that curse of nations, the French Revolution, broke out, which blasted all his prospects of a lucrative connexion in that profession.

In the seventh year of her age, *Dorothy Charlotte Browne*, daughter of Mr. Joseph B. wine-merchant, of Laurence Pountney-lane, a child of extraordinary interest and promise. None can judge but those who had seen her lovely person, noticed her innocent gaiety and winning smiles; heard her sensible interrogatories, witnessed her clear perception, her prepossessing manners, and premature works in prose and verse, of the loss of her inconsolable parents. The following lines may justly be inscribed over her remains:

——— "Here doth lie
A body, that did action give
To as much sweetness as could die,
And as much beauty as could live." B.

[*Further particulars of Mr. J. T. Allingham.*—This gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas A. of Colebrooke Terrace, wine-merchant. He was brought up to the profession of the law, but is chiefly known to the public by his dramatic talents, which received the test of long continued approbation. His loss, however, will be more sensibly felt, by the domestic and social circle of which he made so distinguished a part. Benevolence formed the basis of his actions, and his manners bore the plain impression of this principle. However he avoided ostentation, not only his occasional acts of pecuniary kindness, but the lively interest he took, and the persevering exertions he successfully used, for the welfare of particular friends, were at all times, and under all circumstances, unequivocal and truly distinguished. The following dramatical pieces are by him: 1. "Fortune's Frolick," a farce, 1799. 2. "'Tis all a Farce," a farce, 1800. 3. "Marriage Promise," a comedy, 1803. 4. "Mrs. Wiggins," a comic piece, 1803. 5. "Hearts of Oak," a comedy, 1804. 6. "Romantic Lover," a comedy, 1806, not printed. 7. "The Weathercock," 1806, a farce. 8. "Who Wins," a musical farce, 1808, not printed. 9. "Independence," a comedy, 1809, not printed. To him has also been ascribed, 10. "Transformation," a musical farce, 1810, not printed.]

[*Further Particulars of the late Mrs. Bligh, whose death was announced in our last Number.*—She was a woman of superior abilities and attainments; and a rare example of every virtue, and amiable quality. She supported a very long and painful illness with admirable fortitude and serenity, and has left her family and friends to deplore her loss—the loss of an inestimable treasure. Her life was, indeed, happily extended to hail the return of Rear-Admiral Bligh, late Governor of New South Wales, to witness his triumph over the calumniators of his character, and the fomenters and advocates of anarchy and insubordination, and to participate in the general satisfaction, which was produced by that event. This lady imbibed at an early period, a taste for the Belles Lettres, and the acquisition of knowledge which she continued to cultivate through life, with a success, that amply repaid her assiduity. Her judgment was eminently conspicuous in whatever pursuit she engaged. Mrs. Bligh had formed a choice and extensive library, and was not only a collector, but a sedulous reader of books. There

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There are indeed, few books in the range of English, Italian, or French literature, with which she was unacquainted; and so comprehensive was her mind, that of many of them she could particularize the beauties, or recollect the more prominent features. This incomparable woman possessed an inexhaustible fund of sterling knowledge, which she communicated with such clearness and precision, and in a manner so affable and unassuming, that she riveted the attention, and won the esteem of all who had the felicity of her friendship. In a poem, picture, or favourite piece of music, she could with promptitude point out the excellencies, or detect the faults, or ascertain the general merit of works, in each of these arts. Her valuable collections also of shells and prints contribute to enhance our opinion of her taste, her personal activity, and the energy of her mind. In these pursuits, the delight she experienced in the possession of a rare shell, or print, was thought an ample compensation for all her fatigue and solicitude, and served only as an incitement to new research. Mrs. Bligh's character was prominently marked; it exhibited great strength and firmness, blended with sweetness of temper, suavity of manners, and benevolence of heart; it had so little alloy, that it will justify the highest estimation. She was blessed with an excellent understanding. Her advice was, in every case, sound and judicious; and no one could with more certainty anticipate the progress or result of a plan or undertaking. She knew the world well, and both what was passing in it, and what had passed. Few persons could with greater accuracy discriminate characters, or appreciate merit of every description. She would manage an important concern with the same ease, that she could give directions about a favourite dish, or a new article of dress; and could be the youngest in a party, or descant upon the merits of an author, or the politics of the day. No one, to use the words of the poet, could more happily steer,

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

But, after all, her chief and best praise remains to be recorded—the praise of having reared and educated her daughters, in the most careful and exemplary manner; six of whom survive; who are daughters worthy a mother, who considered the cultivation of their minds as the "prime wisdom." To conclude, her virtues, talents, amiable qualities, and accomplishments, were continual sources of endearment and admiration; to her husband, her family, and her friends.

—Animus coeli loca laeta petivit,
Solvere virtutis praemia terra nequit.
Quicquid amor, sincera fides, pietasque jubebant,
Sedula feciti, filia sponsa, parens.

Her spirit soar'd to heav'n, the blest domain,
Where virtue only can it's meed obtain;
All the great duties she perform'd thro' life,
Those of a child, a parent, and a wife.

[*Mr. Perceval* was in his fiftieth year, and the second son of the late Lord Egmont, by a sister of the Earl of Northampton. He married, in 1790, a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Wilson, of Charlton. In 1796 he was returned member for Northampton, in 1800 he became Solicitor-general, and in 1802 Attorney-general. During the administration of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, he formed one of a contemptible minority in the House of Commons, and, by raising a cry against the Catholics, and an intrigue about the famous secret investigation, he was, to the great surprise of the nation, made Chancellor of the Exchequer. The death of the Duke of Portland, in 1809, raised him to the head of the Treasury; and, since that time, by a series of coalitions, compromises, and intrigues, he remained the nominal head of the ministry. Since his death, Parliament has generously provided for his family, and a monument to record his private virtues is to be erected, at the public expense, in Westminster Abbey!—Deploring, as we sincerely do, the manner of Mr. Perceval's death, we feel it due to historical truth to advert to his fatal errors as a politician; to the intrigues by which he obtained and retained his office; to his narrow and illiberal views on all subjects, domestic and foreign; to his hereditary Toryism, which led him at all times to favour the royal prerogative, and trample on the liberties of the people; to his bigotry on points of religious toleration; and to his total want of address and management as a financier. In short, since the Revolution, England has not had a more incapable and unpopular minister, than this unfortunate gentleman. Nor should it be forgotten, in estimating his pretensions, that the people of England, to the hour of his death, had never recognized him either as a statesman or a minister. Perhaps this might be owing to the resplendency of his predecessors, Pitt and Fox; but certain it is, that, on his first coming into office, he was considered as the mere shadow of the Duke of Portland, in the House of Commons; and, since the death of that imbecile nobleman, he has been estimated as a mere make-shift, or head clerk, keeping his station by the most despicable intrigues, to the dishonour and misfortune of the country. As a husband and father, Mr. Perceval was correct and amiable; and this, in vicious times, is no small praise; but, as a pleader at the bar, he was illiberal, availing himself of the worst arts of his profession; and it must be admitted, that he carried the feelings and special pleading of a mere lawyer, into his conduct of the concerns of this great nation.]

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN consequence of the depressed state of the coal trade, and the number of pitmen thrown out of employment, Mr. Buddle, of Walls-end, has recommended to the coal-owners (and his recommendation has been attended to) that all the horses employed about the pits, the work of which might in any degree be undertaken by men, should be sold, and as many hands to supply the deficiency be immediately engaged in their stead. Thirty-four horses belonging to Heaton colliery were in consequence sold with that view, and many more are intended to be sold, so that all the unemployed pitmen are expected to be enabled to earn a subsistence, that otherwise would have been thrown upon their respective parishes.

A meeting has been held at Sunderland, to raise subscriptions for supplying the poor with food at a reduced price; and several hundred pounds were collected for that praiseworthy purpose.—The Common Council of Newcastle have entered with laudable spirit into similar resolutions. They have not only voted one hundred guineas to supply food for the poor, as an example to the more opulent inhabitants of the town, but have agreed to give two guineas, in future, to every 5-men boat, coming to Newcastle quay with fish.—Subscriptions for similar purposes are raising in all the large manufacturing towns.

Mr. Lancaster has been giving lectures at Newcastle, North-Shields, South-Shields, and Sunderland; he was every where hailed with the greatest enthusiasm.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Beck, to Miss Snow.—Mr. Charlton, of Gateshead, to Miss Young, of Bailiffgate.

Mr. Robert Usworth, of Gateshead, to Miss Melvill, of Newcastle.—Mr. Joseph Grey, to Miss Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Hesleton, of Pandon Bank, ship-owner.—Mr. J. B. Taylor, surgeon, of Sunderland, to Miss Midgley, only daughter of the late Mr. J. M. of Newcastle.—Mr. Edward Lonsdale, to Miss Eleanor Hogarth, both of Newcastle.

At Stainton Cleveland, Henry Bainbridge, esq. of Harewood, to Mrs. Dale, relict of James D. esq. of Thornton.

Mr. Daniel Haws, master mariner, to Miss Temperly, both of Sunderland.

At Allendale, Mr. Jacob Dickinson, of Graystones, to Ann, daughter of Mr. John Harcison, of Hourty.

At Berwick, William Gurley, esq. of St. Vincent, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Marsh, rector of Ford, Northumberland.

At St. Helen's Auckland, Mr. John Day, to Miss Rebecca Redshaw.

Richard Butler, esq. of Portrack, Stockton, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Wolfe, governor of Durham gaol.

Mr. Thomas Emerson, to Miss Morallee, both of Ovington.

R. O. Fenwick, esq. son of R. F. esq. of Lemington, to Louisa, daughter of the late B. Jones, esq. of London.

Mr. John Cook, of Howdon Dock, to Miss Skelton, of North Shields.

At Hutton, Mr. George F. Angas, of Newcastle, to Rosetta, only daughter of John French, esq. of Hutton-place, Essex.

At Sunderland, Mr. C. Dowthwaite, of Eaglescliffe, to Miss Thomas, of Sunderland.

Mr. T. Skelton, of Rockliff, and Mr. Joseph Skelton, of Foulsike, to the Misses Dodgson, of Thornthwaite.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Maddison.—Mr. R. Lake.—Mrs. Laws, 85.—Mrs. Whitby, sister to the late Alderman Yelder, 82.

Samuel Castle, jun. esq. deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, 28.

Ambr. Miller, esq. of Shincliffe, near Durham, in his 70th year.

Mrs. Pryor, of the Butcher Bank, widow.

At Bishopwearmouth, the relict of Mr. George Taylor, of the Wear Bank.—Mr. Taylor, of Maling's Rigg, Sunderland.—The mother of Mr. William Reynolds, of Sunderland, 66.

At Longwitton, the wife of Mr. T. Jordon, 44.

At Cammas, near Blyth, Mr. Christopher Henderson, 59.

Mr. T. Turnbull, North-Shore, master mariner.

At Durham, the relict of the late Thomas Rippon, esq. of Low Mills, near Lanchester, 61.—The widow of the late Mr. William Ainsley, of Crookhall Mill, 77.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gladstain, 97. She was mother of 2 children (daughters) both living, grandmother to 11, seven of whom are living, and great grandmother to 25, all of whom are living. What is still more remarkable, 24 of the grand-children are the offspring of her eldest daughter.—The widow of Mr. Cumming, 34. She has left four orphan children.

At

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At Whickham, Mr. Reuben Richley.

At Whittingham, the wife of Mr. Richard Whinham.

At Darlington, the widow of Thomas Bowes, esq. 61.

At Bishopwearmouth, 34, Dorothy Hunter, spinster. She had been confined to her bed seven years.

Aged 15, after a long and severe illness, Dorothy, youngest daughter of Mr. James Walker, of Brian's Gap.

At Farfield, William, son of the late Mr. George Crow, 18.

At the West Row, near Rothbury, after a few days' illness, Miss Hannah Carmichael, 13; also her sister, Jane, 15.

At North Shields, Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. H. Salkeld, late of Durham, 13.—Mr. P. Kiston, 66.—Captain J. Robinson.—Mrs. Nesbit, 63.

At Woodhall, near Hesket New Market, Mr. Joseph Scott; and Mr. Joseph Kendall, 80.

At Howbaulk, near Wooler, the wife of Mr. David Douglas.

At Ryehope, Mr. A. Hall, 69.

At Morpeth, Mr. Henry Hart, 21.

Mr. Arthur, of Black Swine, 81.

The widow of Mr. Jonathan Burleigh, wine-merchant, Sunderland.—The wife of Mr. George Carr, 67.

At Hexham, Mr. John Dagleish.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The disturbances which lately existed in many parts of these counties have ceased, owing to the judicious proceedings for supplying the poor with food at low prices.—Want of provisions appears to have been the sole cause of the riots.

The Society of Arts has voted a silver medal to Mr. Miles Braithwaite, of Kendal, for planting 37,000 forest trees, consisting of oaks, ashes, larches, and Scotch firs, on his estate at Fold Yeat, near Hawkshead.

A Scotch-bred fell ewe, the property of Mr. Rowland Noble, of Langdale, in the parish of Orton, has produced six lambs within the last twelve months, which is an instance of fecundity perhaps never before known to have occurred amongst that species in this country.

Mr. Jonathan Westray, of Great Broughton, near Cockermouth, has a heifer, which had a calf in the spring of 1810, when only three years old. On the 19th of April, 1811, she calved two calves, and on the 19th of April, 1812, she calved three calves, which are all healthy and likely to do well.

An extraordinary instance of fecundity occurred on the estate of Thomas Norcliffe, esq of Langton; an ewe, the property of Mr. T. Gypson, dropped six lambs; one was lambed dead, another has since died, but the remaining four, with the dam, are doing well.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. John Swainston, to Miss Henderson.—Mr. John Dixon, to Miss Clark.

At Maryport, Mr. John Penn, to Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. B. of Yanwath-hall, near Penrith.

At Colthouse, David Carrick, jun. esq. of Carlisle, banker, to Miss Sarah Brockbank, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. Corless, of Thurland Castle, to Miss Townley, of Tarnbrook, in Wyersdale.

At Cartmel, Mr. James Moss, of Allithwaite, to Miss Marsh, of Cartmel.

At Penrith, Mr. Joseph Williamson, innkeeper, to Miss Jane Dixon.

At Wigton, Mr. T. Armstrong, of Carlisle, to Miss Barton, of Wigton.

At Workington, Captain John Atkinson, to Miss Mary Peele, both of that place.

At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Fisher, merchant, to Miss Ann Brocklebank, second daughter of the late Mr. D. B.—Mr. James Hilton, to Miss Elizabeth Greggs.—Mr. William Maires, to Miss Sarah M'Adam.—Mr. W. Britton, to Miss M. Carlisle.

Mr. William Holmes, architect, to Miss Leeming, both of Clapham, near Settle.

Mr. Alexander Metcalf, of Rilstone, to Miss Whittam, of Skipton.

Mr. Thomas Liddell, of London, to Miss E. Pight, of Wensleydale.

At Carlisle, Mr. Hugh Nelson, to Miss Sarah Goodfellow.

At Brigham, Mr. John Bowman, to Miss Isabella Graham.

Died.] At Kendal, John Swale, esq. 42. He was a gentleman of liberal accomplishments, engaging manners, and a truly amiable disposition.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Alice Eccles, widow, 80.—Mr. John Slater, surgeon, 29.—Miss Frances Bewley, 21.—Mrs. Ann Gaddas, widow, 59.

Mr. Isaac Routledge, late of Upperby, 80.

At Alston, the wife of Mr. Joseph Lee, 38.—Mr. Thomas Hetherington, of Skelgill, 52.—The wife of Mr. John Little, of Twynehead, 39.

At Kendal, Mr. William Stockbridge, printer, 43.—Mr. Anthony Jackson, 80.—The wife of Mr. James Chapman, 74.—Mr. William Barnes, 77.—The wife of Mr. Christopher Hewitson, 63.

At Egremont, in her 77th year, Mrs. Sarah Peele, mother of Mr. P. surgeon.

At Sebergham, Mr. Joseph Dobson, of Monkhouse hill, 85.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Blakeney, wife of Robert B. esq. the only surviving daughter of the late J. Burrow, esq.—Mr. John Graham, 21.

At Soulby, near Penrith, Mr Isaac Woof, 44. He dropped down whilst ploughing, and expired immediately.

At Little Broughton, Mr. Joseph Kendall, 80, formerly of Whitehaven.

At Branthwaite, Mrs. Hannah Simon, wife of Mr. J. S.

Captain Nicholson, of the Westmoreland militia, 40.

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At Woodhall, Mr. Joseph Scott.

Mr. Thomas Ellis, port-surveyor of Excise at Whitehaven, 52.

At Ashfell, Ravenstonedale, Mrs. Agnes Bousfield, wife of Mr. J. B. 40.

At Green Bank, near Broughton-in-Furness, Mr. E. Wilson.

YORKSHIRE.

The organised system of outrage which we described at page 385, has increased to a horrible extent in this populous county, and has been attended with some lamentable consequences. Mr. Cartwright, who so resolutely defended his mill at Rawfolds, was soon afterwards waylaid, and fired at by two men from behind an hedge, as he was returning from Huddersfield. The shots were discharged at nearly the same moment, from the opposite sides of the road, but without effect. —Mr. Horsfall, an eminent manufacturer, was assassinated early in the month, at his residence near Huddersfield, and the murderers, four in number, have not been discovered, although the great sum of two thousand pounds is offered for their detection. Mr. H. employed four hundred people; but his activity in detecting the ringleaders, at Rawford, brought on him the vengeance of the mob. Mr. Raynor, of Linthwaite; Mr. Whitehead, of Huddersfield; and Colonel Campbell, and his son, have all been waylaid and shot at, but they were not hurt.— The soldier, who failed in his duty when the populace attacked Mr. Cartwright's mills, at Rawfolds, has been tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to receive three hundred lashes, but, owing to Mr. C.'s interference, the punishment was mitigated to twenty-five lashes.

The Luddites, as they are called, lately made a general search for arms, in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield. They entered the houses in the townships of Almondbury, Wooldale, Farnley, Netherthong, Meltham, Hornley, and Marsden, and many other places: they entered by about twenty or thirty in a gang, and demanded all the arms in the house, on pain of instant death.— Major Gordon, to counteract these proceedings, compelled the inhabitants to surrender their arms to him, and thus obtained two hundred stand, which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the rioters.

The editor of that respectable paper, the Leeds Mercury, says:—"In order to disguise the real state of the manufacturing districts, a report has been industriously circulated in London, both amongst members of the legislature and others, that the Leeds markets have lately been cleared of cloth by a French agent. Nothing can be more false; for though the manufacturers of the West-Riding have for some years been falling into decay, and though their numbers are now lamentably decreased, the cloth-markets have scarcely ever, at this season, been so full of goods as at present."

A meeting has been held at Wakefield, to regulate the distribution of the military force; at which it was recommended, that volunteer associations should be formed of the well-disposed inhabitants of the Riding, under the designation of "An Association for the Preservation of the Peace."

The Lancastrian school, in Wakefield, for the education of poor boys, was opened on the 27th ult. and two hundred and fifty-four received into it.

A Roman coin was lately found, wedged between the teeth of a human skeleton dug up at Aldborough; the coin was an Obolus, to pay Old Charon for ferrying the deceased over the river Styx.

By a late decision of the Lord Chancellor, the Leeds Commercial Bank will recover a sum in full, from the house of Boldero, instead of dividends, amounting to 81,000l.

The Corporation of Doncaster have subscribed three hundred pounds to the fund for supplying the poor with cheap provisions.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Benjamin Blaine, to Miss Jane Stickney.—Mr. Daniel Hagger, to Miss Sarah Greenfield.—Mr. Isaac Wilson, bookseller, to Mrs. White, daughter of the late M. Prickett, esq. of Bridlington.— Mr. Thomas Jones, to Miss M. Lamborn, of Winchfield.

At Weston, Mr. John Gill, to Miss Mary Kendall, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas K. of Askwith.—Mr. Hesseltine, partner in the house of Messrs. J. Dale and Co. to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Cordukes, all of that city.

Mr. John Stanlford, manufacturer, of Hunslet, to Miss Hall, only daughter of Mr. H. of Selby.

At Leeds, Mr. Andrew Tyson, linen-manufacturer, to Miss Sarah Robinson, second daughter of Mr. M. R. West-House, near Otley.—Anthony Molyneux, esq. eldest son of Thomas M. esq. of Newsham-house, near Liverpool, to Frances, daughter of John Blayds, esq. of Oulton.—Mr. Benjamin Thompson, merchant, to Miss Whitaker, daughter of Mr. William W. all of Bradford.

At Garton, Mr. James Dunn, son of the late R. C. D. esq. of Ottringham, to Miss Ford, daughter of Mr. William F. of Oustwick.

At Wakefield, John Crawshaw, jun. esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Mr. F. White, of Chesterfield.

At Barton-upon Humber, Mr. J. Bygott, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. J. Morley, all of Barton.

At Burstwick, Mr. G. Wright, of Halsham, to Miss Craggs, of the former place.

At Bridlington, the Rev. George Smith, minister of Bridlington, to Miss Haggitt.

At Osmotherley, Mr. Peter Tate, of Skelton, to Miss Mary Smith, of Low Moor, near Northallerton.

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At Linton-upon-Ouse, Mr. S. Booth, of Standith, to Miss S. Dale, daughter of the late Mr. W. D. of Coxwold.

At Gilling, Mr. Samuel Spedding, jun. to Miss Sayer.—Mr. Hirst, of Leeds, to Harriet, second daughter of the late John Audus, esq. of Selby.

Died.] At Hull, Mr. Thomas Cockshut, 83.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. M. W. 47.—Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. W. B. 29.—The youngest child of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, vicar.—Mrs. Mary Ward, relict of Mr. T. W. brewer, 77.—Mrs. Lowthorpe, wife of J. L. esq. of Welton, near Hull.—Mr. Joseph Whytehead, formerly a shipowner and master mariner.—Mr. William Smith, an officer in his Majesty's navy, 22.—Mr. Robert Dukes.—Mr. J. Schultz.—Mrs. Adamson, widow of Mr. J. A. of Whitby, 66.—Mrs. Harrison, of the Humber Bank, 39.

At Leeds, Mr. John Robinson, 74.—Miss Lowthorp, eldest daughter of J. L. esq. of Welton, 12.—Mr. George Mannering, of York, steward to Sir John Eden, 41.—Mr. Thomas Denison, formerly of Normanby Hall, 48.—Miss Mary Pickering, daughter of Mr. Thomas P. merchant.—Mr. William Robertshaw, of Birkenshaw, clothier, 68.—Mr. William Hawkins, 38.—William, youngest son of Mr. Robert Berry, 12.—Mr. John Glendining, son of the late Mr. G. of Halifax, wine-merchant, 20.

Richard Skilbeck, esq. of Bilton, near Wetherby, 24. His death was occasioned by a horse striking him with great violence at the Horse Show in Wetherby, on the preceding day.

Mr. Thomas Priestman, of York, 75.

The Rev. W. Jenkinson, of York, M.A. formerly fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 36.

At Crookhill, near Doncaster, J. Woodyear, esq. 84.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Rotherham.

Mr. William Burrows, of Scott Hall Mill, corn-factor.

Mr. Cooper, of Healy, Batley.

Mr. Edward Richardson, of Knaresbro', solicitor.

Mrs. Woolrich, relict of Mr. H. W. of Potter-Newton, 83.

Mrs. Duncan, wife of Mr. A. D. of Shaw-Hill, near Halifax.

Miss Maria Patchett, of Hebden-Bridge, near Halifax, 25.

Thomas Winter, esq. the principal shipowner in Selby, 55.

Mr. John Binns, of Skipton Castle.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blagbrough, wife of Mr. Joseph B. of Halifax, 66.

At Nabcroft, in his 90th year, Mr. Robert Kaye, late of Late-End, near Huddersfield.

A girl, after several months illness, belonging to the charity-school at Sheffield. Her death was occasioned by swallowing a quantity of plum-stones.

Miss F. Taylor, of Wakefield, 67.

Mrs. Wood, of Wooldale.

At Knottingley, Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. G. of Criddling-Park.

At Bradford, the wife of the Rev. Lamplugh Hird, M.A. 36.

At Robert-Town, John Woodhead Booth, only son of the Rev. Mr. B. curate of Kirkby-Malhamdale, in Craven, and master of the Free-Grammar School.

At Darlington, Mr. Thomas Robson, linen manufacturer, 76.

Mrs. Atkinson, lady of Stephen A. of Knaresborough, esq.

At Elliott-House, near Ripon, Charlotte Eleanor, youngest daughter of John Elliott, esq.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. James Benning, surgeon.

At Litherland, Mr. John Pownall, in his 89th year, brother to the late W. P. esq. formerly Mayor of Liverpool.

Mrs. Brooke, wife of John B. esq. late of Anshthorpe Lodge, near Leeds, and daughter of the great civil engineer, J. Smeaton, esq. who built the Eddistone light-house.

Mr. Peter Cadman, of Sheffield, merchant, 77.

John Nettleton, esq. of Wakefield.

At Eryholme, Mrs. Maynard, 89.

Mr. Duesberry, of Allerthorpe, near Pocklington, 37.

LANCASHIRE.

Towards the end of April and early in May, much riotous disturbance occurred at Manchester and its neighbourhood. The rioters who attacked the works of Messrs. Burton and Sons, at Middleton, were fired upon, and five of them were killed. In consequence of this event, a numerous body assembled, armed with guns, pickaxes, and scythes, threatening vengeance. A party of cavalry was at last obliged to disperse them, when several of them were cut down. Previous to this they had burnt down the house of Mr E. Burton. A body of malecontents also attacked the factory of Messrs. Wrae and Dulcuff, at West Houghton, which they set on fire, when the building, with all its machinery, was burnt to the ground. The damage is great; the building alone having cost 6000l. None of the incendiaries were taken at the time, not a soldier being in that part of the country. Upwards of 100 of the rioters have, however, been since taken, and committed to Lancaster Castle, together with a fellow they called General Ludd, who administered the oaths.

Serjeant Moore, of the grenadier company of Colonel Silvester's Local Militia, was lately attacked by night, and thrown into the Rochdale Canal, along with a young woman with whom he was in company, and both of them drowned. A proposal, it seems, had been made to the serjeant some time ago, to allow himself to be *twisted in*, a cant term for taking the unlawful oath, but this he indignantly

manly resisted, and the fate of himself and his female companion is attributed to his refusal.

A Bellian school has been resolved at Blackburn.

The late Bolton Address to the Prince Regent, contained the following honest and feeling sentences. "We do assure your Royal Highness, that immense numbers of the industrious and loyal artificers of this neighbourhood are reduced to the necessity of working for less than one fourth of what they earned previous to the commencement of the war with France, whilst the necessaries of life are, since that period, nearly double in price. Their pale and ghastly countenances—their squalid and ragged clothing—their houses emptied of furniture—their half-starved and half-clad children crying for bread, or begging with piteous moan from door to door for the dole of charity, which grieves and almost bleeds, that it cannot supply their wants; together with the crowds of wretched poor that fill our workhouses, or claim parochial relief: scenes of this kind daily present to our eyes would, we doubt not, if brought under the observation of your Royal Highness, excite the most benevolent sympathies, and might possibly beget a doubt in your royal breast, whether the most glorious results of war, and victory abroad, would be sufficient to compensate for such a mass of wretchedness at home." What a contrast do such home truths afford to the sycophantic and servile addresses of the degenerate *Scotch* corporations of Ayr, Edinburgh, &c. which are filled with compliments to the government!

A new subscription for the relief of the poor has commenced at Liverpool, which has been liberally supported.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Samuel Stotson, to Miss Mary Jolley.—Mr. Richard Walthew, of Liverpool, to Miss Hunt, of Aintree.—John Nichols, esq. of Chelmarsh Hall, of Salop, to Margaret, only daughter of the late William Austin, M.D. London.—Mr. John Welsh, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Robertson, niece to Mr. Macgregor of Everton.—Mr. George F. Prenton, to Miss Alicie Sherrard.—Mr. Robert Frank, to Miss Wilkinson.—Mr. Thomas Overton, to Miss Elizabeth Walthew, daughter of Mr. John W.—Mr. J. B. Wilcox, to Jane, second daughter of G. Hornby, esq.—Mr. Joseph M'Vicar, merchant, to Miss Haywood, daughter of Francis H. of St. Anne-street.

At Manchester, Mr. C. Brandt, to Miss Anna Maria Silvester, daughter of Colonel S. both of that town.—Mr. John Coates, printer, to Miss Elizabeth Darwood, of Workington.

At Childwall, Mr. John Peers, merchant, to Jane, third daughter of William Carter, esq. of Wavertree.

Died.] Miss Hathornthwaite, sister to Richard H. esq. of Lea, in Wyersdale.

Mr. John Dawson, of Preston, 76.

Mrs. Martin, relict of the late Mr. O. M. of Liverpool, 84.

At Gidlow House, near Wigan, Mr. J. Birch.

At Liverpool, Miss Ann Hunter, of Hunter-street.—Mrs. Jane Edwards, Upper Pitt-street. She has left a husband and eight children.—In Pembroke-place, William Atherton, esq. 47.—Mr. Richard Berry, Duke's-place.—Mr. M. Hughes, 86.—Miss Elizabeth Chalmers, daughter of Mr. J. C.—Aged 15, Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Hutchinson.—Mr. Roger Shore, late of Manchester, 72.

At Manchester, Sarah, daughter of the late Thomas Bond, esq. of Manchester.—Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. John Stretch, of Manchester, 20.—Mr. Woodman, of Manchester, liquor-merchant.

At Ulverston, Mr. Grainger, master of the free grammar-school.—Mrs. E. Harrison, wife of Mr. H. surgeon.

Mrs. Wainwright, of Wavertree.

At his house in Formby, Mr. Richard Livesley, 74; and on the Tuesday following, his wife, Mrs. Mary L. also in the 74th year of her age. They were both much respected.

Mr. Thomas Tomlinson, of Langthwaite, near Lancaster, 60.

Mrs. Colley, relict of Mr. John C. of Walton, 89.

Mrs. Taylor, relict of Mr. James T. of Skerton, near Lancaster, 96.

Mr. Nixon, attorney-at-law, Preston.

Mrs. Gleadhill, of Halifax, an infirm lady, in her 89th year. She was sitting by the fire alone, when her clothes caught fire, and she was so dreadfully burnt that she only survived a few hours.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. Benjamin Shaw, 65.

CHESHIRE.

A plot of a desperate nature is said to have been discovered at Stockport. If this be true, an exposure will take place at the trials of the Cheshire rioters, which were to commence on the 25th. Amongst these is the person called the *General Ludd* for Cheshire. His name is Walker; he was a collier, and marched before the deluded mob in a large cocked hat.

Married.] Mr. T. Shaw, of Chester, to Miss M. Davies, of Birch Hall, Ellesmere.

At Nantwich, Mr. H. Kenrick, of West Bromwich, to the daughter of the late Mr. J. Eddowes, of Shrewsbury.—W. Cooke, esq. of the Rookery, to the second daughter of R. Edleston, esq. of Nantwich.

At Ellesmere, T. W. Howit, esq. of Clanaole, to the second daughter of J. Lloyd, esq. of Ellesmere.

At Bunbury, Mr. R. Cawley, of Burland Hall, to Miss Smith, of Horseley Bath.

At Grappenhall, Mr. James Comer, to Mary,

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Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Heron, Elliot Hill.

Died.] At Liscard, Mr. John Dean, farmer, 83.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Shawcross, jun.

At Macclesfield, Mr. R. Potts, also Mrs. Potts, wife of Mr. P. of Chestergate.

DERBYSHIRE.

A gang of midnight depredators, to the number of 16, with their faces disguised and armed with pistols, lately beset the house of Mr. Drinkwater, farmer of Glossop, and took away and destroyed property to the amount of nearly 150l. Whilst the party were robbing the house, a fellow stood over Mr. Drinkwater as he lay in bed, brandishing a sword, and threatening him with instant death if he stirred. When they had done their work, one, who seemed to be the captain, called over their number from one to sixteen, and, all having answered, they departed with their booty.

Married.] At Croxall, Mr. Parrock, to Miss Simkin, of Edingale.

S. Shore, esq. eldest son of S. S. esq. of Norton Hall, to Miss White, only daughter of the late C. W. esq. of Lincolnshire.

At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Broomhead, to Miss Jennings.

At Osmaston, Mr. J. Etches, to Miss Mellor, of Osmaston Cottage.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. John Chamberlain.—Mr. J. Handford, 65.—Mr. I. Sowter.

At Crich, Mr. J. Bowner, aged 80; he had been 50 years Supervisor of the Excise.

At Hazlewood, Mr. J. Beighton, 63.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. surgeon.

At Tutbury, Mr. W. Jackson.

Mrs. Walthall, relict of Mr. W. of Horsley, 77.

At Wirksworth, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Blackwell.

At Clifton, near Ashborne, the widow of M. T. Hogg, 77.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

As a proof of the temper of the people in this part of the kingdom, it is asserted, that no sooner had the news of Mr. Perceval's murder been received in Nottingham, than *the bells were rung*, bonfires were lighted, and a tumultuous crowd of people assembled in front of the guard-room, with *drums beating*, *flags flying*, &c. The fact has since been confirmed by the Nottingham papers.

Mr. Oldknow, a man very much respected in the town of Nottingham, lately, during the absence of his wife at church, destroyed two of his children, one aged five years, the other only nine months, by cutting their throats, after which he killed himself with a pistol. The cause of this shocking act is attributed to the extreme pressure of the times, and the great stagnation of trade.

The military force now collected in the immediate neighbourhood of Nottingham is asserted to be not less than 15,000 men.

An attempt was lately made to murder Mr. W. Trentham, sen. of Nottingham, who is in the stocking trade. He had knocked at his door in St. Mary's Church Yard, when three men rushed upon him, and one of them shot him with a large horse pistol. The ball has been extracted at his shoulder. The magistrates have endeavoured to bring the assassins to conviction, by offering a reward of six hundred guineas.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Hardy, of Chesterfield, to Miss S. Madin, of the former place.—Mr. Thurman, to Miss Baker.

Mr. J. Beardmore, to Miss M. D. Cox, youngest daughter of Mr. G. L. C. of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss Cheetham, 29.—James Tebbutt, gent. of Mount-street.—Mr. J. Wadsworth.

At Toton, Mr. J. Hervey, 63.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Morton, Capt. Pindar, to Miss E. Beaumont.

At Grimsby, Capt. Henrickson, to Miss D. Cook, daughter of the Harbour-master.

At North Lufferham, Mr. G. Wise, to Miss Hill, of Edith Weston.

At Crowland Abbey, Mr. T. Bates, to Miss Ashby, of Crowland.

R. Thompson, gent. of Kirton, to Miss Parker, of Dorrington.

Mr. Briggs, of Edenham, to Miss Morris, of Stamford.

Mr. J. Green, jun. of Gretford, to Miss Castledine, of Toft.

Died.] At Stamford Barren, the lady of G. Affleck, esq.

At Pinenbeck, Miss Layton.

At Gainsborough, Capt. W. Watson.—Mrs. Poole, wife of Capt. P.—Mr. Hind, 74.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Taylor, 84.—Mr. Drewry, aged 72, formerly a bookseller of that city, and father of Mr. D. of Stafford.—Mrs. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Chaplin, of Blankney-Hall.

Mrs. Boys, widow of Mr. B. of Langton, near Spilsby, 80.

At Butterwick, Mr. T. Simonds, 94.

At Scupholine, Mrs. Patchett, 66.

At Tottershall, Mr. Beeby, sen.

At Healing, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Parkinson.

At Brigg, aged 30, Sarah Green, wife of Mr. G. She is said to have been poisoned by the remedies of an itenerant female quack-doctor.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The corporation of Leicester, with a truly laudable attention to the exigency of the times, on the 23d ult. unanimously voted 300l. "for the Relief of the Poor."—A public meeting was also held on the Exchange for the same purpose.

Married.] The Rev. E. T. M. Phillips, rector of Hathern, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late C. Hayes, esq. of Liverpool.

C. Brown, esq. of Leicester, to Sarah Matilda,

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tilda, youngest daughter of S. Bell, esq. of Hulles-street, Cavendish-square.

At Bridghurst, Mr. Thomas Stafford, of Ashby, to Miss Elizabeth Bent, of Drayton.

At Leicester, Mr. J. Sharp, to Miss Sophia Barlow.—Mr. Taylor, druggist, of London, to Miss Saxton, daughter of Mr. S. of the High-street.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Capp, of Loughborough Parks, to Miss Mary Ann Clarke, of the former place.—Mr. William North, to Miss Elizabeth Wood.—Mr. Bentley, of Great Leke, to Miss Cloudesly.

At Brixworth, Mr. Elworthy, to Miss Hampshaw.

Died.] Harriet, the fifth daughter of John Roby, esq. of Avecotte-priory.

At Hathern, Mr. Joseph Handford, aged 51, and on the following day his widow was delivered of her 13th child, ten of whom are now living.

Mr. Farrin, of Twycross.

Aged 71, Mrs. Catherine Moore, of Appleby.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. J. Dinwhodie, English and Mathematical master of the Free School.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Ann Sheldon is committed to Stafford gaol, on a charge of administering to her husband, Samuel Sheldon, at Alstonefield, a deadly poison, with intent to murder him.

Married.] At Caverswall, George Clifford, esq. youngest son of the late Hon. Thomas C. of Tixall, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. H. Coyney, esq. of Weston Coyney.

At Leek, Mr. James Turner, of Liverpool, to Miss Clulon, of the former place.

At Tamworth, Mr. Joseph Keeling, to Miss C. Butler; at the same time, Mr. John Butler, to Miss Keeling.

Died.] At Tamworth, Capt. Hue, R.N.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The intelligent and highly-respectable delegates from Birmingham and its neighbourhood produced about twenty witnesses, who gave in evidence, that of a population of about 370,600 persons, engaged in manufacturing within 20 miles round Birmingham, one half that number is employed in manufacturing for the American market; that, during the prohibition of British imports in the last year, the merchants and master manufacturers have invested their capital in stock, in the hope that the American market would be opened; but that they are no longer able to proceed in this ruinous system, and that without immediate relief from government, a degree of distress cannot fail to take place, unparalleled since the establishment of manufactures in this country.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Horton, to Miss Webb, both of Caroline-street.—Mr. Thomas Holmes, to Miss Grace Barber.—Mr. John Haslock, to Miss Sarah Horsfall, both of Coventry.—Mr. Harry Chetham, of All Saints, Oxford, to Miss Mary Horsfall, of Coventry.—Mr. John Ellabon, to Mrs. Palmer, widow of Mr. P. P. attorney, of Worcester.—Mr. W. Fisher, to Miss Sarah Read.

At Mear's Ashby, Mr. T. Knight, of Ravensthorpe, to Miss Bryan, of the former place.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Danklin, wife of Mr. W. D. of Bond-street.—Mr. John Terry, gent. of Hagley row, 70.—Mr. Thomas Palmer, late of Navigation-street, 75.—William Kimberley, second son of the late Mr. K. many years writing master at the free grammar school.—Mr. Isaac Rolfe, of Price-street, 68.—Miss Brasher, sister of Mr. J. B. factor, of Caroline-street.—Henry Clay, esq. of Newhall-street.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Price, of Moor-street.—Mrs. Jackson, sister to Mrs. Hemsock, of Coventry, 82.

At Hamstead, aged 59, Mr. R. Bolton, merchant, late of Summer Hill.

At Bilbrooke, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Willington, gent.

Mr. Charles Bant, of Spon End, Coventry.

Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. T. B. and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Sanders, dissenting minister, of Coventry.

At Bushbury, Mr. Benjamin Corser.

At Yoxall, aged 73, Mr. Hall, upwards of 40 years schoolmaster of that place.

At Solihull, aged 78, Mr. Joseph Ballivant.

Mrs. Robbins, wife of Mr. W. R. of the Old Park, near Warwick.

At Madeley, Mrs. Simpson, wife of the Rev. A. S.

At Camphill, Joseph Walker, esq. 60.

Suddenly, at the Yew Trees, Henley-in-Arden, with spasms in his chest, aged 61, Mr. Edward Wright, gent. He possessed a mind stored with that variety of knowledge and anecdote which rendered him truly interesting as a companion—and his active integrity, independency of character, and benevolent disposition, marked his conduct in society, and will endear his memory to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. E. Williams, blacksmith, of Great Shrawardine, and his journeyman, F. Jones, turned and completely made two hundred and twenty-eight horse-shoes, in the space of nine successive hours; two respectable neighbours were witnesses to this extraordinary effort.

Married.] At Shiffnall, Mr. John Carnes, soliciter, of Shiffnal, to Miss E. Roden.

Mr. P. Gittins, of Rossall, to Miss Hicks, of the Lane, near Alderbury.

Mr. Fowler, of Acton Reynald, to Miss Belton, eldest daughter of Mr. B.

Mr. T. Hill, of Sowdley, to Miss Bayley, daughter of Mr. B of Dunnington.

Mr. Joseph Gough, of Ford, to Miss Dowley.

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At Stoke-upon-Tern, Mr. Morgan, of Aspley, to Ruth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Hodgkin, of Stoke Grange.

Died.] In his 19th year, in consequence of a fall from his horse, S. H. Cooke, only son of S. Cooke, esq. of Shrewsbury.—On Swan Hill, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Captain P.

Mr. Corfield, of Isombridge, 65.

Mr. Plimley, of Mardol.

Mrs. Scott, wife of John S. esq. of Eyton.

At Walton, leaving a wife and ten children, Mr. John Farmer.

Mr. Peplow, sen. of Limey Mill, near Bishop's Castle.

Miss Parry, of Newport.

Of a cancer in her breast, in Market Drayton, Elizabeth Beech, a poor woman, in her 104th year. She was born in the 6th year of the reign of Queen Anne, and fully remembered the coronation of George I. which happened when she was about six years of age. She disliked broth, tea, and all kinds of slops; and partook of the coarsest food, such as potatoes and bacon, &c. on which she fed heartily: of late she abstained from cheese, which she found hard to digest. She possessed her memory and eye-sight, till within the last year or two, almost unimpaired.

At Shrewsbury, Charles Lloyd, in his 100th year. He had been in the army.

At Meole Brace, in her 101st year, Mrs. Ann Vaughan. The decease of her husband, in his 99th year, took place a month ago.

Mrs. Hussey, of Wem, relict of Mr. H. maltster, 85.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The school, on the Bell plan, at Worcester, was opened the beginning of May, and one hundred and seventeen boys, and one hundred and forty-eight girls admitted.

Workmen have commenced, near Worcester, the cutting of a canal to Birmingham.

A Bible Society has been resolved on at Dudley.

Married.] At Halesowen, Mr. Millard, 26, of Dudley, to Miss Heakin, 13, of Tividale.

At Wednesbury, Mr. T. Rogers, to Miss Hawkes, daughter of Mr. R. H. iron-master, Dudley.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Griffiths, vicar of Eckington.

At Hanley Castle, Mr. E. Load, 62.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Newman, of Bromyard, to Miss M. Collett, of the Barton.

At Dinder, Mr. A. Rosser, to Mrs. D. Langford.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss M. Wall.—Mr. James Biss, an eminent cornfactor and barge proprietor, of Hereford, 63.

At Lugwardine, Mr. D. Pritchard.

At Leominster, Mrs. Taylor.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Davies, of Dingestow, near Monmouth, to Miss E. Williams, of Cwmcarvon.

Died.] At Monmouth, Miss S. Freeman, 21.—Mr. T. Evans.—W. Powell, esq. mayor of that borough.

At Whitebrook, William Palmer, 92; he was a hearty, active man, till within a few weeks of his death; and, during the last year, frequently walked to and from Monmouth, ten miles, in the course of the day.—Mr. Henry Simmons, who enjoyed his faculties unimpaired till almost the last hour of his life, 85.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An attempt was lately made by some woollen manufacturers employed by the East India Company, to pass off some resolutions of their junta as the sense of the manufacturers of the county of Gloucester, in favour of that odious and injurious monopoly. The manœuvre was, however, defeated by an explanation in the Gloucester papers, by which it appears that a large majority of the Gloucestershire manufacturers are favourable to a free and open trade.

The person called "The Young Roscius," is carrying on a thriving trade, in the different midland towns. He has astonished the natives once at Cheltenham, and six times at Worcester.

The Court of King's Bench has made the rule absolute against the Justices of Gloucester, for refusing to administer the oaths to a Dissenting minister.

Married.] Mr. H. Godwin, of Dodington, to Miss Godwin, of Old Sodbury.

Mr. C. Tugwell, of Stroud, to Miss Ibell, of Ross.

At Wotton-Underedge, John Hicks, esq. eldest son of H. H. esq. of Eastington House, to Eliza, daughter of Humphry Austin, esq. of Wotton-Underedge.

Mr. George Russell, to Miss Ruth Hook, both of Frampton Cotterell.

At Westbury-upon-Trym, Thomas Tyndall, esq. to Mary Sybella, eldest daughter of J. Hill, esq.

J. Griffin, esq. of Northwick-park, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of S. Clink, sen. esq. of Blockley.

T. E. Biederman, esq. to Mrs. Sloper, widow of the late Colonel Sloper, of Tetbury.

Died.] Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. T. Robinson, of Newent.

Mrs. Mary Long, of Huddlesote.

At Didmarton, Mrs. Ann Webb.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Tinmere, B. J. Newman, esq. captain in the Bucks Militia, to Mary, daughter of William Holden, esq. of Harpur-street.

At Oxford, Mr. Rainsford, to Miss Richardson, daughter of Mr. R.—Mr. Morgan, to Miss Arabella Barrett, of Ensham.—Mr. Chamberlayne, of Leicester, to Mary, youngest

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daughter of the late Mr. Palmer, of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, E. C. Hicks, daughter of Mrs. H. of Balliol college.—Mrs. Forster, of the Diamond House.—Miss Brocklisa, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of Osney Mill.—Mr. Hewitt, 87. He was at the battle of Culloden, in the rebellion of 1745.—Mr. W. Holyfield.—Mr. Sheard, of Oxford. He had taken his breakfast, and had just observed how melancholy it was to hear of so many sudden deaths, when he dropped down and expired.—The Rev. S. W. Thompson, of Christ Church.

Mrs. Jane East, of Great Haseley.

At Bletchington, Mr. Gregory, 63.—Mr. Foreman, of the Botanic Garden, 75.

Mrs. Carr, of Beckley.

Mr. J. Foster, schoolmaster, Bicester.

Mr. Watkins, of Northmoor, 70.

Ann, daughter of Mr. J. Robarts, wine-merchant, of Banbury.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. F. King, of the Parsonage, North-stoke, many years rector, lay impropriator, and tithe-owner of that parish, Ipsden, and Stoke Row, Oxon.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. M. solicitor, of Amersham.

At High Wycombe, Mrs Norwood, after a painful affliction of more than twenty years continuance, which she sustained with Christian fortitude and exemplary resignation.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. James Swannell, of Rickmersworth, attorney-at-law, who was generally esteemed an honour to his profession.

At Baldock, Hannah, the wife of John I. Prior, esq.

At Woodside-place, Mrs. Church, widow of William C. esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. J. Warner, of Barystead House, Bucks, to Miss Belgrave, of the former place.—Mr. James Monk, of Eaton Bray, to Miss Coleman, of Billington.

Mr. Burbidge, of Long Buckley, to Miss Tomalin, of Pates-hall.

Mrs. Creak, widow of Mr. C. of Yelden.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married] At Northampton, Mr. Bailey, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Capp, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. of Loughborough.

At Chalecombe, the Rev. N. Humphrey, rector of Thorpe Mandeville, to the daughter of the late A. Bull, gent.

At Towcester, Mr. Wood, to Mrs. Hatton.

Died.] At Hardingstone, Mrs. Tonins, relict of Mr. T. T.

At Blisworth, Maria, wife of the Rev. J. Sturges.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

Another attempt has been made to destroy Sydney college, by some incendiary, who obtained admission into an upper room by forcing a padlock with which the door was secured. The fire was discovered about two in the morning, and extinguished, though not till damage to the amount of five hundred pounds was sustained. A loft, containing a great quantity of tar and pitch, was within a few yards of the part where the fire was discovered. A rigid examination is to take place of every person within the college.

Married.] Mr. Mason, jun. of Cheveley, to Miss Green, of Newmarket.

J. B. Wiles, esq. of Chesterton, to Miss S. Palmer, of Cambridge.

Mr. Simmons, surveyor, to Miss M. Whitehead, both of Cambridge.

J. Hammond, esq. of Ashley-hall, to Miss Hurlock, of Ely.

Died.] At Conington-place, G. Nicholls, esq. 68.

NORFOLK.

Three gold coins, weighing an ounce each, were lately dug up at Reedham.

Married.] At Scotton, Mr. Jennings, to Miss Bidwell.

Mr. P. Copeman, jun. of Ellough Hall, to Miss Walker, a Lincolnshire heiress.

The Rev. J. Curry, rector of Thurning, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Swaine, rector of Stretham.

W. Yetts, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to the daughter of J. Muskett, esq. of Easton Hall.

The Rev. J. Holmes, of Gawdy Hall, to the third daughter of the late Rev. W. Whitear, rector of Oate.

Died.] At Harleston, J. Kerrich, esq. 48.

At Mendham, Mrs. Whitaker, relict of the Rev. T. W. 77.

At Lynn, Mr. R. Melvyn, 77.—Mr. S. Rudkin, attorney.

At Lodden, Mr. Gilbert, 72.

At Saxlingham, Mr. R. Plummer, 75.

At Yarmouth, Mr. H. Harmor, 80.

At Norwich, Mr. Salmon, 77.

At Banham, the Rev. T. Kerrick, 77.

At Gorleston, Mr. J. Sharp, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker of Yarmouth.

SUFFOLK.

No less than twenty private roads are now forming in Norfolk and Suffolk, pursuant to Acts which have lately passed for that purpose.

Married.] Mr. Ransom, solicitor, of Stowmarket, to Miss S. M. Bayly, second daughter of Mr. B. surgeon.

At Bayton, Mr. R. Vincent, to Miss M. Long. They had lived in the service of the late R. Walpole, esq. one 30 the other 40 years.

At Wittensham, D. R. Meadows, esq. to the daughter of Mr. Catt, of that place, and niece of the Rev. Dr. Brinkley, of Dublin.

Died.] Mrs. Kersey, wife of Mr. K. of Monewden Hall.

At Bury, Mrs. Goddard, relict of Dr. G. master of Clare Hall, 88.

Aged 84, R. Powell, esq. who, for about 35 years, filled the office of Collector of Excise in Suffolk.

Aged 76, Mr. J. Cock, of Woodbridge.

At Harringe, Mr. E. Drew, 68.

At

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At Manningtree, Mr. D. Constable, 72.

At Troston, near Bury, Christopher Jebb Lofft, third son of Capel Lofft, esq. The unhappy catastrophe of his death is thus related, in a letter to the Editor. "He had, at Bury school, under the late Mr. Becher, the same classic education as his brothers had. I had, though it was an arduous effort, wished that his thoughts might turn to my own profession, as a barrister; but I would, when he was young enough, (and he died only in his 25th year,) have placed him in the other branch of the profession, with a solicitor and attorney, or have placed him with a surgeon and apothecary; in short, in any liberal employment to which his inclination led, and our means might enable us. His own choice led him to go as a midshipman, in the Warren-Hastings. He had the best recommendations from his cousins, the Straceys, and from other quarters; circumstances, not necessary here to detail, disappointed him in that line; and, with the interest of the family of the Colmans, (some of whose relations have distinguished themselves in India,) and of Captain Coggan, he went out as a military Cadet. Here too there was an unhappy result. He had a severe fever at Madras: other painful occurrences had taken place; he returned home; certainly deranged in mind to an afflictive degree; he was, by medical judgment, declared incapable of military service. He has remained at home ever since: he soon regained his strength, his appetite became great and constant; he read much; he used exercise much, though not regularly; he conversed, not often, but remarkably well. There was a melancholy and a gloom, but there seemed nothing of the tædium vitæ; on the contrary, a kind of complacency in the recovered strength of his constitution, in his appetite, in his power to endure fatigue, and in the prospect of a long life. There were, however, sufficient reasons for being anxious that he should not have the use of fire-arms, of pistols particularly. A gun, which apparently must have been excessively overloaded, had burst in his hands: this was some months back; he seemed, and I think was, alarmed, and rejoiced at his escape; in reality it was a wonderful one, though his fingers were only slightly hurt. About seven weeks back, I had heard of a pistol which he used to carry loose in his pocket, and to lay in his bed. I went into his room while he was asleep there, and took it away. It was primed and loaded, but had been so long, and was become very damp. I then, finding the gunmaker's name on it, wrote to him, (Mr. Parker, of Bury,) strongly remonstrating on the obvious impropriety (as his calamity was too well known in the neighbourhood) of supplying him with this or any kind of fire-arms; and, that I expected, at peril of the responsibility for any ill which might ensue, that it should never happen again. I have been so much about on the assizes and session-circuit, and on commissions of bankruptcy in different places, that for three weeks I had been only two or three days at home up to Saturday last. For several days he had appeared more easy, composed, sociable, and happy, than usual, and to seek society more, which he generally shunned. The calm was most fallacious. On Wednesday, April 15, he had endeavoured to procure a pistol from the shepherd of Mr. Rose, our principal tenant here, but without success. On Friday he went to Bury; but, on going to Mr. Parker's, Mr. P. refused to supply him with balls, or powder, or pistol, and showed him my letter. At Mr. Young's he applied for ball-cartridges, and had the same refusal. Whether he succeeded in obtaining any bullets or powder at a third gunsmith's, inquiry has been made, but without any certainty of result. It has been made known to me, that he had some way procured lead, and had been casting bullets on the Thursday, but probably not so large as he wanted, for, at Bury, at Mr. Parker's, on the Friday, he pointed to a large horse-pistol and said, that he wanted a brace of balls which would fit that bore. He was, as I have stated, most properly refused them. On Saturday at about four in the afternoon, he was at Mr. Downes's, the blacksmith, and from that time to six. He there brought an old regimental horse-pistol to be repaired, and assisted and directed in the cleaning of it. This he had obtained at Mr. Flatman's, the cutler on the Heath; Mr. Flatman, as it is asserted in evidence, being absent at the time. Mr. Downes made him, by his desire, a ram-rod and screw, and a punch. And he says something, not very intelligible, about his ordering an arrow-headed or heart-like dart, such, he said Jebb told him, as persons use who go into the army; and that he added that he had not an hour to lose, and asked why he was afraid, for that he would pay him. Of all this Mr. Downes gave me no notice till after the event, though he had been charged by me to do so, if any thing of such a nature as Jebb's having a pistol came to his knowledge; on the contrary, I was walking home from Bury, when Mr. Downes, seeing me, said, Here comes your father, and he replied, Does he? very well,—and went out of sight. The shop is by the road side, and I was returning from Bury, and then at a white gate, about sixty yards off. I did not, so far as I recollect, see Jebb. On that evening he dined even more early than usual, and was out from eleven to one in the morning. On Sunday about ten, he was seen to go from this house in a hurried manner; it appeared that he went on to the heath, and left a letter at a cottage about a quarter of a mile from Woodsdale, with strict and repeated injunctions that it should not be delivered in less than four hours. It was not delivered till near nine at night. Mrs. Lofft,

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Lofft, with the alarm which you will judge, communicated it to me. I went with Mr. Rose and his shepherd to the spot, we found him, but he was then a corpse, and had been so, as it afterwards appeared, about eight hours!

Copy of the Letter to Mrs. Lofft.

'Madam, *Troston.*

To spare Nancy the shock of what I am going to communicate, it will be necessary first to remove her into her room, and afterwards to communicate it to her by degrees, as if it had happened by accident. If the thing is not ordered in this manner, I am convinced, from what I know of her state of mind, and her feelings respecting me, she having suffered so much lately from Henry's death, and being in suspense about Robert's fate, not having heard from him for a long time, that the shock will prove too much for her, and be the means of her death. Before you will receive this I shall have put a period to my existence. Nothing but the most strong and urgent reasons amounting to absolute necessity could have induced me to take this step. My body will be found in Woodsdell's Grove. I wish that what money may become due to me after Mr. Lofft's death, may be equally divided amongst the poor of the parishes of Troston and Stanton. I have no more to add, but to thank you for all your kindnesses to me, and to assure you of my esteem and well wishes. Nancy should be comforted with religious prospects, and the hope of meeting in a better state; and, it will be best to continue the deception, as then her peace of mind will receive no disturbance from the event. I am your's,

Sincerely and affectionately,

Saturday Morning. C. J. LOFFT.

I request Mr. Lofft's pardon for this step.'

The original of this letter is written wide, in a large, free, clear, strong, and firm hand; a much better one than I have seen him write on other occasions, though in other respects the same, and with many blots as his generally were. There is scarcely a single erasure or interlineation. It was the only written document that was found."

ESSEX.

Married.] The Rev. R. P. Crane, of Clare Hall, A.M. to the eldest daughter of J. Gurr, esq. collector of customs, at Maldon.

At Witham, W. Simpson, esq. of Lambeth Walk, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Rush, of the former place.

C. G. Parker, esq. of Chelmsford, to Miss Howson, of Gloucester-street, Queen's-square.

The Rev. R. Hewetson, of Leigh, to Miss E. Moore.

At South Weald, Richard Heatley, jun. esq. of Shenfield-place, to Georgiana, only daughter of the late G. Davis, esq. of Jamaica.

At Hutton, G. Angus, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Rosetta, only daughter of J. French, esq. of Hutton-place.

Died.] Mr. J. Essex, of Colchester, 67.

At Stratford, Mrs. Catherine Palmer, wife of Mr. P.

At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Cole, relict of S. Cole, esq. of that place.

At Momsham, Mrs. Bridget Bowater, sister to the General and Admiral of that name, 72.

Mr. Coverdale, of Stock, and late of Ingatestone Hall, 84.

At Boxted, Mrs. Parsons, 101.

At Walthamstow, E. Forster, esq. 82.

R. Powell, esq. 84.

KENT.

A few nights ago part of the gallery of the theatre at Tunbridge gave way, by which accident many persons were bruised, but no lives were lost.

Lately, two ewes, belonging to Mrs. Downe, of Elham, yeaned three lambs each, five out of six are likely to live; and another ewe yeaned three lambs.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. C. Crotboll, to Miss Mary Lilly, both of Canterbury.—Mr. James Boon, of Appledore, to Miss Jane Ledger, of Folkestone.—Mr. George Themsett, of Dover, to Miss E. S Seale, of Folkestone.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Thomas Marlow, to Miss Sarah Redstall, daughter of Mr. Wm. R. both of Deal.—Mr. James Hooper, of the Dock Yard, to Miss Jane Carter, of Deal.

At Folkestone, Mr. Rotteu, to Mrs. Earle, both of Dover.

Mr. P Bedjant, to Miss Mary Moss, both of Folkestone.

At Margate, Mr. T. Barker, of Dover, to Miss Goldsmith, of Margate.

At New Romney, Mr. Robert Hunt, to Miss M. D. Jarvis.—T. Gibson, esq. ordnance storekeeper at North Yarmouth, to Miss A. Figg.

At Lewisham, J. Andrews, esq. captain in the Nottinghamshire Militia, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Gruer, esq. Dell Lodge, Blackheath.

At Bromley, C. Worthington, esq. to Catherine, only daughter of R. Bunn, esq. of Bromley.

Died.] At Canterbury, Sarah, wife of Mr. Benjamin Nickalls, 29.—Thomas E. Salmon, esq. one of the Aldermen of Canterbury.—Mrs. M. Hills, aged 78, widow of Mr. W. H. of Boughton under Blean.—Mrs. Ellesley, niece of the late Rev. Dr. Dering, prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral.

At Dover, Mr. John Farmer, jun.

George Children, esq. of New Romney, aged 40.

At New Romney, Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Bridge.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Susanna Hickman, 78.—Mr. R. Bailey, schoolmaster.

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At Kench-Hill, Tenterden, Mr. Thomas T. Weston, son of T. W.

Mr. Holiday, of Chatham.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Elizabeth Sandford, widow, 97.—Miss Sarah Lamperd, 22.

At Rolvenden, aged 72, the Rev. Francis Morphett, 39 years vicar of that parish, and 40 years rector of Newington.

At Faversham, Mrs. S. Bonner, 78.

Mrs. S. Cooke, of Sandwich, 64.

At Blean, Mrs. Hayward, 93.

At the Parsonage House Upper Hardres, in her 70th year, Mrs. S. Wigzell, sister of John W. esq. of Canterbury, and the Rev. T. W. rector of Hardres and Stelling.

At River, near Dover, Mr. Claringbould, 82.

At Boughton under Blean, Mr. Robert Cowlan, 73.

Mrs. Middleton, widow of J. M. esq. late of the ordnance department, 89.

At Ashford, J. Ray, esq. 85.—Mr. A. Dodd, 80.

SUSSEX.

The *Lewes Journal* says, "the following is a singular instance of the prolific nature of a woman:—The mother of a person, now living in this town, was delivered of thirteen children at five births; the first of which produced four, the second three, and the three last, twins."

A new chapel is about to be erected in Chichester, for celebrating worship according to the rites of the church.

Married.] At Hordingly, Mr. Benjamin Hearman, to Miss Newnham, only daughter of Mr. N. of West-hill.

Died.] At Islington, Mr. T. Creswell, a respectable farmer, aged 101. He preserved his faculties till the last, and even sold, and handled, his own sheep, but three days previous to his death.

HAMPSHIRE.

The immense tract of waste land, generally known as Bagshot Heath, will soon bear marks of cultivation and improvement. The land-owners of the parish of Windlesham have laudably set the example, and it is supposed that 30,000 or 40,000 acres of land will, in consequence, be brought into tillage.

Married.] At Boldre, J. Kingstone, esq. to Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke.

The Rev. John Marsh, of Hursley, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Morgan, esq. of Penge-place, Surrey.

Died.] At Southampton, Abraham Pether, esq. the distinguished artist, aged 56.—Mr. John Hooper, of Winchester.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Sutton, wife of James S. esq. an eminent clothier of that city.

At Fratton, near Portsmouth, in her 92d year, Mrs. Temple, relict of R. T. esq. and mother of R. G. T. esq.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Bowles, widow of the Rev. Wm. B. canon residentiary of Salisbury cathedral.

WILTSHIRE.

A new Westleyan chapel was opened on the 19th at Chippenham.

Married.] At East Lulworth, Mr. Seymour, aged 79, to Mrs. Amelia Bryant, of Wareham, aged 50, his fourth wife.

Died.] At Westbury, in his 29th year, of a rapid consumption, Mr. Aaron Snelgar, eighth son of the late Mr. A. S. paper-maker, Cary-mills, near Wareham.

At Hilperton, Mr. John Edwards, aged 76, late of Beckington.

Mrs. Cunnington, widow of Mr. C. of Heytesbury.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] G. Elliott, esq. of Binfield, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major-General Slay.—Edward Byam, esq. to Mrs. Jane Browning, relict of the late S. B. esq.—Mr. J. Shaw, of Speedhamland, to Miss Badcock, of Newbridge Mill.

The Rev. R. Govett, vicar of Staines, to the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Romaine, of Reading.

Died.] At Workingham, Mrs. Cruttwell, relict of the Rev. Clement C.

At East Hanney, near Wantage, Mrs. Loder, 80.

At West Hanney, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, 95.

Mr. Henry Giles, of East Hanney. He fell into the Wilts and Berks canal, and was drowned.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A ball has been given at the Upper Rooms, Bath, to increase the fund for relieving the relatives of those who perished by the late wrecks in the North Seas: the project was highly successful.

A general meeting of the woollen manufacturers of Wilts and Somerset, was held on the 17th ult. at Bath, at which resolutions were adopted declaratory of the propriety of throwing open the East India trade, and it was unanimously resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament, in behalf of the same.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Jonathan Brown, of Doncaster, to Mrs. Newton, widow of the late Rev. B. N. of Bath.—George Calvert, esq. to Mrs. Ryder.—Henry Barnett, esq. late of the Company's service, to Miss Ann Rye, sister of J. R. esq. Johnson-street.—Mr. G. Gerrsh, to Miss S. Bishop, both of Painswick.—John Holder, esq. of North Cerney, to Miss Ann Ekins, of Lansdown-Crescent.—J. C. Bristow, esq. son of the late J. B. esq. to Sophia Anne, eldest daughter of J. Richardson, esq. of the Bengal Establishment.

At East Lydford, Mr. Jarvis, of Bayford, to Miss Mary Higgins, of the former place.

At Forden, Mr. E. Humphries, of Walcot, to Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of J. L. esq. of the Wood, Montgomeryshire.

At Bristol, Wm. Taylor, esq. of Huntspill Court, in this county, to Miss Hawkins, daughter

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daughter of the late Sir John H. bart.—Thomas Stocking, esq. to Mary Love, both of this city.—T. Palin, esq. of Gloucester, to Mrs. L. Wilmot, of Redcliff-parade.—Mr. Robert Phelps, wine-merchant, to Miss C. Ridewood, of the Hotwells.—Mr. W. P. Lewis, to Miss Martha Morgan.—Mr. William Helliar, of Ashill, to Miss Phillis Jeffery, only daughter of Mr. W. J. of Puckington.

At Crewkerne, the Rev. Robert Winton, dissenting minister of Chard, to Miss Eliza Slater, of the former place.

Died.] At Edgarley, near Glastonbury, T. Porch, esq. 66.

At Wincanton, at an advanced age, Mr. John Carpenter.

At Yeovil, Mrs. Paviour.

Mr. Wm. Wall, of Shepton-Mallett.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. A. Trew, of Fordington, to Miss Cooper, of Dorchester.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. Amos, of Sturminster Newton, to Mrs. King, widow of Mr. K. of Shaftesbury.

At Sherborne, Thomas Garland, esq. of Wareham, to Miss Elizabeth Foot, third daughter of Mr. J. F. solicitor, of Sherborne.

At Ryme, Mr. George Silk, of Beaminster, to Miss Mary Hayward, of the former place.

At Gillingham, J. Long, esq. of Baynlyhouse, to Miss Card, of Pearson Farm.

Died.] At an advanced age, Mr. Burt, a respectable farmer of Marnhull.

At Blandford, Mr. Joseph James, 59.

Sophia, seventh daughter of John T. King, esq. of Blandford, 15.

At Charlton Horethorn, at the advanced age of 93, Mr. Richard Sutton. He has left a widow now 84 years of age, to whom he was married sixty-three years.

Lieut. John Oke, of the royal navy; he was a native of Dorsetshire, and held the signal station at La Moye, in Jersey.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Breakwater in Plymouth Sound is to begin early in June. The immense quarries for this undertaking are already contracted for, the principal of them are hired of the Duke of Bedford. Blocks of marble of the finest quality, and weighing ten tons each, will cost 3s. each when transported to their final destination. Many vessels for the conveyances of these enormous masses, fitted with suitable machinery, are already hired; those that are building are to be commanded by warrant-officers. Tenders from Portland for stone have been rejected, on the ground that the marble in the quarries at Plymouth is much superior in point of durability to the soft stone of the former place.

Married.] At Plymouth, Charles Rickett Harrison, esq. of the Shropshire Militia, to Miss Blaxton, of Stonehouse, niece of Vice-Admiral Thornborough.

At East Worlington, Mr. George Cobley, of Thelbridge, to Miss Hammond, daughter of the late Edward H. esq. of Loxhore.

At Fordington, Mr. T. Master, to Miss Harris, both of that place.

Died.] At Plymouth, Mr. John Hoar, clerk of the const department of the customs, at that port.

Mr. O. Nicklin, of Plymouth-Dock.

At Plymouth Dock, Mrs. Jenny Harris, aged 41, daughter-in-law of Mr. Hoxland, and relict of Mr. R. H. surgeon of the navy.

At Axminster, Mr. R. Parsons.

WALES.

Bible Societies have been established in Denbighshire, and other parts of Wales, under the sanction of the Bishop of Llandaff, who has liberally subscribed to them.

Upwards of four thousand pounds have been raised for the relief of the poor in Pembrokeshire: Lords Milford and Cawdor, gave five hundred pounds each, Lord Kensington three hundred pounds, and different gentlemen one hundred pounds each. Other opulent families in Wales have bought up corn, barley, &c. to retail to the poor at half the market price.

The new Lancastrian school for female children, at Swansea, is already completed and taken possession of.—A similar house is now building at Narberth.

Married] N. D. G. Dodson, esq. of Lichfield, to Merriall, second daughter of J. S. Patten, esq of Swansea.—Mr. John Nicson, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Rees, of Swansea.

Mr. Richard Parry, jun. of Pwllhely, to Miss Eliza Jones, late of Portin-Ham.

Died.] Mrs. Owen, relict of the late Rev. W. O. of Glangwilly, Carmarthen, 82.

Mr. Howes, of St. Asaph.

The Rev. Edward Davies, rector of Coity, near Bridgend.

SCOTLAND.

The proprietors of several pieces of ground near the Wet Docks at Leith, have been awarded, by a Jury, 4l. 10s as the value, per square yard, or about 22,000l. per acre.

Died.] David Gaddis, of Cargina, near Tanderagee, 102. It is very surprising, that, during the long life of this man, he never had an hour's sickness until about three months previous to his disease, when he became unable to walk without assistance. He enjoyed all his faculties till a short time before he died.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Captain Maw, of the 23d regiment, or Royal Welch Fusiliers, killed at the storming of Badajoz, in Spain, on the night between the 6th and 7th of April, was the eldest son of John Henry Maw, esq. of Belle-Vue, near Doncaster, Yorkshire. In him the service has lost a zealous and intelligent officer, and his friends have to lament a most honourable, well-disposed young man, a cheerful companion, and a good Christian. He served on the

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the Quarter-master General's staff, at the battles of Vimiera, and Talavera, in the Peninsula, under the Earl of Wellington, and previously in the same department of the army under Lord Cathcart, in Scotland. He was also present at the siege of Copenhagen. He fell gloriously in the arms of Victory, in his 29th year.

REPORT ON DISEASES.

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1812.

Scarlatina Anginosa	5	Dysenteria	1
Cynanche	1	Abdomen Tumidum	1
Catarrhus	7	Icterus	1
Pertussis	2	Epiplocele	1
Rubeola	2	Polysarcia	1
Erysipelas	1	Gastrodynia	4
Dentitio	2	Enterodynia	3
Variola	1	Tænia	2
Phthisis	3	Dyspepsia	3
Tussis cum Dyspnœa	22	Ascites	2
Marasmus	2	Asthenia	8
Cephalalgia et Vertigo	4	Scorbutus	2
Hemiplegia	1	Leucorrhœa	2
Hemicranium	1	Amenorrhœa	1
Rheumatismus Chronicus	4	Abortus	1
Hæmatemesis	1	Psora	3
Diarrhœa	2	Porrigo	2

Although, from these reports, it appears, that during the last quarter pulmonary affections have been the most prominent complaints, they have not been more severe or prevalent than is usual at this season. Their most frequent form is described under the head Tussis cum Dyspnœa, which is intended to embrace every variety, from simple cough, with more or less derangement of the respiratory organ, to the urgent and dangerous disease mentioned by Sydenham and other authors, by the barbarous term peripneumonia notha, or bastard peripneumony. For the sake of convenience, it may be necessary to arrange diseases under certain classes, and affix to them characteristic names; but it is often attended with bad consequences, by inducing people to prescribe to the name, rather than the actual appearances of the complaint, which are much influenced by the constitution and habits of the individual. This is completely exemplified in the class of diseases just alluded to. In young persons cough is frequently attended with stitches in the chest and sides, shortness of breath, and little or no expectoration, being what is vulgarly called a dry cough, and which, if neglected or improperly treated, occasionally proceeds to actual inflammation, and even consumption. In such cases bleeding, and saline cooling medicines, sometimes speedily cure the complaint. But similar symptoms now and then occur in habits in which bleeding would be prejudicial, and retard recovery. Men in the vigour of life, of a full habit, with tendency to inflammatory action, whenever affected with urgent cough, generally bear bleeding extremely well. Persons more advanced in age, or of a broken-down constitution, require for the same complaint a treatment entirely different. In many the principle of life is so feeble, that the slightest reduction of strength is inadmissible. The worst form of the complaint chiefly affects those who have passed the middle age, men more than women, and especially those who have injured their constitution by either excess of diet or of labour. In these the pulse is sometimes strong, quick, and hard, and in other circumstances might indicate the necessity of using the lancet. The expectoration is copious and viscid, respiration laborious, the strength much reduced, the appetite nearly lost, and the horizontal position can hardly be borne; sitting up in an easy chair, or firmly supported with pillows, is necessary to obtain a short and disturbed repose. In this manner the patient often struggles through the greater part of the winter and spring; and, if he gets better, has a second or even third attack before the mild season commences, and this may occur for several successive years, till life is exhausted in the contest.

As this complaint then materially depends on the state of the weather, and the exciting cause remains in a great measure beyond our control, it therefore becomes the part of the physician to assist the patient in his sufferings, and subdue the violence of the symptoms without effecting a reduction of strength, that would render him less able to bear up against future attacks. Hence, bleeding is highly improper; it may relieve a symptom, but has no beneficial effect on the general state of the complaint, for the cure of which indeed no particular class of medicines can be assigned, because, as before observed, the disease varies exceedingly in different individuals, and the treatment that is necessary at one period, may be very injurious at another.

Leicester-square, May 27, 1812. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

MONTHLY

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MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SOWING is at length finished, and the seed season may be generally reckoned three weeks later than usual. All the crops upon the ground have a healthy and promising appearance, excepting perhaps the earlier sown beans, which, receiving a check at first from the drought, have not yet recovered. The wheats, a breadth extensive beyond all former example in this country, look well enough to produce a most abundant crop, under the fortunate supposition of a genial blooming season and good harvest.

The immediate business in the country at present, carrying out manure and planting potatoes, the landlords in most parts, on the late recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, allowing their tenants to plant potatoes as a fallow crop. The hop-bine has a healthy appearance, and that culture is as forward as could be expected. The late high winds and heavy rains have not done any material damage to the fruit-blossom, although vegetation has certainly been checked by the easterly winds and frosty mornings.

Grass promises to be a large crop, and, as the stock of hay upon hand is considerable, that article may be expected at a reasonable price. All cattle are doing well abroad, and, from the quantity of keep, store beasts, and sheep, have advanced to an excessive price; the same of milch cows, and good horses of every description. Fat pigs in demand and dearer. From the high price of corn the markets have been of late filled with sows and pigs, and young stores. Wool remains stationary.

With the aid of the foreign corn lately arrived, and of more in expectation, there now remains no doubt of a supply adequate to the public demand; but it is the general opinion, that, by the time the new wheats are fit for use, very little old, of British growth, will remain in the country. This day's market at Smithfield, is the dearest of the present season.

Smithfield: Beef 6s. 3d. to 6s. 8d.—Mutton 6s. to 6s. 8d.—Veal 7s. to 8s. 6d.—Lamb 7s. —Pork 6s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s. 8d.—Irish ditto 5s. 8d. to 6s.—Fat 4s. 8d.—Skins —— .—Oil-Cake 16l. 16s. per thousand.—Potatoes 10l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 68s. to 140s.—The quarters loaf 18½d.—Barley 52s. to 54s.—Oats 45s. to 59s.—Hay 3l. to 6l. 6s. per load.—Clover do. 4l. 4s. to 8l. 8s.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 12s.

Middlesex, May 25.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co's, Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch 220l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 25l. 10s. ditto.—London Dock Stock, 115l. per cent.—West-India ditto, 153l. ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, 1812, to the 24th of May, 1812, inclusive; Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30°. May 23 & 24. Wind N. W.
Lowest, 29·29. —— 12 —15. —— S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 52 hundredths of an inch. { This variation occurred between the morning of the 21st and 22d of May.

Thermometer.

Highest, 71°. May 9. Wind West.
Lowest, 52°. April 29. —— South.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 12°. { The greatest height of the mercury on the 7th, at 3 o'clock, was 58°, and on the 8th it was, at the same time, as high as 70°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it is equal to rather more than 4¼ inches in depth; the number of days on which there has been rain is 18: the temperature has been very variable, and so also has the wind: the average degree of heat for the month is 52°·3, which is almost six degrees less than the mean temperature of the similar period in last year. The mean height of the barometer for the month is 29·645. There have been thunder and lightning several times in the month, but in this village the storm which happened on Tuesday afternoon and evening, the 19th inst. was by much the most tremendous. We have met with several persons who do not remember to have heard at any time either thunder so loud as one peal about half past eight o'clock, or lightning so vivid as that which was seen in this place for the space of nearly three hours. The wind has blown a good deal from the easterly points, and the weather has generally been cold, but not without some exceptions to the contrary.

Highgate, May 25, 1812.

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 228.] JULY 1, 1812. [6 of Vol. 33.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

Several Numbers of this Magazine, which were out of print, having lately been re printed, the entire Series of Thirty-two Volumes may now be had half-bound, for Sixteen Guineas; or any single Number or Volume, to complete Sets, may be had of all Booksellers at the regular price, per Number, or Volume.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN December 1808, you published a letter from me, the object of which was to ascertain whether any person was preparing to publish a Greek-English Lexicon. In case no other had undertaken such a work, I proposed to attempt it myself; and I had, accordingly, made arrangements for the purpose of executing it.

I intended to publish a large Lexicon, containing all the information I could glean, from reading and observation, respecting the Greek language. From this work I proposed to extract an epitome of whatever would be most necessary for learners, and publish it in an octavo volume.

To my inquiry, an answer was soon returned in the Monthly Magazine, "that a work, similar to my proposed one, was in preparation; and that the writer of the answer had a specimen of it then before him."

About the same time, I received a letter from Mr. Jones, author of the Greek and Latin Grammars, informing me, "that he was preparing to publish a Greek-English Lexicon; that he intended to trace the language to the tongues from which it is derived; that he paid particular attention to the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian languages; and that his work would form, at least, one quarto volume."

Soon after the publication of my inquiry, I received an anonymous letter, from Cambridge, by which I learned, "that a Lexicon, on a plan similar to mine, was in a state of preparation; that the authorities collected from classic authors amounted to nearly seventy thousand; that a printed specimen of it was in the hands of the principal booksellers; and that a copy of the specimen would be sent to me from a bookseller in the Poultry, London, who would receive any observations I might make upon it, and transmit them to the author." The specimen, consisting of three quarto pages, arrived accordingly, and I sent some observations as desired.

Upon receiving the information stated above, I immediately desisted from my undertaking, thinking it unnecessary to attempt what others had already almost finished.

More than three years have elapsed, since the intimation given that these works were in forwardness, and I have been in constant and anxious expectation of seeing them announced to the public. Nothing of this kind, however, has met my observation, nor has any such notice, I suppose, been given; for I have, of late, received letters from different persons, inquiring whether I had given up the idea of publishing my Lexicon, and urging me to go on with it.

My view, therefore, in writing to you at present is, first, to answer the inquiries that are made, with respect to my proposed work, and account for its non-appearance; and, secondly, to inquire whether either of the Lexicons already mentioned, or any other similar to them, is likely to be soon published.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dundalk, May 12, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am a constant reader and great admirer of your useful and most excellent Miscellany, I cannot help transmitting to you (being persuaded that it will be productive of very great pleasure to many of your numerous readers, as it has been to myself,) an extract from a

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lately received from an old Greenland captain, containing an account of the whale:

"The whale," says he, "that enormous inhabitant of the deep, who requires an ocean to swim in, is equally wonderful in every point of view; in the rapidity of his motion, as in the dimensions of his body; in the quantity, as in the usefulness, of his fat.

"His motion is so incredibly swift, that he shoots by a ship under a press of sail, like an arrow passing a stationary tree, at the rate of one mile in one minute, or sixty in the hour. His side-fins, playing in any voluntary direction, either depress or raise his vast body perpendicularly or obliquely; and, in either manner, in an instant. Tranquil and undisturbed, he floats at his ease, with five-sixths of his corpulent body above the surface of the green waves; his tail-fin, like an oar, actually sculling along, with immense sweeps, his boyant form. I have proved it often, from experience, that a whale, struck with an harpoon, spouts a stream of blood, far higher than the head of the mast, and exhibiting, at the same time, a very curious rain-bow. In the agonies of death, he dashes a huge mass of water all around, and causes a temporary and local tempest, crushing any boat with a stroke of his tail-fin, or carrying away any opposing rudder; curling around his large wide body many fathom of cord, and heaving up, in his fury, several acres of the neighbouring ice!

"'Wilt thou play with him as with a tame bird? or, wilt thou bind him for the maidens? Will not any one be cast down at the very sight of him? Upon earth, there is not his like? He maketh the deep to boil like a pot: he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment. He maketh a path to shine after him;' one would think the deep to be hoary. On the earth there is not his like. The elephant rarely reaches eighteen feet in height, or twenty in length. The most formidable serpents of Africa or India seldom measure thirty feet, and are equally slender in proportion of the length to their thickness, as the common worm, or the dunghill snake. But the whale stretches out its huge form to seventy or eighty feet, which is the length of any vessel employed in the trade to Greenland, and triple the size of a moderate room. His height, or perpendicular thickness, is eleven feet; nearly the stature of two tall men. His circumference, though his form is not accurately circular, but oblate, may be estimated to be two-thirds larger than his diameter depth; or, in plainer language, twenty-two feet, the size of an ox! Let the reader only multiply such a girth by such a length of body, and he will obtain a mathematical account of its solid contents: the largest oak is scarcely equal to it in mass: the tallest and widest mast sinks, in the comparison, to a wand, to a walking staff! A large ox weighs only 100 stone, a whale has been computed at 100 tons, or, the draught of fifty horses. The bulk or girth of it is as large as the bulk of a ship; the blubber taken off weighs thirty tons, or a third of its bulk. When he is killed, tow him on the next shore, then support his jaws by two long poles, (those jaws which erected, and meeting in a point, form the two sides of a barn!) a boat may sail, as into a creek, into his expanded mouth; a man may sit in it, as in the cave of a rock;—or, fasten the same dead animal to a ship, by long cables, and its body before it be stripped, or, uncased of the blubber, is so swoln by the air generated in its bowels from its putrefying state, that it heaves itself six feet above the height of the deck, rising a mountain of flesh. Though of its most valuable blubber (sweet savory found to many a commercial man!) only fifteen or eighteen inches in depth be taken, yet the body is so vast, that one whale, in a late year, yielded twenty-one tons of oil; that is, a quantity of melted fat, sufficient for the draught of ten horses, (the strongest of animals in Europe,) formed merely the exterior covering and coat of this prince of fishes! What then was the weight of his whole body when alive, and full of air, full of water? One fish has frequently afforded a sufficient quantity of blubber to fill every cask in a ship, and to compose a very singular cargo. Its crank, or remaining carcase, loosened from the cables, and dropped, with a loud shout of the crew, into the ocean, drives to a distance, and is soon surrounded by ravenous bears, by carrion birds, and a great variety of fishes; and, more especially by the ravenous tribe of Esquimaux Indians, eaters of raw flesh: thus affording to the rational and irrational part of the creation, a treasure during life, and a banquet by its death.

The reader may be informed, that those Esquimaux we so much despise, may give us lessons in the numerous uses to which the parts of the whale may be

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be adapted. To them no part is lost, for the sinews are drawn into a species of thread; the bone is converted into a spear to strike fish, or to dart at the sea-birds; its skin is applied to the covering of their boats, or to shoes, or to clothes. Proud England, when will thy carriages (as is practised in provident Russia) be covered with the cheap material of the whale skin? When will isinglass, by an easy operation, (as it is done in Siberia,) be procured from its simple solution; or useful glue, from its melting over a slow fire? The last process is indeed carried on with success, and on a very large scale, in the capital; but when will lazy England, so slow in copying the improvements in the trades on the Continent, import or discover the art of forming from it an isinglass, a sufficient and everlasting covering for waggons or coaches, and for the thousand purposes yet unknown and unseen, to which the wide skin of the whale, (now rejected as unprofitable,) may, with great benefit, obviously be applied."

JOHN PROCTER.

Ippolitts, March 20, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March 1811, I sent you some remarks upon the comparative merit of the ancient and modern music, in consequence of having so frequently noticed the illiberality with which some persons speak of the new school; and I find my observations, instead of correcting this disingenuous spirit, have only exasperated the hostility of your correspondent Oxensis. Those persons who are constantly looking back upon antiquity have no relish for improvements; they consider that perfection is only to be found in past ages, and that the present yield nothing, either solid or lasting. They are not aware that discoveries are the openings of the boundaries of science that lead to the unexplored fields of knowledge. They forget that their ancestors would not listen to the music they extol, and that their notions of taste in turn will be forgotten. With such prejudices Oxensis maintains the superiority of the ancients. Whoever has listened to the compositions of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, cannot but be struck with their peculiar force and novelty, and I have endeavoured to shew that one cause of their striking effects is owing to the introducing of new admixtures of sound, and chord of the 13°, being a all the notes in the scale; by Oxensis that this chord *of is a nonentity, and when septave is merely the chor or that of* 8, the comm chords. To give this ass pearance of truth, an atten deduce it mathematically, so obscure that it rather inc plexity it would affect to so

If Oxensis is uninformed tending out of the septave, *King's* Modern Treatise u Bass, where he may see and others of the same trated.

I could readily have o want of knowledge had coupled with misrepresenti sis replies, *I will now proc mination of his other discov of the extreme flat seventh;* it will be found that I spe discovery, I only state tha *use* of this chord forms a p ture in the improved musi ensis had done what he sa *my letter with great attenti* have saved himself the trou a great portion of his pape a point which nobody den think the most impartial of will allow that it is a forced of my words to say that I h to depreciate the works of the contrary, I make no all his works, and when I spe with respect. If it were prove my impartiality, I co paper sixteen years back, Monthly Magazine, wher are expressed of this autho ful ardour which I am n But, notwithstanding these tions, I must oppose the *Handel at this day yield none for extent of knowled bination of sounds."* I a formed of the sublimities Mozart, and too well acqua awful combinations of Bee allow that the science of received great and impo ments. It is cheering says, in the midst of his feels happy in coinciding commendation upon the Creation; but how soon when he pronounces *a ful*

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the end of this work! If I rightly understand the phrase, it will better apply to his Judgment than the piece he would criticise. Neither can I agree with him that "*the choruses have generally a theatrical accompaniment, and that one or two of the finest are evident imitations of Handel's style.* It is only necessary to turn to the score to contradict such heedless assertions. The third part which is thus condemned, opens with a duo and chorus, "*By thee with Bliss, O bounteous Lord;*" this piece is cast in the fullness of sublimity, yet powerfully aided by a mixture of the beautiful. The graceful waving line of the *happy pair* mingling in the chorus is new, and affords a beautiful contrast to the plain responsive notes of the angelic choir—

Hand in hand they go—amidst mellifluous strains of whispering harmony.

> Of stars the fairest—Oh, how sweet
> Thy smile at dawning morn,

is a *chef d'œuvre* of simple melody, that winds the ear with delight through the mazy path of harmony. The grand chorus, "Hail, bounteous Lord," is awfully sublime, and operates by a complete suppression of that noise which forms a grand constituent of the old school. The misty effect of the piano from a grand band, like the aërial tint of a picture, gives magnitude and distance, and sounds, thus computed, address themselves more to the imagination than the ear. The duo, *Graceful Consort*, is the acme of musical expression; the fine inflections of melody which pervade this piece, utter a tenderness which happily accords with the affection it means to express at the words, *The Dew-dropping Morn:* a bolder subject ensues; we are revived by the inspiring notes of the Cor de Chasse, and find ourselves carried too soon with delight and rapture to the end.

Oxensis repeatedly charges me with partiality for the moderns. To boast of impartiality on subjects where the passions are not interested is ludicrous. My partiality, by which I suppose he means undue partiality, for the moderns may be well contrasted with his prejudice for the ancients. To assert that the successors of Handel have gone beyond him, is not to under-rate his genius; he may be allowed to be a Hercules, though others have passed his pillars. The greatest admirers of Newton have acknowledged the discoveries of La Place; and, why that bigotry which would be laughed at in other sciences should be sanctioned in the science of music, I am at a loss to conjecture.

"To write sublime nonsense," says Oxensis, "may be easy, to understand it is difficult." To fight with shadows, to triumph in the confutation of opinions which have never been advanced, to vindicate the "immortal fame of Handel," which has never been attacked, is at least equally easy. My facility of composition Oxensis has undoubtedly attained; if he had borrowed what he is pleased to think another quality belonging to it—obscurity, it would have saved his credit, for he may be ranked among those writers who are the more admired the less they are understood. W. GARDINER.

Leicester, June 1, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Μάλιστα δὲ ἀληθεύειν. *Porphyry.*

I HAVE often thought what beneficial effects would accrue to the literary world, if some of those critical dissectors who lay about them so unmercifully, were themselves to receive a *scratch*.* But so involved are they oftentimes in the shades of ignorance; so secure in the position which, assassin-like, they assume, that in the one case it were superfluous, in the other very difficult to bring them to condign punishment. At no time, however, did I ever feel a greater impulse to make the attempt than now, when happening to take up the Appendix to the Critical Review, I read therein the first article, purporting to be a review of Heynes's Homer. In the abuse of this work, or rather of its venerable and learned author, they have outdone even themselves. Their motives, however, are, I believe, sufficiently developed in the very commencement of the article in question, where, apologising for the long neglect of a work which was published in 1802, they proceed to offer their reasons, (if reasons they can be called,) which induce them

* The exposition of the errors, impositions, and delinquencies, of every anonymous Review, would occupy a greater space than each of them fills; and, after all, who would read such counter-criticisms? In truth, who respects the opinions and dicta of a reviewer? The late Dr. Gregory, himself editor of two Reviews during the greater part of his life, well observes, in his Cyclopædia, article Criticism, that "Reviews have long ceased to be respected, except in remote country places, or among the young and uninformed."—EDITOR.

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to bring the work at last before the reader's notice.

"We venture to predict," say these soothsayers, "that those persons who expect the price of foreign books to be lessened on the return of peace, will find themselves mistaken."—Why, gentlemen, why?—"Foreign books will never depreciate here, while there are importers to cater, and collectors to purchase."—Excellent reasoner proceed.—"A sufficient area spontaneously develops itself, (mark, reader, an *area develops itself*: how figurative!) in which *we* may display *our* taste. Left to our own exertions in arms, we are equally so in literature; the season is glorious, let us hail it.* In order to combat with effect the German mania, a prejudice, in all its bearings, baneful to the English, we think it a *patriotic* as well as a *literary* plan, to shew the general insufficiency, the tedious ponderosity, and the utter want of taste exhibited by modern commentators abroad."—Thus far this *bookseller*.

Let us now inquire, Mr. Editor, how far those charges are made out. Beginning then, first, with the general insufficiency, we find that Heyne has been guilty of using *one* word which has no better authority than that of Cassiodorus; *another* which is only sanctioned in its use by Symmachus; in a third (nuncque) there is an unallowable combination; a fourth is liable to the same objection; all these mistakes, errors, and oversights, in fifty-one pages! Why really, sir, those booksellers are fastidious beings; a scholar now, Mr. Butler† for instance, would say, "allowing this to be true, still it is ill-natured even to malevolence."

"But then an Index is wanting." An Index! what increase the tedious ponderosity of a German classic by an Index? Incredible! "what an utter want of taste!"

"The third volume is occupied by the Latin prose translation, a worse than useless addition to this bulky performance."

If the reader is not already disgusted with the palpable contradictions, the constant solicitude to find fault, which pervades every part of this first number in the Critical; or, if he has any idea that my conjecture, in ascribing it to a bookseller, is false, I refer him to the work itself, where he will find intrinsic evidence sufficient to prove that it is not the production of a scholar.

The above I have written, not through a spirit of contradiction, but with a desire to rescue from the fangs of his merciless aggressor, "a man who has honorably distinguished himself," to use the words of Mr. Twining, "from the herd of commentators, by such a degree of taste and philosophy, as we do not often find united with laborious and accurate erudition." GEORGE WILKINSON.

Armathwaite.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WALKING, some time since, in the vicinity of the metropolis, I was much struck with an occurrence, which more forcibly evinced the true benevolence of the human heart, than the purest eloquence could have done. The fact itself requires but a short narration, though the principle it inculcates should lead to the universal exercise of compassion for our suffering fellow creatures.

Two British sailors, whose exertions in the service of their country had been attended by the loss of a leg to one, and the still greater calamity of deprivation of sight to the other; had now, from incapacity for further usefulness, become public yet irregular claimants on the generous relief of their countrymen; and by pathetically relating a tale of woe, united in the expression of their plaintive notes, to excite the sympathy of passengers.

Few escaped their importunities, while many from pity, and others perhaps from a motive less interesting, being weary of solicitations, contributed, by their benefactions, to gladden the hearts of these once gallant defenders of English liberty. Some indeed there were, whose pecuniary circumstances and external appearance bore so near an affinity to those of the suppliants, that necessity obliged them to withhold the tribute of gratitude they would otherwise have cheerfully bestowed; and, of this class, a modesty not common to the beggar who lives by fortuitous

* With the spirit of this advice I cordially agree; but yet, let us not seek "to raise trophies to ourselves from other men's dispraise."

† The same enlightened scholar, in repelling the attacks of such an assassin as we are now dealing with, says, "Admitting the Latin to be not very elegant, yet it is hardly fair or candid to *look* for faults in *note Latin*, (he might have added in *prefaces*,) where some indulgence should be allowed by a *liberal* critic, who would be more anxious for the matter than the style."—*Lett. to Blomf.*

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fortuitous charity, forbad these petitioners to ask an alms.

Among this latter number, however, was a negro, whose figure seemed to speak the humiliating truth that he carried his whole possessions on his person, and was equally an object of relief as the former characters.

The garb of poverty was the only attire that decked his sombre complexion; while his countenance pourtrayed the symptoms of a weak and afflicted body. Distress, indeed, appeared to be the only inheritance of this son of Ham; yet the event fully manifested, that even in the breast of sable humanity dwelt those virtues which adorn the European and the Christian.

Passing onward a few paces, still gazing attentively upon the sailors, he made a sudden pause, and, as if actuated by an impulse of more than common feeling, drew forth his mite and put into the hand of one of the beggars, accompanied by a look which beamed benevolence and pity; and, having tendered this gift at the shrine of charity, he walked away.

My eye followed him as he departed, and I could not restrain the wish, that the blessing of Him that maketh rich might descend on this individual, who, from a fellow-feeling of poverty, could thus unasked divide his scanty pittance on a needy stranger, and whose conduct may well raise a blush in thousands, on whom Providence has bestowed competence or wealth. For surely, thought I, if this poor man has a heart to give of his little store, himself a child of woe, how much more should those who abound in the means of alleviating wretchedness, administer to the wants of the necessitous!

If this untutored African, probably ignorant of pure and undefiled religion, can act a part so worthy the man, how ought those on whom christianity has shed its genial influence, to exhibit the philanthropy it inculcates.

From this instance of real goodness therefore, may the stoical learn to cultivate kindness; the penurious character a spirit of liberality: and, while it invites to a motive for promoting civilization, let not Britons longer withhold from Africa's race that mental culture which will raise them, not in the scale of nature, for they are our equals in blood, but in the improvement of their moral character, and open to the savage a bright day of intellectual light.

Evesham. JOHN MANN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, W. Singleton, has laid before your readers two instances of inaccuracy which occur in Murray's Grammar, and submits an amendment worded by himself: the sentence alluded to, with the different modes of reading are as follow:

"He was more beloved, but not so much admired *as* Cinthio."

"He was more beloved *than* Cinthio, but not so much admired."

"He was more beloved *than* Cinthio, but not so much admired *as he*."

The two former quotations are evidently ungrammatical, but the amendment, by Mr. Singleton, wants that conciseness of style which it was too evidently the intention of the author to adopt. Will you, therefore, allow me, without intending the least disparagement to your ingenious correspondent, to offer a fourth manner of reading the passage, by which the meaning is fully expressed, with more brevity than in either of the foregoing examples.

"He was more beloved, but less admired than Cinthio.

Woburn. E. T. PILGRIM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DEEP consideration of Mr. Farey's incoherent letter on tuning piano-fortes, (v. xxxii. 424,) has not enabled me to discover in it any distinct meaning, nor praise-worthy intention. Let me inquire, what is the use of continually thrumming upon the *quantity* of alteration necessary in flattening the fifths, to produce the equal temperament, making a parade of what is so much known, and so easy to acquire? In the practice of tuning, is the difficulty. A man, knowing by heart the whole of Mozart's *Violinschule*, may, nevertheless, be a very inefficient performer on the violin. Let our "most able theorists" employ the tuning hammer themselves, and then teach us, if they can, a practical method of tuning a fifth with that nicety for which they contend. Let them do something more than speculate. The only better method of proceeding than Mr. Broadwood's, as far as we know, is tuning by a table of *beats;* but we have experienced, that the sounds of piano-fortes are of too short duration to admit of our counting the beats made in a given time. And an insuperable objection to the general practice of this method, (supposing it possible,)

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possible), would be, the necessity of having an assistant with a pendulum.

As Mr. B.'s temperament is, according to Mr. F.'s statement, "one-fortieth of an *undefined* semitone," how can his "most able calculator" presume to tell us the number of beats of the fifths in that system? Further, the fifths which Mr. F. has gibbeted with the assistance of two notes of admiration, are just to the taste of the said theorist; for in a published letter of his, which I have read, he has expressed his preference of fifths, whose beats are too rapid to be counted, to other fifths beating at a slower rate. With respect to any one system being, on the whole, better than another, these arithmetical gentlemen have never advanced any thing but their opinions: do not, therefore, let us dream that they are arguments. We have heard "the coarse and imperfect harmony" of the "isotonic" scale, and have thought it not intolerable; nay, we have felt it extremely pleasing. We have heard, and been highly gratified by Mr. Liston's *perfect* organ: the concords were exceedingly fine, as were also the "direct" discords; but the "inversions" of the latter, were detestable. It is hoped that Mr. Farey is in error, in believing Mr. Broadwood would 'impose on the world" willingly, or could, in this case, ignorantly. Without doubt, he knows what *should* be done in practice, and how far it *can* be done. In theory, our coach-wheels are perfect circles; but in practice there are less or greater deviations, depending on the degree of mechanical skill of the workman. And it cannot be shown, that the wheelwright's labour would be much improved by a complete knowledge of the mathematical properties of the circle.

After all, I may have mistaken Mr. Farey's views. Such a mistake would be very excuseable, his mode of expression having obliged me to conjecture his meaning. If there be any meaning in the following sentence, it will be right that Mr. Farey should explain it,—"But where have they done so, *or this system of Mr. B. ever before been heard of?*" This sentence is a fair sample of his composition, and by no means selected as the worst I could find.

December, 1811. A. Bodorgau.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF we go into the consideration of roads, wheels, and horses, and look at that part of their extensive costliness which grows out of the imperfection of our roads and wheels, we shall be induced to respect the legislative endeavours that are making to remedy these imperfections; and each to lend what helping hand he may, in the same pursuit. Observation, theory, and experiment, have been commendably resorted to; and these seem to lead, with strong conviction, to the establishment of the following points:

First, That narrow wheels, in winter, cut our roads into ruts, or macerate them into slub.

Secondly, That rounding our roads affords hardly any preventive against these mischievous effects; and that, therefore, the danger which they occasion, to stage coaches in particular, is incurred, without a requisite good effect in compensation for such danger. In very violent rains, such as hardly occur twice in a year, if the moment of the phenomenon is luckily caught, some run of water down the sides of such rounded roads may be discerned, but never else; so that we endure a serious evil through 199 days, for the sake of a very trivial benefit from it on the 200th. A very experienced carrier, Mr. Deacon, has observed, that "the more roads are rounded, the more difficult it is for horses to travel; and the more likely they are to be sprained in the fetlock joint."

Thirdly, That, on hard roads, broad wheels, which would effectually prevent both ruts and slub, run equally well as the narrow wheels which occasion them; and, on soft roads, considerably better. But, in order to establish the full preference due to the broad wheel over the narrow, we are to look beyond the immediate comparison of the movements of the two: we are to go on and see how much better roads we shall have; and, consequently, how much better draught, at, perhaps, one quarter part of the present turnpike tolls. A few days in the year, from the peculiar state of the air and road, broad wheels clog: that is, they gather up the slub which, but for the narrow wheels, would hardly exist. The dust of summer would also be less. So that, by double consequence, road materials, which every year grow more and more distant, would be greatly increased in their duration.

A wheel three yards in circumference has been made, with half that circumference narrow, and half broad: the wheel has been loaded, and its effect tried on a

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gravel walk, previously dug and rolled. The narrow half cut the walk to pieces presently: the broad half made better what was good. Then, lifting the wheel, and giving it an exact half turn, and going over the same ground, the bad was soon made better by the broad half; and the good cut to pieces by the narrow half.—This wheel is in the Repository of the Agricultural Society.

Fourthly, That the rounded road, ineffectual as it is to its purpose, is the grand argument urged against the adoption of cylindric broad wheels with all their saving properties: but it may be truly observed, that cylindric broad wheels will find infinitely less inconvenience on rounded roads, if rounded roads must be persisted in, than the top-heavy stage coaches do, which must take down their horses from their proper speed, as often, and often it is, that they have occasion to cross them.

Fifthly, Another circumstance in wheels has been brought into comparison; namely, dished wheels, and wheels undished or vertical. In this comparison, it has been decisively found, that the horizontal axle arm forces on the vertical wheel, with considerably more ease to the drawing power, and in a more natural and undistorted movement, than the bent axle arm does the dished wheel; the load and height being the same in each. The dished wheel, to be sure, affords greater width to the waggon-bed, than the vertical one; but this additional stowage room is purchased at such a waste of costly power, as waggoners are not aware of. The use of the dished wheel in heavy waggons is general; and therefore, say they, dished wheels must be best, beyond all necessity of comparison by experiment.

While these points have been in discussion, a *sixth* circumstance has been brought into view; namely, whether, or not, a carriage-wheel acts with any lever advantage as to its roling advance? It has been asserted by one gentleman, and denied by another. As I view the subject, I think the error of the no-lever opinion must be instantly seen, if we divide the progress work of the road, as the circumstances of the road actually divide it, into its natural parts and differences, hill-work, obstacle-work, and no work at all.

On an horizontal smooth impalpable road such as a railway, there is (putting the friction of the axle quite out of view) hardly any thing to be done; neither hill-work, nor obstacle-work. The axle-arm forces the wheel, by its prise on the ground to roll forward; by which operation a new supporting line, or prop, is, from instant to instant, brought under the load; this on a smooth impalpable road, is all that is done. Whereas, where we have obstacle-work to do, the axle-arm still forces the wheel to roll forward; and now we have in the wheel, in one moment, a mere supporting line, as before, and in the next, this line becomes both prop and lever; and this, exactly as the road changes, from smooth and impalpable, to obstacle-work.

On a smooth impalpable ascent also, there is nothing but hill-work, answerable to the angle of the hill, to be done; no obstacle work whatever. Hill-work, most indubitably, can get no assistance from the lever of the wheel; *non tali auxilio Res eget*: the pulling power must suffice to all the exigency, by direct and sheer pulling. In obstacle-work, whether on a level or on an inclined plane, it is exactly otherwise: the pulling power (mixed of the horses and of the Vis Inertiæ of the carriage and its load) being addressed to the axis of the wheel, the further this axis is from the encountered edge of the obstacle, the fulcrum in the case, (that is, the higher the wheels be,) the less power will suffice to transfer the load, residing as it does in the floor of the wheel, from the ground below up to the top of the obstacle: and the doing this, is what the obstacle exacts shall be done; and it is done, as to facility or difficulty, in exact lever ratio; the power-end of the lever, the center of the wheel, describing in air the usual power-end curve. Where, then, as on a rail-way, there is no obstacle-work, it is not true that there is no lever; but only that there is no lever-work: produce the obstacle, and the lever is instantly ready with its lever power to surmount it. The lion paces the woods with all his muscles relaxed: let occasion for their prowess spring up, and in the instant they are braced into requisite action. *Tum demum movet Arma Leo.* The occasion over, they are down again.

I consider this question of the lever as by no means an idle one in the subject; for I have little doubt but it was the persuasion, that there was no lever as to the rolling advance of the wheel in any road, which led one of these gentlemen to give the weight of his opinion to the doctrine, that wheels from two to four feet diameter, would be best for

practice.

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practice. Were this doctrine of low wheels generally acted upon, the error (as I hold it to be) would stand the kingdom in a very costly waste of horse-power.

But, to return to the more immediate subject of this paper—The conclusion seems pretty strong, that the adoption of broad cylindric vertical wheels, running upon horizontal axle arms, on roads not rounded, would be of immense benefit to the carriers and commerce of the kingdom. But, notwithstanding these probabilities, there has appeared an hesitation to go into an Act of Parliament, that shall oblige the whole kingdom, *bon grè mal grè*, to take to these wheels. This hesitation must be praised; for it has its rise in the kindest intentions towards the public, the object of the benefit. In this state of suspense, but with as full conviction of the advantages of the cylindric broad wheel plan, as experiment can give me, I wish to throw it down for consideration, whether some subordinate and partial measure may not, for a time, and for fuller trial, be gone into, as thus:—

Let it be enacted, that the county of Kent be taken for the scene of full experiment in the case. It is a terminating county, with no thoroughfare but through itself. Let, then, all the provisions of the broad-wheel and road bill pass into an Act, and forthwith take place in the county of Kent. The kingdom, it may be granted, might dislike the measure, were this Act to take place on them; and the most immediate reason is, that it would put them to a heavy expence to change, thus, the system of their carts and waggons, without being quite certain of the beneficial effects so confidently promised. The very same objection may be expected from the county of Kent; and I propose to meet it, and produce good will, by the following terms. Let a statement be authentically made, by each individual in the county, of the expence he incurs, by the change he is called on, for the sake of the kingdom, to make; and, on the other side, let the residue of the kingdom, and with the exception of the county of Kent, be thrown under some small tax (a small one, and for a very short time, would suffice) to make good this expence to the men of Kent.

As for the roads of Kent, I should be inclined in the outset to do nothing with them, except noticing how rapidly they grew better, merely by the change of wheels thus purchased by the whole kingdom, and submitted to, for a time, by one busy patriotic corner of it; a corner, by the way, well situated for the observing eye of the metropolis. There is little doubt, any where, but the roads of Kent would become and keep better than they have ever been known; and that the labour of draught would be found considerably less than before. And if two or three years shall prove it, there can be little doubt but the kingdom would ask, and almost clamour, for a like revolution in wheels to be made over the whole of it.

De re probabili fiat experimentum.

WILLIAM MILTON.

Heckfield, Hartfordbridge,
February, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the view of the zodiac, published in your Magazine for March last, the beautiful figures on the Portland Vase, now in the British Museum, represent the passage of mankind from the second division of the zodiac, or the Saturnian age, to the third compartment, or the brazen age.*

The central figure is Venus Urania, or the Celestial Venus, seated under a grape-vine, and resigning her last breath amidst the ruins which surround her. A male figure, representing mankind, is absorbed in contemplation of the scene before him. The celestial Venus casts her dying eyes on Minerva, who, according to the following lines, is destined to be her champion:

ἰς πέλεκυς, Θηρίων ταμνων προθέλυμνα κάρηνα
παγδέρκους ἑκατης,† παθέων πύσε γενεθλην·

"Whose axe, cutting off radically the heads of the beasts of all-seeing Hecate,‡ has put an end to the origin of our sufferings."

On the other side of this celebrated urn, Venus Thalassia, or the Terrestrial Venus, occupies the centre. She reclines under a pomegranate tree, while Cupid, with his bow and flaming torch, hovers over her. The goddess directs her blan-

* Cœlus reigns in the first compartment, beginning with the sign Taurus; Saturn reigns in the second compartment; Jupiter in the third, and Apollo in the last.

† Orphic Hymn to Minerva, in the manuscripts at the British Museum, vol. 1753, page 13.

‡ I need scarcely remark, that the three heads of Hecate were those of animals, connected with the chase, the hound, the horse, and the boar.

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dishments towards a male figure, representing mankind, who treads with cautious step at his entrance into this more gloomy region of existence. Venus introduces him to Pluto, behind whom the grape-vine indicates the fourth compartment of the zodiac. The two masks on the handles of the vase, are those of Saturn and Jupiter, who govern the second and third compartments of the zodiac.

I may take this occasion to remark, that Number 112 of the Ancient Sealrings, edited by Gorlæus, represents Venus Thalassia, armed, and standing between the emblems of the second and fourth compartments of the zodiac; which are, an ear of corn, and a globe upon a pillar.* This will be found entirely consonant with the nineteenth plate of Bryant's Mythology, octavo edition.

JOHN FRANK NEWTON.

Chester-street, June 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PHILO-MATHEMATICUS observes, in your Number for June, 1811, "That, instead of my demonstrating that the eminent authors whom I named had pursued a wrong principle, I had offered a mode of my own invention; and appeared to conclude, that, because the results produced by the two methods disagreed, my own must be correct, and that the other must necessarily be founded in error." Upon which observation I beg leave to remark, that such sentiments do of right belong to Philo-Mathematicus, and not to me; they being exclusively his suggestions, not mine; but, as that gentleman seems to be so extremely fond of demonstration, it would be rather ungenerous on my part, not to grant him some little indulgence thereon in his own way, notwithstanding his intimating a doubt of my ability to investigate the subject mathematically. I will, therefore, by way of experiment, adopt the principles of those eminent mathematicians, De Moivre, Simpson, and Baily; and endeavour to adhere to them so invariably, that is, mathematically, until my investigation shall have arrived at that point where such principles must necessarily overturn themselves, and thereby cause their validity to shrink from the test of demonstration, presuming to hope that Philo-Mathematicus will be found to patronise the same sentiment then, which has the honour of his protection now; namely, "that it is essential there should not be two opinions on so important a subject, from the great extent of business that is daily transacted in this metropolis upon the principles (which my animadvertor affirms) "it is my object to overturn."

M. De Moivre assumes, as a principle for finding the value of an annuity upon the longest of as many lives as may be assigned:—"That, if from the sum of the values of all the lives be subtracted, the sum of the values of all the joint lives combined two and two, and to the remainder be added the sum of the values of all the joint lives combined three and three, and from this last sum be subtracted the sum of the values of all the joint lives, combined four and four, and so on, (adding and subtracting alternately,) the last result will exhibit the value of an annuity upon the last of the given lives."

Mr. Simpson assumes as a principle, "That the value of an annuity granted upon any number of assigned lives; that is, to continue as long as the longest of them is in being; is equal to the sum of the values of all the single lives, less the values of all the joint lives combined, two and two, more the values of all the joint lives combined three and three, less the values of all the joint lives combined four and four, and so on."

Mr. Baily assumes as a principle, "That the value of an annuity granted upon the longest of any number of lives; that is, for as long as any one of them is in existence, is equal to the sum of the values of an annuity on all the single lives, *minus* the sum of the values of an annuity on all the joint lives combined two and two, *plus* the sum of the values of an annuity on all the joint lives, combined three and three, *minus* the sum of the values of an annuity on all the joint lives, combined four and four; and so on. Therefore, when the values of an annuity on the single and joint lives are given, the value of an annuity on the longest life may be very easily determined."

M. De Moivre infers—"If all the lives be equal, the operations necessary to the solution of the problem will considerably be shortened, for let M', M'', M''', M'''', be the respective values of one single life, two, three, and four joint lives; then the value of an annuity upon the longest of the four lives will be $4M' - 6M'' + 4M''' - M''''$."

Mr. Baily infers—"If we take AA, AAA,

* The pomegranate tree, or flower, or fruit, is, I conceive, the mystic symbol of animal food, belonging to the third compartment of the zodiac.

AAA, &c. to denote the value of an annuity on two, three, &c. equal joint lives, the expression of the value of an annuity on the longest of any number of lives, all equal to A, will, if the number of lives be two, become $2A - AA$; if three, it will become $3A - 3AA + AAA$; if four, it will become $4A - 6AA + 4AAA - AAAA$; and so on."

Sir, by adhering strictly to this mode of reasoning, I humbly apprehend that Philo-Mathematicus will agree in opinion with me, that, if the number of lives be five, the expression will become $5A - 10AA + 10AAA - 5AAAA + AAAAA$; but, as a less elaborate notation may be found more convenient by being better adapted to enable me to investigate the subject mathematically, I will, with that gentleman's permission, substitute $5A - 10A^2 + 10A^3 - 5A^4 + A^5$; taking A^2, A^3, A^4, &c. &c. to denote the value of an annuity on two, three, four, &c. &c. equal joint lives respectively; so that, if the number of lives be ten, the expression will then become, $10A - 45A^2 + 120A^3 - 210A^4 + 252A^5 - 210A^6 + 120A^7 - 45A^8 + 10A^9 - A^{10}$.

If the number of lives be fifteen, the expression will become, $15A - 105A^2 + 455A^3 - 1365A^4 + 3003A^5 - 5005A^6 + 6435A^7 - 6435A^8 + 5005A^9 - 3003A^{10} + 1365A^{11} - 455A^{12} + 105A^{13} - 15A^{14} + A^{15}$.

If the number of lives be twenty, the expression will become, $20A - 190A^2 + 1140A^3 - 4845A^4 + 15504A^5 - 38760A^6 + 77520A^7 - 125970A^8 + 167960A^9 - 184756A^{10} + 167960A^{11} - 125970A^{12} + 77520A^{13} - 38760A^{14} + 15504A^{15} - 4845A^{16} + 1140A^{17} - 190A^{18} + 20A^{19} - A^{20}$.

If the number of lives be twenty-five, the expression will become, $25A - 300A^2 + 2300A^3 - 12650A^4 + 53130A^5 - 177100A^6 + 480700A^7 - 1081575A^8 + 2042975A^9 - 3268760A^{10} + 4457400A^{11} - 5200300A^{12} + 5200300A^{13} - 4457400A^{14} + 3268760A^{15} - 2042975A^{16} + 1081575A^{17} - 480700A^{18} + 177100A^{19} - 53130A^{20} + 12650A^{21} - 2300A^{22} + 300A^{23} - 25A^{24} + A^{25}$.

It may now be proper to ask the following question:—Can the principle which I am investigating be extended to such a specific number of equal aged lives, that the value of an annuity on the longest of them, will be found to exceed the value of an annuity for ever? In order to answer the question, let the number of lives be twenty-eight, all ninety years of age. The question to be solved by the Northampton table, at four per cent. interest, and the computation to consist of six places of decimals. The values of an annuity, therefore, on the single and joint lives being given, the value of an annuity on the longest life will be exhibited as in the following solution, prefixing the character A to the value of an annuity on a single life, aged ninety years; and annexing the character C to the number of such single equal aged lives, prefixing also the characters A^2, A^3, A^4, &c. &c. to the values of an annuity on two, three, four, &c. &c. equal joint lives respectively, all ninety years of age, and annexing the characters C^2, C^3, C^4, &c. &c. to the numbers of combinations, arising from twenty-eight lives being linked two and two, three and three, four and four; and so on respectively as joint lives, and attaching the character VA to denote the value of an annuity on the longest of the twenty-eight lives.

Solution: A or 1.758192×28 or $C - A^2$ or $.923840 \times 378$ or $C^2 + A^3$ or $.563935 \times 3276$ or $C^3 - A^4$ or $.369800 \times 20475$ or $C^4 + A^5$ or $.252634 \times 98280$ or $C^5 - A^6$ or $.177052 \times 376740$ or $C^6 + A^7$ or $.126168 \times 1184040$ or $C^7 - A^8$ or $.090920 \times 3108105$ or $C^8 + A^9$ or $.066023 \times 6906900$ or $C^9 - A^{10}$ or $.048198 \times 13123110$ or $C^{10} + A^{11}$ or $.035315 \times 21474180$ or $C^{11} - A^{12}$ or $.025942 \times 30421755$ or $C^{12} + A^{13}$ or $.019092 \times 37442160$ or $C^{13} - A^{14}$ or $.014068 \times 40116600$ or $C^{14} + A^{15}$ or $.010376 \times 37442160$ or $C^{15} - A^{16}$ or $.007657 \times 30421755$ or $C^{16} + A^{17}$ or $.005654 \times 21474180$ or $C^{17} - A^{18}$ or $.004176 \times 13123110$ or $C^{18} + A^{19}$ or $.003085 \times 6906900$ or $C^{19} - A^{20}$ or $.002279 \times 3108105$ or $C^{20} + A^{21}$ or $.001684 \times 1184040$ or $C^{21} - A^{22}$ or $.001245 \times 376740$ or $C^{22} + A^{23}$ or $.000920 \times 98280$ or $C^{23} - A^{24}$ or $.000680 \times 20475$ or $C^{24} + A^{25}$ or $.000502 \times 3276$ or $C^{25} - A^{26}$ or $.000371 \times 378$ or $C^{26} + A^{27}$ or $.000274 \times 28$ or $C^{27} - A^{28}$ or $.000203 \times 1$ or $C^{28} =$ VA or 53.340539 years' purchase.

The only inference that presents itself here is, that a principle making the value of a contingent annuity to be greater than the value of an annuity, for ever must be founded in error. And to admit, when the value of the perpetuity is only twenty-five years' purchase, that the value of a contingency shall exceed fifty-three years' purchase, is such an anomaly, that

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that no law in nature, no principle of reason, nor even the profoundest veneration for the "ever-to-be-revered names" of the authors of a doctrine leading to such a conclusion, can possibly justify; and, to attempt to reconcile the idea of such a value to the mathematical mind, it should be admitted that one of the annuitants can never die, but must live for ever and a day, and continue alive for ever and ever after that, which is preposterous. Will Philo-Mathematicus now aver, "that I have not demonstrated, that the eminent authors whom I have named, have pursued a wrong principle?" Let us now examine that gentleman's own principles, agreeably to the following declaration: "Mr. Hawes has forgotten, that, by attempting to overturn the present mode of estimating the probabilities of life, he tries to overturn the way by which his own numerators are calculated, which are nothing more than the sums of the fractions expressing the chances of living one, two, three, &c. years, to the end of the term named." I mentioned that I found the probability of a person aged fifteen years, continuing in being ten years, to be $\frac{9.5837}{10.0000}$ years, according to the observations of M. De Parcieux. The sum of the probabilities, by the present mode, being $\frac{842}{848} + \frac{835}{848} + \frac{828}{848} + \frac{821}{848} + \frac{814}{848} + \frac{806}{848} + \frac{798}{848} + \frac{790}{848} + \frac{782}{848} + \frac{774}{848} = \frac{8090}{848}$, its equivalent being 9.5401, but my numerator is 9.5837. The probability of a person aged fifteen, continuing in being forty years, I found to be $\frac{32.8101}{40.0000}$ years. His equivalent to the sum of the fractions to the end of the same term being 32.6203, but my numerator is 32.8101. The probability of a person aged fifteen, continuing in being eighty years, I found to be $\frac{43.5094}{80.0000}$ years. His equivalent to the sum of the fractions to the end of the same term being 43.0094, but my numerator is 43.5094. The accuracy therefore of that gentleman's declaration is not borne out by the evidence before us, and amounts at best to only an approximation. Dr. Price too, it appears, has been tampering with a similar postulatum; the Doctor says, "Let $\dot{x}$ stand for a moment of time, and n the complement of any assigned life. Then $\frac{n-\dot{x}}{n}$, $\frac{n-2\dot{x}}{n}$, $\frac{n-3\dot{x}}{n}$, &c. will be the present probabilities of its continuing to the end of the 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. moments; and $\frac{n-x}{n}$ the probability of its continuing to the end of x time. $\frac{n-x}{n} \times \dot{x}$ will, therefore, be the fluxion of the sum of the probabilities, or of an area representing this sum, whose ordinates are $\frac{n-x}{n}$, and axis x. The fluent of this expression, or $x - \frac{x^2}{2n}$, is the sum itself for the time x; and this, when $x=n$, becomes $\frac{1}{2}n$, and gives the expectation of the assigned life, or the sum of all the probabilities just mentioned, for its whole possible duration." Thus taking up with a principle upon trust, without proof and without examination, and which is inadequate to produce the end proposed. I wonder Dr. Price should assume a mode so extremely circuitous, to attain an object which it can never reach; and the more especially when the direct path leading to such an object is as plainly to be seen as the sun at noonday. It may be proper to remark, that the adherers to the generally-received doctrine, do make their probabilities of the duration of life to consist of persons without time, and those persons converted into fractions denoting chances; whereas my probabilities of the duration of life do consist of persons and time, and that time converted into fractions denoting periods. Here then are two opinions on the fundamental principles of the science, which should be thoroughly investigated to enable us to come to a right knowledge of the subject. What could be thought of the conduct of that court of aldermen, who, after inspecting the meal-weighers' returns, should bring the prices only into the account, and leave the quantities wholly out of the reckoning, and then proceed to settle the assize of bread by the tossing-up of a half-penny, or the casting-forth of a die? Would not "the future provision of thousands, and the valuation of very extensive property," be materially affected thereby? To ascertain the probability of the duration of a life, and to find the average price of a peck of meal, are similar questions, and the answers to them should be respectively adjusted after the same manner; for to proceed otherwise

nerwise by adopting what has been rmed, "the simple principles of the ience," would be acting on simple prinples indeed,—simple enough Reason nows.

Be pleased, Mr. Editor, to accept my rarmest acknowledgments for your reat attention in noting my omission of he denominators to the fractions inended to express the probable durations of a life, aged fifteen, for specific terms. It ought surely to have been represented, "That the probabilities of a person, aged fifteen, continuing in being 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, and 80 years, would be respectively $\frac{9.5837}{10.0000}$, $\frac{18.2394}{20.0000}$, $\frac{25.9894}{30.0000}$, $\frac{32.8101}{40.0000}$, $\frac{38.2624}{50.0000}$, $\frac{41.8909}{60.0000}$, $\frac{42.8573}{65.0000}$, $\frac{43.3278}{70.0000}$, and $\frac{43.5094}{80.0000}$ years."

The more rigorously these principles are investigated, agreeably to the observations of M. De Parcieux, the more tenaciously will they abide the test of demonstration.

What I advanced respecting the probabilities of the duration of joint-lives is unquestionably completely indefensible; not one probability there adduced as the probable duration for joint-lives being tenable. I was, however, led into those erroneous estimates, by observing, that every author who had written on the subject, had blended, or rather confounded, the probabilities of the single lives, in order to become the probabilities of the joint lives, which is evidently a wrong method, by producing in many cases, I may say in an almost innumerable variety of instances, greater values for contingent annuities, than for annuities for ever. Consequently, the harmonic scaffolding with which the science is invested, erected by Messrs. De Moivre, Simpson, and Baily, is calculated not to conceal, but to expose the defects of the edifice, from its being so tenanted, and so dove-tailed into, and with the superstructure, as to become a part of it. The corroborative symmetry of the results arising from the experiments I have made, prompts me to affirm, that the probable duration of joint-lives should be considered as having a reference only to the probable durations of the single lives, but not be intertextured therewith, by any incorporating process of Multiplication or Addition.

NATHANIEL HAWES.

Soucy's-Town.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE perused with considerable interest the letter of "Common Sense," in your March Number, p. 118, containing a new Geological Theory; and that of M. De Luc in your June Number, p. 411, objecting to some points therein; and am desirous of submitting some views of the subject, considerably different from either of these, and which appear to me, as legitimate deductions, from an examination of Terrestrial Phenomena, in which I have been engaged for several years past, and have partly laid the same before the public, in communications to the Philosophical and Geological Magazine, in occasional articles in Dr. Rees' Cyclopædia (from *Clay* to the end of the letter *I*), in the Report on Derbyshire, vol. i. and a paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1811, &c.; which observations of mine, though it has been objected that they are "too circumstantially minute for *common use*,"* I am sorry to observe, have not attracted the attention of M. De Luc, because I conceive, that, if he would go over the field of my observations, (in and near Derbyshire in particular,) with the same earnest desire to sift into their truth and correctness, as he has displayed in his Geological Travels, in following professor Playfair, in his ill-judged systematic support of the Huttonian or Plutonic doctrines, he would see reason to abandon several of his favorite geological tenets; without, however, adopting the more fashionable doctrines of the Wernerians on these subjects, I think, as many besides the author above-quoted seem too hastily to conclude, that I have done; but who certainly consider "*the* Geognosy," as differing from the terrestrial facts in more instances, and those of the first importance, than the theory of M. De Luc does.

With all due deference to Mr. Parkinson, on whose very useful writings on *Organic Remains*, your correspondent seems principally to build his theory, I conceive, that when organic remains are carefully and without mistake separated into three classes, according to the situations in which they are found, viz. 1st, those

* Dr Thompson's "History of the Royal Society," p. 219; wherein he says, that "*general principles* stripped of all *useless* details, are much *more attractive* and much easier understood," &c.

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that are imbedded in *regular strata*, as in the limestone or grit-stone rocks, shale, clay, &c. wherein extensive quarries, coal-pits, clay-pits, &c. are wrought; 2nd, those that are found in *gravel* or alluvium, near to the surface, comparatively, and often in flats near to the courses of rivers, lakes, or the sea, among such water-moved, worn, and heterogeneous mixtures as are wholly unknown *in the strata* usually explored by colliers, quarriers, &c.; and 3rd, those that are imbedded in, or compose the substance of, bogs or *peat-mosses*, or of morases, marshes, or fens.* And when the specific differences of the individuals in each of these classes are carefully noted, with all the precision of the Linnæan method, and even greater, where necessary, I think it will then appear,

First, With regard to regular or stratified reliquia, or organic remains; 1°, that each species has some particular bed, or stratum, of indefinite extension (although often but very thin) to which it is peculiar, and of which it will form a *character* (either alone or in mixture with other species) not less important, and often more so, than the mineralogical or chemical qualities of such stratum or imbedding substance. 2°, That every species (except perhaps some *fragments* of ligneous plants, water-worn, as if by floating, and often worm-eaten, and scabrous fish, &c. lived or grew in the very spots where they are found, and lived only, during the period of the deposition of that stratum in which they are entombed, having had no existence while either the floor or the roof of such stratum was forming. 3°, That the whole of this immense class of beings is extinct, or never did exist on the *present surface* of the earth, or in its present waters; and that, however nearly the form and habits of some reliquia may seem to approach to existing species, a sufficient discrimination has never yet failed to detect different essential specific, if not generic, characters, in the former and present individuals; and 4°, that all this class was sub-aqueous, or lived in or at the bottom of a deep and general ocean, of which particular mention is made by Moses, *before* any dry land appeared.*

Second, With respect to gravel fossils, 1°, that the greater part of these extraneous fossils are extinct stratified reliquia, in a rounded state; and 2°, that the bones, teeth, and tusks, of elephants, and the bones, &c. of various animals of extinct, and some of known, genera, and of known species, also, in some few instances, particularly in valleys, are found in this class, but no remains of man, or any analogous being capable of design, or executing works of art, (any more than in the former class,) except in the most recent alluvial deposits by the sides of rivers or the sea, whose overflowings (or the eruption of some neighbouring volcano) have obviously occasioned their interment; and in which last situations trees, and other vegetable

* Phenomena arising from very different causes, and requiring totally different processes for their agricultural improvement, as Dr. William Richardson has lately and ably shewn, in Nos. 56, 57, and 58, of the "Agricultural Magazine," (sold at No. 1, Paternoster Row,) in reviewing and condemning the proceedings of the commissioners for Irish Bogs.

* Who shall presume to say, that the same creative power, which, at the finish of His work of creation, in a comparatively short period, brought into existence or *created* all the species of organic beings, who, by their innate powers, have propagated through their generations to the present day, upon *the surface* of our planet, in the air and water, did not create *each of these* prior and successive sub-aqueous races of organic beings, whose remains are imbedded *within it*; and also successively create, (or give the present form by modes of combination now unknown,) to the fluid and to the *solid inorganic matter* of each stratum, during the periods marked by these organic existences, or between them, where strata occur holding no reliquia, which are numerous, and of most kinds of substances, crystalised masses in particular? Are any parts of these suggestions more *unphilosophical* than, that He *created* separate *masses or mountains* of quartz, and other substances, now found in grains in the strata, which masses, by unknown causes, are pretended to have been broken down into such small and uniform *grains*, and certain masses of other substances, which, by means alike inexplicable, have been ground into powder or paste, for cementing the grains or forming homogeneous minerals? And may it not be presumed, that too many *philosophers*, who maintain such doctrines as above, intend, or do secretly deny, the beginning to exist, or *creation* of the *matter* of the earth, and that some such, even secretly deny the *creation* of *organized beings*, either in the fluid that was the scene of these astonishing and countless periods of inorganic formation, (or on its periodically changing bottom,) or in the situation in which we ourselves are placed, on the surface of the terraqueous Globe?

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products

products of the present race, are frequently found.

Third, With regard to peat fossils; the whole of these are recent, or belonging to the present organized creation, and the plants can all of them be seen growing, in most bogs; the process of whose accumulation, continuing to the present day, it is no wonder that these enclose trees of known species, the bones and preserved bodies of men, and of the present subordinate race of animals, and even of works of art, as coins, beads, tools, &c.

If this view of the subject be correct, the *alternations of land and sea*, or of fresh water and marine animals and vegetables in the earth, has no foundation, and the very ground-work of your correspondent's new theory is overturned; and the existence of tropical animals and plants in high latitudes, within the earth, is also alike unfounded.

"The difficulty of reconciling facts with orthodoxy in religious faith," on this particular subject, alluded to by your correspondent, page 118, has not its origin, I conceive, in "erroneous translations," &c. but in erroneous philosophy, or geology, in confounding together the ancient and present organic races, those of which no record remains but in the two first verses of Genesis, with those whose origin is related at length in the subsequent verses of this, and the following chapters; and still more, in the ignorance or pious frauds of those, who would, from this confounding of distinct races of beings, and a total misrepresentation of the facts of the terrestrial dislocations, and their probable periods of occurrence, draw arguments, to prove the occurrence of the Deluge in the days of Noah; which, according to this false philosophy, new modelled the terrestrial strata, and entombed in them the organic beings of the previous surface and waters, &c. &c. notwithstanding that Moses, our only authority, represents this event as a miraculous and *quiet effusion of water* on the land, for the express and only purpose of drowning sinful man (yet, in whose fate, dry-land animals were alike involved); but, from the quiet nature and short duration of which flood, neither *fish or vegetables* suffered any material inconvenience; and the uniform tenor of Scripture warrants my assertion, I conceive, that the effects of the Deluge of Noah would scarcely remain visible on the earth for a single age, much less can *we* see any thing of its effects, except perhaps occasionally, in finding some organic remains not far below the surface, *in alluvial valleys*, that were then immured; but this even appears to me very doubtful, since none of the remains of antediluvian men, or of their works of art, are found among this class of reliquia; but all such human remains, wherever found, must be referred to much later periods. The Deluge, like the Fall of Man, &c. are known only through a revelation to Moses, and must be received as articles of *faith*, and seem incapable of any *natural* proof, I think; whatever persons, with more zeal than knowledge of natural phenomena, may have maintained to the contrary, to the obvious injury both of religion and science.

M. De Luc seems to err, in supposing that "Common Sense" referred only to Mr. Parkinson's paper on the strata around London, when indeed he had not alluded to this, but expressly to his general work on Organic Remains found in all parts of the World, in three quarto volumes; a work, which, it astonishes me, that this veteran geologist should appear unacquainted with.

At page 414, M. De Luc mentions, having proved in his works, that *coal-beds are submerged peat-mosses*, and of dry-land origin, yet this is a position from which I must entirely dissent, after having examined large tracts of carboniferous strata, (far more extensive than the "scattered patches," mentioned by Mr. Williams), with no ordinary care and attention; and assert, that nothing can be more unlike the recent vegetables of a peat-moss, than those extinct ones preserved in the coal-strata, as Mr. Parkinson's numerous plates and collection, those of Mr. Sowerby,* and numerous others in this, and every other country, where geology has been cultivated, will testify. Bog plants, though always saturated with moisture, do not, as is well known, grow *under water*, and yet no

* This able naturalist proposes soon to commence a periodical work, expressly for illustrating Mineral Botany, by coloured plates and descriptions; Number I. of his periodical work on "Mineral Conchology," has appeared, in which it will continue to be his first care to give accurate coloured plates, and descriptions of all the numerous species of shells found in the Highgate Tunnel, and that he can obtain from other parts of the same stratum, wherever it extends: the same being the uppermost stratum but one that has been observed in Britain, and that is the Bagshot-Heath Sand.

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person can examine the impressions of large plants that abound in coal-strata, without being satisfied that they had a sub-aqueous growth, since hollow tubes of vegetable matter little thicker than paper, of 2 to 8 or 10, or even to 20 or 30 inches, in diameter, and many feet high, could not have supported themselves in air, however sheltered the situation, or even in water that was not very deep and quiescent; those who have doubts on this subject, should examine the remarkable grit-stone Quarry, called Birchwood, on the N. side of Newland park, E. of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and the gardens of Sir Edward Smith; where two of these thin vegetable pipes, in a coaly state, filled with perfect grit-stone of the quarry, are erected, as pillars at the entrance of a grotto, the largest of which is elliptical, 30 inches by 22 inches diameter at bottom, and was 12 feet high, standing erect, in the quarry abovenamed! which rests on a coal-seam that has been on fire. Besides these two colossal reeds in Newland garden, I saw a third still in the quarry, in September last. They were beautifully wrought on their coaly surfaces, and perfectly unlike each other, or to any existing reed, or other plant; as indeed were the numerous smaller impressions in the quarry, and in the fine collections therefrom, in the possession of Sir E. Smith, the Rev. James Drake of Kirkthorp, and William Smithson, esq. of Heath, which I saw on the same day.

That the internal parts of the earth are cavernous, is pretty completely disproved by the general gravity of the whole mass; and that it ever "was cavernous," as M. de Luc assumes, (p. 414) as an essential point of his theory, I see the strongest reasons to disbelieve; and to think, that the valleys being occasioned by the angular motion and depression of parts of the strata, into these caverns, is alike mistaken and imaginary, with the case of Matlock-high-tor, published by Mr. Whitehurst in 1778, and of which I gave a new transverse section in the Philosophical Magazine, vol. 31, p. 36; and have repeated it in my Derbyshire Report, vol. 1, page 129: and certainly in all Derbyshire, and its environs, no such case occurs, as a valley occasioned as M. De Luc maintains all valleys and inequalities of the earth's surface to have been; and further, I can, I think, safely affirm, that I have never yet met with a single valley, occasioned solely, or in any considerable degree, by the angular motions of the strata, or their depressions. M. De Luc's numerous statements, of valleys occasioned by the angular motions of the strata, in his Geological Travels and other works, I conceive to have partly arisen, from assuming, as he does at the end of page 414, and throughout his works, that the strata were all formed in an horizontal position, particularly such as contain shells; and therefore, wherever he has noticed inclined strata, he has, as appears to me, inferred fissures and depressions corresponding to the nearest valleys, without sufficient examination of the bottoms, and of the whole of both sides of such valleys, to detect his mistake. The general law, or tendency of the strata, is certainly to parallel planes, but slightly inclined to the horizon, yet the exceptions thereto, or anomalies, are numerous: particular strata (like the toadstones of Derbyshire, and several bats or dirt-beds between the coal-seams, &c.) are subject to bumps or thicker parts, some of them very sudden, round which the superincumbent stratum, though full of shells often, has evidently been formed, apparently, and not subsequently bent, since such curved strata are without the least fracture in their most sudden flexures.

The first toadstone in the valley of Ashover, in Derbyshire, has some remarkable ridges and bumps of this sort, over which the first limestone, the shale, &c. bend or apply, as the minute survey of that parish, and the map and sections which I have in hand for Sir Joseph Banks, has, and hereafter will more fully shew. The limestone-hill, in Crich, a few miles south of Ashover, shews very remarkably bent strata, over a toadstone nucleus, the limestone rising with a moderate inclination from the east to the western top or brow of the cliff, when it almost suddenly changes its direction, and becomes almost vertical, for six hundred feet, or more, in depth; and then as suddenly turns nearly horizontal: several small quarries on the brow of the hill shew, how truly each bed turns, without the least fracture or sudden distortion. Wrens-Nest hill, north of Dudley, in or near Staffordshire, presents a more striking case, where a thick limestone stratum laps round a long pyramidical hill, without the least rupture at the corners, as the quarries there, give the ready means of observing.

Another more common source of M. De Luc's mistakes on this head, has been, as I apprehend, the supposing that the

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the strata were highly inclined, when it was only the *stratula*, folia, beat, shale, grain, &c. of the stones that he had noticed, and which were greatly inclined to the real strata-seams, way-boards, &c. which separate the strata: as is exceedingly common, in strata of several kinds, as well as in unstratified masses of slate and other rocks.

The immense pains which M. De Luc has bestowed on the investigation of the newly formed alluvial lands, at the mouths of rivers, and on the sea-coasts, and the ability with which he has applied the same, in confutation of the fine-spun absurdities contended for on this head, by professor Playfair, do him the highest credit; and will, ere long, I think, be considered as having set at rest the question whether the present rivers and streams carry the matters of the land into the sea, there to form new strata, derived from the general enlargement and deepening of the valleys, which the Huttonians pretend to be now going on. The progress of these horizontal alluvial lands, or savannahs, are evidently not, however, sufficiently marked, to enable us to pronounce, that they had their commencement at four thousand or six thousand years ago, or at the epoch of the deluge, rather than that of the first appearance of dry land, during the Mosaic creation; though they may, I think, be legitimately applied, to controvert the reveries of Dr. Hutton, and his illustrators, as to the present constitution of the earth having existed millions of years! a position utterly irreconcilable with the most obvious geological facts, as M. De Luc has ably shewn, and in whose conclusions in this respect I am enabled to concur most heartily, viz. that the time of the Mosaic creation, as it is stated, agrees with the probable commencement of every progressive phenomenon on the surface of the earth, that we have the opportunity of examining. An apology is necessary for having occupied so much room in your valuable Journal. JOHN FAREY, Senr.

Upper-Crown-street, June 2, 1812.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.**

SIR,

AS I have been resident for some months in a remote part of the kingdom, I had no opportunity of seeing the Quarterly Review, dated December 1811, but published in the present year, till a few days ago. Nor should I have seen it then had not a friend sent it to me. I do not think that the style of this critique is likely to give a currency to the design of the writer or writers. Yet I have been prevailed on to answer it. Were the censor unnoticed, he might rejoice beyond measure.

"But, lest his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done,"

and lest to pride he should add impenitence, like the great criminal to whom Milton alludes, I write these few remarks to defend myself, and to correct him.

That an author may err, that a printer may err also, a professional critic might have learned by his own mischances. And it is supposable that critics, who extol Christianity, though not more than its doctrines deserve, and who pride themselves on being its guardians, and of course of exemplifying its beneficial effects by their own conduct, would extend some charity to erring man—to an author, and as they say *insane* withal. Yet their conduct has been the reverse, and offers one of those contradictions for which good men have endeavoured to account by original sin, which, they say, frequently defeats the most religious education and the best opportunities.

That a Quarterly Reviewer can err in judgment, I beg leave to refer to his criticism on Mr. Leckie's State of Sicily. For his exposition, they called him a *system-monger*, and all their observations are uttered with the same temper; while they praise the Sicilian parliament, the Sicilian nobles, and affirm that "the Sicilians are distinguished by that sincere attachment to their sovereign, which his mild and paternal government has so well deserved." Could they say more of George the Third? I refer to this article, though the political notions of the Quarterly Reviewers are consistent on all occasions, because this descant on a paternal and patriotic sovereign and government has been refuted beyond controversy by the measures, at last, adopted by the commander of the British forces in that country.

After this error in judgment, I beg leave to mention a critical oversight of this acute body. After quoting (Quarterly Review, May 1811, p. 519,) from the Editor of Madame du Deffand's Letters, "at the commencement of Mr. Walpole's

* We insert this paper to oblige its respectable writer, though we consider our pages and his time ill bestowed in noticing the unprincipled misrepresentations of *anonymous* criticism. EDITOR.

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Walpole's acquaintance with Madame du Deffand, he was near fifty, and she was above seventy years of age, and *entirely blind;*" they, in the next page, with great composure state, "when *she saw* Mr. Walpole she thought she had found the object of her search." Voltaire called Madame du Deffand *l'aveugle clairvoyante.* This title the Quarterly Reviewers have henceforward acquired to themselves.

The charges brought against me are various. They accuse me of having *read much.* With this offence I admit they have always stood unimpeached. They also state, "Never, perhaps, were the books of all ages and languages rifled for a meaner purpose. The labour of collection must have been considerable, unless aided by some mechanical process." Why did not the Quarterly Reviewers require their artist in ordinary to delineate for the benefit of their readers this hypothetical machine, which could abridge the labour of learning many languages, and of reading and noting the authors who composed in them?

I pass over their desultory charges of being "a disciple of Paine and Godwin," and the language they apply to me as "querulous snarlings of an irritable and disappointed misanthrope," "his ravings" "when the imagination is evidently disordered." Yet I cannot refrain from asking them, Do they not by such discourse convict themselves while they condemn me?

These gentlemen quote four passages from National Education, but which they denominate "a farrago of pedantry and folly," in order to show that I may, in referring to Greek authors, commit some inaccuracies of translation. They say, "Early in this work the following passage is quoted from Isocrates, χαλεπον εστι περι την αυτην υποθεσιν δυο λογους αηκτως ποιειν. The penultimate word, he says, for obvious reasons, I have omitted to translate." What his obvious reasons are, we are at a loss to guess—but this we know, that it is essential to the sense of the passage. It means, 'without being tiresome.' If these critics will refer to Hedericus, they will find αηκτως translated *tolerabiliter, commode.* From the known egotism of Isocrates, I adopted the latter interpretation, and I did think that it was obvious I should not say of myself, "that it is difficult to speak *commode* twice on the same subject."

Another charge of inaccuracy they state, beginning "Thus too, Di genes," &c. This error of the Reviewers I can only account for, by supposing, that, as they saw συλογον, and eulogy, they fancied by their *coup d'œil,* which has more than once deceived them, that I translated συλογον by *eulogy:* If the Reviewers will look again at the passage, they will perhaps see that the words in the text, "are connected in the same eulogy," are my application of the passage referred to in the Greek, which is translated by those words which immediately precede them. As to my translation of the two remaining passages, which they have noted, I have used no more liberty than every person may fairly employ, not more, perhaps, than a translator of an entire work is privileged in using, who does not experience the difficulty of applying a single passage to a particular situation.

The Quarterly Reviewers say, of Mr. Ensor, "Nor do we recollect any living individual who is introduced for the sake of approbation; except it be once or twice Lord Erskine," &c. I am sorry their recollection is so bad, or so convenient. I have praised Miss Edgeworth, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Lancaster, and others; but I have not praised Dr. Bell, nor Mrs. Trimmer, nor the Quarterly Reviewers*, but I exposed them; nor Mr. Yorke, whom I called an outcast; not, as they say, because he had the doors of the House of Commons shut against strangers, but because the electors of Cambridgeshire rejected him.

There remains another charge of the Quarterly Reviewers, which I beg leave to submit to the judgment of the reader. They quote from National Education, "Universities are so universally esteemed illiberal in politics and religion, that a few years ago an address from the University of Dublin, congratulating the King on his aversion to the Catholics, appeared in the Gazette. The editor had heard that such an address was to be offered to a board of its fellows for their approbation; and he concluded, of course, it would be adopted by them. To their honor, however, it was rejected, and thence the editor of the Gazette was obliged, in a subsequent impression, to retract the whole address under an erratum.

"After this argument, it is unnecessary," &c. As this was intended by the Quarterly Reviewers to be a mortal wound, they did not trust to the power

* This is the lurking cause of their strange perversion.

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of italics only. They ushered the quotation with the following remark: "We before objected to a string of universal conclusions appended to a solitary fact. Our readers will perceive that here the case is somewhat altered; and they will doubtless rejoice in seeing the boundaries of logical deduction enlarged. A universal proposition is proved not by a solitary but by a contrary fact." By this quotation, and their italics, and their commentary, they would persuade the reader, that the words "after this argument" refer solely to a portion of the preceding paragraph, though these words form a part of the conclusion of a chapter entitled *Concerning the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin*, and which consists of fifty-one pages.

I have now ended my defence, and proceed to my confession. I admit that Euripus, at p. 24, is an error. But the Quarterly Reviewers have not marked its extent. Euripus should be Eurotas. The extent then of this error is, that the transcriber or printer erred by three letters; or, to vary the expression, that one word was substituted for another, both which words had four letters identical, and three similar, and that this error escaped correction. I have another confession to make; and, first, I quote the words of the Reviewers: "Mr. Ensor would really confer a favour on the learned world, if he would but publish those fragments of Harmodius and Aristogiton, which have hitherto met the eye of no scholar but himself. If he would," &c. Now, gentle reader, what is the amount of this exultation of these combined critics against a single author? "fragments *of*," &c. should be printed "fragments *on*," &c.

I now leave those gentlemen, the Quarterly Reviewers, to enjoy their *tears* among the *honeysuckles* and *gooseberry-bushes* of their own planting. One remark of theirs, however, remains unnoticed by me. They say, "Mr. Ensor's principal quarrel is with the doctrine of future torments." If it be any comfort to the Quarterly Reviewers to believe that they may be damned here and hereafter, I, of all men, am the last who would deprive them of that consolation.

May 21, 1812. GEORGE ENSOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the late lamented domestic tragedy, it is palpably evident, that Bellingham and Perceval fell victims to the want of a provision in our constitution, for preventing any man being driven by desperation to conceive himself justified in avenging his own wrongs. It was not fit that Bellingham should have been left without a power of legal appeal; that Lord Gower, or any ambassador, should be allowed to decide on his own conduct; or that it should have rested with Mr. Perceval to impose a mulct on an impoverished treasury, which it was his paramount duty to protect and keep full.

Nor is Bellingham the first instance of a man driven to desperation by neglect of plausible claims, or goaded to madness by the insolence of office! How many hundreds, nay thousands, have suffered every species of affliction from deferred and disappointed hopes, who have been restrained from pursuing the desperate course of Bellingham, only by great strength of mind, or an exalted degree of moral feeling?

Every one of your readers must be acquainted with cases of this kind, in which persons, having claims on government, have been obliged to spend half their lives in dancing attendance at the public offices in vain—and, even if their claims have had no just foundation, the effect of a deferred decision has been equally pernicious to the party. I believe it happens in very few cases, that the compensation repays the injury suffered from delay—and sometimes the affair is so involved, doubtful, and complicated, that no blame can be said to attach to any particular person in office.

The remedy for these grievances would be, the creation of a court of arbitration, to which all questions of doubtful claims on government should be referred. The claim on being refused, to be brought to a hearing by the simple summons of the claimant served on the minister to whose department the claim belongs. The referees might be *three* in number, and be taken in each case from among such persons as are qualified to serve on special juries in the county of Middlesex; that is, esquires and freeholders, not placemen or pensioners; and they should be taken in exact rotation from the freeholders' book, one from a hundred, so that the three should be unconnected, and from remote hundreds. These gentlemen should examine witnesses and documents, receive compensation for their time, and be bound to make an award in a limited period, which award should be conclusive on government, and on the claimant.

The clauses of an Act of Parliament, drawn up with a *bona-fide* and benevolent intention to effect the proposed purpose, need not be anticipated in this place, nor need they be numerous or intricate.—It will be necessary, however, to provide a court of appeal, consisting of *five* referees, chosen in like manner, whose *unanimity* should be necessary to justify the disturbance of the first decision. The appellant to pay the expences, and the decision under appeal to be made in one month. Lawyers too should be expressly excluded, or all the quibbling, sophistry, and want of feeling, which mark the awards of that profession, would disgrace the delicate and important decisions of this court.*

I conceive that a free people, and a just government, require such an establishment as is here proposed; and I should prefer it even to the freest access to the sovereign. In despotic governments, where the will of the despot is paramount to the law, access to the sovereign is the only security of subjects against wicked ministers. Wise and able despots therefore are always distinguished from the fools of their dynasty, by their readiness in receiving, and their promptitude in answering the petitions of their people. How many viziers and ministers have fallen victims to their master's sense of justice when addressed by the complaints of petitioners, perhaps more obscure and less injured than Bellingham! What a security to people—what a terror to oppressive and unjust ministers are the omnipotent mandates of their tyrant masters!

Happily we are without such capricious justice in England—yet ministers, even in our free government, will, notwithstanding, be often oppressive and insolent—we consequently stand in need of a court of arbitration, such as I have proposed; and we lose half the benefits of freemen, and half the security required by people against domineering agents of government, till some establishment of the kind is brought into activity. The introducer and author of such a law, supported by such principles and objects, would deserve to rank among the first of patriots, and the most eminent friends of justice and humanity.

COMMON SENSE.

* Legal *gas-lights*, or *doctors*, ought not to be suffered to tamper with justice, and violate humanity, in questions either of public or private interest; and it cannot be too often repeated, that the proper functions of this ambitious, encroaching, and dangerous profession, are merely ministerial; and that lawyers ought in no case, or under any circumstance, to be suffered to arbitrate, to rule, or to legislate.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former number it was proposed to pursue the inquiry into the use of the Greek and Roman languages, in a system of education, by examining the study of them as an instrument for the development of the powers of the mind. But, as every age has its folly, and of the present the attempt to produce infantile prodigies is not the least, it is proper to premise, that a full crop, and not an early one, is, or ought to be, the object of education. A child may be taken from the nursery to lead a band, or to strain his tender organs to the infinite delight of the crowded theatre, with little harm unless to the mental and bodily health of the young performer; and the press may be employed in giving the public an opportunity of reading the effusions of childhood, without injury to any living creature but the child, so injudiciously protruded at an age which is naturally diffident, and can only please when it is so; but should parents and teachers be generally misled by the same, or a similar error, the range of mischief would be wide, and its force would not be spent in one generation. It has always appeared to me that the endeavor to store the memory of children with facts, whether from history or philosophy, before they can use them as materials for reasoning, to plunge the mind into science before it has been well seasoned to difficulty by the study of language, to accumulate dates and names, and technical nomenclatures upon the memory, while the habit of thinking is yet to be formed, is an error of the same family, though less bold and offensive in aspect than theirs, who would push children into a competition with men in any of the arts, or in literary publication. The child cannot be an historian because he knows little of human nature, and less of political relations. He may be made a mechanical repeater of facts, but it may be suspected with reason that such an application of memory is rather an injury than an advantage, because it is not connected with the exercise of the understanding, and because it will be difficult, perhaps impossible in riper years, to consider the facts with the same interest and activity of

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of thought as generally accompany novelty of impression on minds awakened to feeling, and habituated to reflection.

The several branches of natural and experimental philosophy are not much better adapted to call into action the understanding of a child, and improve his judgment by the exercise of his reason: for many of the phenomena upon which his unawakened powers are to be employed, can only be explained by calculations which require riper years and much elementary attainment; of other facts, as those of chemistry, the explanation must be given in terms to which children in general (cases of exception are always supposed) cannot be taught to annex any very precise meaning; and there can be little exercise of reason when terms are imperfectly understood. A pretty correct acquaintance with language, and dexterity in the use of it, are necessary to the comprehension of theoretic reasoning on all natural phenomena; and this reasoning must be understood and examined by the child, or he may gaze upon the phenomena till he is blind, without any illumination of the understanding, and increase of judgment.

——— "Sed nec viribus istis
Munera conveniunt, nec tam puerilibus annis."

Philosophic studies belong to men; they require a power of calculation and an acquaintance with speech, in the acquisition of which the years of childhood are well employed, and to which they are happily equal. But, were it admitted that the power of judging would be advanced more rapidly in the laboratory than in the school, it might still be questioned whether the time might not have been better employed; whether other powers might not have been more cultivated with greater ultimate advantage; and whether reason will be strong in maturity in proportion to the rapidity of its early growth. What is gained in time may, perhaps, be lost in power, and a slower progression may promise a greater ultimate advance. Even were it possible it is not fit that the mind should shoot up into manhood when the body has reached but half its dimensions, and possesses but half the strength which it is fashioned to receive; when the child, though he had the understanding of a man, being physically weak, must be politically dependent.

The resolution of the intellectual power into the several faculties of memory, imagination, and judgment, is familiar, and sufficiently correct for the use of this inquiry. As to the power of memory, whatever system of education is adopted, it will be easy to give it sufficient exercise; but that discipline must be acknowledged to be the best by which the memory is most habituated to systematic arrangement, and by which the use of the understanding is most certainly connected with the exercise of memory. Both these objects are secured in the acquisition of a regularly constructed language, such as the Latin, in which too, it is well known, that no progress can be made without the constant exercise of the judgment. Whether both these objects are as well secured by any other labor in which the mind of a child can be engaged, is yet to be shewn by the advocates of a different discipline.

As to the power of imagination, it may be thought that it is not necessary to provide for its culture in a system of education. When, however, it is considered how numerous and how exquisite are the pleasures of imagination, how intimate is the connection betwixt them and some of the most delightful sympathies of our nature, how many and interesting are the subjects of human thought, on which it is impossible that the mind which imagines feebly should think with force, or even with correctness; some indulgence may be granted, perhaps, to the opinion, that a system of education should provide both for the culture and regulation of the power of fancy. The mind of man has but one spring, one season of enchantment, when the *lumen purpureum* of youth irradiates the face of nature, whose charms are then beheld in all the bloom of novelty, with a depth of impression, and a warmth of feeling never to be renewed. But the mind derives from the enthusiasm in which its infancy was fostered an ardor of character, which is displayed in maturity by a more vigorous exertion of the higher powers of intellect. If the power of fancy is to receive nurture, it must not be nursed in the bosom of science, which is too rigorously employed in the investigation of causes to have leisure for the indulgence of those emotions which are produced simply by the contemplation of beauty. Poetry is the proper nurse of fancy, as philosophy is of reason. Poetical description must be associated with natural scenery, and, while each transfers its power upon the other, the imagination acquires riches and strength. At the same time the mind is instructed

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instructed in that particular exertion of the judgment which is denominated taste; the productions of literature and of the arts now begin to be tried by the standard of nature, and the understanding is prepared for the practice of sound criticism. In an age when a library is considered a part of the necessary furniture of every dwelling, it is unnecessary to enumerate the advantages of literary taste. One of its benefits shall, however, be submitted to the consideration of those men of sense, (for folly cannot consider,) who are averse to the literary cultivation of the minds of females. Taste is just discrimination; they who possess it can derive little entertainment from the greater part of those volumes, which are found no where but on the shelves of circulating libraries, and read by none but those females, to whom education has imparted no portion of literary taste. Give them this, and novels will be read with selection and judgment; and, being so read, like other productions of fancy, will yield both delight and instruction. The female also, who has a well-cultivated taste in letters, will find no charm in a life of dissipation; frivolity cannot long entertain her; tales of scandal will disgust her; the cant of fashion will appear as ridiculous, but not quite so innocious as that of pedantry; to her notice and favor, a well-instructed mind will be a better recommendation than that silly adulation which means nothing, when it does not mean to corrupt; and thus her virtue and her happiness will be guarded by taste, as well as principle. The cultivation of taste, therefore, ought not to be regarded as an inferior object of education; and, if the study of the languages and best productions of antiquity contributes more to this than any discipline that could be substituted, its superior utility ought no more to be questioned by the philosopher and moralist, than by the critic. Many reasons might be offered in support of the old and still-prevailing opinion, that classical learning is the best school of literary taste; but they are too generally familiar to require repetition, the question may be as well, perhaps more satisfactorily, determined by appeal to a fair and easy experiment:—Let any man attempt to elucidate passages taken casually from any of our best writers of prose or verse, in critical lectures addressed to two classes of pupils; one shall consist of persons totally ignorant of the ancient languages, the other shall have made a tolerable proficiency in classical learning; and he will soon find reason to acknowledge the advantages which the latter class possess above the former, in that principal branch of criticism which regards the choice of words, whether for precision in reasoning, or ornament in descriptions: this may be called, mere verbal criticism; but it should be recollected, that there is no sound criticism without it.

I will only now add one argument in favor of the classical education of females, which will have weight particularly with such persons, as have a dread of female authorship. If it be true that this mode of education is best adapted to the production of taste, its natural operation is to dissuade from publication many who, with less taste, would have been better pleased with their own compositions, and more confident that they could command the admiration, and gratify the taste of the public. It is natural that they, who can be pleased with any thing, should believe that any thing can please; but taste is a severe censor, that may sometimes consign to obscurity what deserves publication, but much more frequently rescues from the exposure of the press, what is better in the custody of the portfolio. A comparison of the practical value of the mental furniture, which the different modes of education will have supplied, at the same age, shall be made in a future Number of your Miscellany. JOHN MORELL.

Stoke Newington.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following particulars of Stow-on-the-Wold, in the county of Gloucester, its newly discovered chalybeate, and its environs; with some observations on the state of its poor, its agriculture, &c. may not be uninteresting to some of your readers.

Stow, situated on the Roman Fosse-way, twenty miles from Cirencester, twenty-five from Gloucester, and twenty-eight miles from Oxford, has never been the scene of any great recorded battle, and, therefore, appears not prominently in history. In its neighbourhood many Roman as well as other camps were to be seen fifty years ago, before the fields were enclosed; but they are now in some places wholly, and in others partially destroyed. The Cotswold hills, on one of which Stow is built, formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia, during the Hep-tarchy,

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tarchy, and must have witnessed some bloody scenes in 665, when Oswy, king of Northumberland, subdued it; and in 823, when the East Angles, under Egbert, laid waste the country, and slew Beornwulf and Ludecam, the Mercian kings. This kingdom (Mercia) was the last established by the Saxons, and it was the last that submitted to Egbert; who, by an edict, commanded the whole heptarchy to be called England. Being an inland country, depending chiefly on the produce of its soil, and having, comparatively, but little intercourse with strangers, it retains, in its provincial language, more of the Saxon idiom than any other part of the kingdom.

During the civil wars, under Charles I. Stow was one of the chain of posts, at which it was necessary to station troops, to keep up a communication between the king's armies at Oxford and at Worcester; and cut off the communication, by the Fossway, between the parliament armies in Leicestershire and Somersetshire. At this station Lord Astley* was attacked, on the 21st of March, 1645, and in the fields of Donnington (a hamlet in the parish of Stow) his troops were defeated by the parliament troops under Colonel Morgan, and he himself made prisoner. In the chancel of the church at Stow, is the tomb of Captain Hastings Keyte, who was killed in this engagement.

Besides this tomb, and a few monuments belonging to the family of E. I. Chamberlayne, esq. of Maugersbury, (another hamlet in the parish of Stow,) the church has no ornaments to boast of. It appears, by the detached pieces of tracery work, which are to be seen in many parts of the building, to have been of Saxon original; and it is said to have been erected by Ethelmere, Duke of Cornwall and Devonshire, in the tenth century; but the present edifice is evidently a motly building of several periods. The north aisle appears to be of the thirteenth century; the south, as well as the upper part of the middle aisle, have the square-headed windows, and the tower, the battlements, and pinnacles of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The tower is only eighty-one feet high, but, being placed on the most elevated point of the hill, it may be seen at a great distance. It commands an extensive view into the counties of Warwick, Oxford, and Berks. The town is irregularly built, and the number of inhabitants small, 1100, but the neighbourhood is rather populous. Within four miles of Stow are twenty-two villages, containing a population of 5000 persons, principally engaged in agricultural employments, and in this number is not to be found a child running about with its head and feet bare, a sight too common in manufacturing parts of the country: indeed, I think this neighborhood, alike free from manufactories, collieries, and maritime pursuits, appears more decent and more civilized than any other part of England; and, I persuade myself, more so than the lower class of people do in any other part of the world. These villages contain fifteen mansions inhabited by persons of family and fortune, beside a considerable number of very respectable clergymen; and those, no doubt, give a decided cast to the manners of the inhabitants in general. The farmers are, many of them, men of considerable property; and their influence, in their several parishes, is supposed to trench too much on the prerogative of the higher order.

The walks round Stow, through many of the neighbouring fields, are delightful, and the rides very pleasant. On the side of the road leading from Stow to Cheltenham, about half a mile from Stow, are the pump-room, baths, and cottages, lately erected at the carbonated chalybeate, discovered in the year 1807; said to be more powerful in its medicinal qualities than any other chalybeate yet discovered. It contains seven times as much iron as the Tunbridge water, beside a considerable portion of another metal called manganese, never before found in a mineral water; and a very surprising quantity of the air called azote, or nitrogen. The cures it has already performed in debility, bad digestion, fits, female disorders, scrophula, and ulcers, that have arisen from debility of the secretory organs, are numerous. The first case that occurred, after its discovery, was as strong as need be required; yet it is said to have been surpassed. A person named Arthur Davis, a farrier, a free-living man, had eleven scrophulous sores in his right thigh, which had resisted the power of medicine several years. He drank the water and washed the sores twice every day, and in a month's time every vestige of the disease disappeared,

* Rudge's History of Gloucestershire says, "Lord Aston;"—Coke's Detection of the Court and State of England says, "Lord Astley."

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disappeared, except the scars and the blue circles round them. Another case of a different nature I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention. A female, of the parish of Bledington, had been confined to her bed, in the workhouse, a considerable time. The apothecary who attended her became hopeless, and turned her over to the newly discovered chalybeate. In a little more than a month's time, she was able to go into the fields to work, and the proprietor of the water received the thanks of some of the farmers; but in the course of twelve months a rather different tone was assumed. The return of health was accompanied by a levity of manners, that obliged the parish officers to bring her before the magistrates to swear her burden to her lover.

There is no doubt but the waters, in the course of time, will become very celebrated, for the cases are not only strong but very numerous, in proportion to the number of persons who have made trial of them. Whether an accession of company to this sequestered and peaceable part of the country, would better the situation, improve the morals, or increase the happiness of the lower, or, indeed, any other class of the inhabitants, may be doubted, and therefore I shall altogether avoid that subject at present.

If this letter should find a place in your miscellany, I shall send you another on the state of agriculture here, with some observations on the influence of the farming interest, as well as on the state of the poor.

R. R.

March 5, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is some years since that, as I was walking in Holborn, my attention was attracted by an unusual display of literary merchandize on one of the numerous stalls for the sale of second-hand books. My curiosity is apt to be excited in this way, and I have not unfrequently been gratified by picking up old and scarce books for a trifling remuneration. Upon this occasion I purchased, for something less than a shilling, more "prophecies relating to the affairs of this nation" than would fill the pocket of any modern beau about town. Various were the authors, and as various the subjects of these sybilline leaves; and from the Delphic tripod itself more equivocal prognostics, or ambiguous decisions, than most of them were, could not have been promulged. With one only, however, Mr. Editor, it is my intention to trouble you. If such an one was ever actually delivered, its completion has certainly been singularly correct, and furnishes, at the present crisis, a somewhat curious subject for meditation. It is said to have been delivered by a British bard in the time of William the Norman, and to have been preserved by some of the monkish annalists; though, not having the book now before me, I cannot recollect which of them.

The substance of the anathema, for such it appears to have been, was, that "no more than three monarchs in direct succession should ever again reign over these kingdoms without some violent interruption." This curious morsel of prophetic indignation had escaped my recollection, till a recent conversation respecting the different modes proposed in parliament for filling up the chasm, which had taken place in the government by the regal incapacity, and the sovereignty being, as it were, in abeyance, brought it fresh into my memory, with an impression of some surprise. I could not resist the temptation of referring, without delay, to the regal genealogical table which my pocket-book supplied; and there indeed I found that the prophecy had been hitherto most precisely fulfilled, as follows:

William the Norman	1
William Rufus	2
Henry I.	3

Interruption by the usurpation of Stephen.

Henry II.	1
Richard I.	2
John	3

Interruption by the usurpation of Louis the Dauphin.

Henry III.	1
Edward I.	2
Edward II.	3

Interruption by the abdication and murder of Edward II.

Edward III.	1
Richard II.	2

Interruption by the deposition of this monarch.

Henry IV.	1
Henry V.	2
Henry VI.	3

Interruption by the restoration of the house of York.

Edward

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Edward IV.	1
Edward V.	2
Richard III.	3

Interruption by the usurpation of Henry Richmond.

Henry VII.	1
Henry VIII.	2
Edward VI.	3

Interruption by the election of Lady Jane Grey, and the bastardization of King Henry's daughters.

Mary	1
Elizabeth	2

A foreign king called in to assume the crown.

James I.	1
Charles I.	2

Interruption by the deposition of the monarch, and the establishment of other forms of government.

Charles II.	1
James II.	2

Interrupted by the abdication of the king, and the election of a foreigner.

William III.	1
Anne	2

Interrupted by the parliamentary appointment of a foreigner.

George I.	1
George II.	2
George III.	3

Interrupted by the incapacity of the sovereign, and a parliamentary appointment for exercising the sovereignty.

If the arguments of the Opposition had prevailed, and the Prince of Wales had merely been addressed to execute the duties of the king his father, during the suspension of the royal faculties, there might, perhaps, have been some pretence for saying, that there was no actual interruption of the regal authority; but, as if the prophecy was to be literally fulfilled at all events, and against all the resistance which the power or the wit of man could devise, the Parliament took upon them to declare the royal power to be, in fact, suspended; provided a temporary exercise of it by a new and unheard-of authority, viz. that of the Lord Chancellor, expressed by the great seal; and made an actual transfer of it, *sub modo*, to another hand, after a certain period, and on certain conditions, as new to the constitution as subversive of hereditary or successional right. It is not my business, nor my purpose, to agitate any question respecting the wisdom or the policy of this measure: such considerations are beside the subject of my present observation, which only extends to the mention of the singular prediction before stated, and the extraordinary verification of it through such a long succession of ages.

AN ANTIQUARY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following experiments and observations were written about twelve years ago by an artist of this town. It seems to have been his intention to pursue the subject further, but at that period he was attacked by a violent disease, which defeated his purpose. Should there, notwithstanding their incorrect and unfinished state, appear aught in them to render them deserving a place in your valuable Publication, your early insertion will oblige,

F. H.

49, *Church-street, Liverpool.*

The Theory of Sir I. Newton respecting colours, although extremely beautiful, never appeared to me satisfactory. The prismatic experiments on which it is founded afforded not conviction; a doubt, that the coloured appearances there produced are owing to some circumstances not taken into consideration, has been since strengthened by a number of observations and experiments. In arranging some few of these, I do it not with the presumptuous intention of opposing that great philosopher and his long tribe of followers, but in hope to have the satisfaction of seeing them explained according to his system.

It is a fact well known to artists, that there are in nature but three simple original colours, *red, yellow, and blue; and that different combinations of these produce all other coloured appearances whatsoever. Orange is composed of yellow and red; purple and violet of blue and red; and green of blue and yellow. This is easily ascertained by procuring squares of glass of the three primitive colours, and trying their effects when differently united. The three primitive colours are like mathematical points, but

* The colour called red, in the prismatic spectrum, is not a true red, but a yellowish red, approaching to orange. True red is the colour called crimson, and is not seen amongst the colours of the prism, except under peculiar circumstances, when the violet is united with the prismatic red.

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a compound colour may have an infinity of tint from the verge of one of its components to that of the other.

Now I understand it to be a principal rule in philosophizing, to admit no more means than are necessary for the effect; if therefore three primary colours are sufficient, any theory or system which requires seven is much more intricate than necessary, and becomes by that means doubtful. I will not say it seems to be dictated by a similar inclination to what has frequently been met with, of conforming every thing to a particular favorite number.

Experiment shews that violet is a compound of red with a small portion of blue: according to the doctrine of the different refrangibility of colours, how can it be accounted for that red, the least refrangible colour, with a tinge of blue, the fifth degree of refrangibility, becomes still more refrangible than either of the components, indeed the most so of any of the colours. The foregoing considerations, which struck me on reading the theory and experiments, determined me to procure a prism, to discover, if in my power, whether some optical illusion had not induced the author to attribute that solely to light, which it might only receive from certain circumstances not taken into consideration.

On first using the prism I was surprised to find that a true red colour is not exhibited, but that each end of the spectrum is equally near to it: one end shews red tinged with yellow, or vermilion colour; the other red tinged with blue or violet. There is not in fact a green colour shewn by the prism, its appearance in Newton's experiment is adventitious, as will be evident in the following experiments. Thus, therefore, according to his division of colours, the foundation of his system becomes defective.

In the following experiments, however, I shall divide the colours as they have hitherto been done.

As the following method of using the prism produces the same appearance as when used with the solar light, and allows of a greater diversity of experiment, I shall begin with it.

Exper. 1. On the floor place a black ground of about a foot square; in the centre of this place a rectangular piece of white paper, about an inch broad and four inches long. Then, standing at the distance of three feet, with the prism parallel with the length of the white paper; turn the prism till, on looking through it, the paper is seen level with the eye. There will be seen all the colours attributed to the rays of light, the highest edge of the paper beginning with the red, and the farthest ending with the violet.

2. Instead of the black ground, placing the small piece of white paper on a white ground, and viewing it through the prism, no colours appear.

3. Instead of the small piece of white paper, one of the same size of black, placed upon a white ground, shews the colours, but their situations are changed from what they were in the first experiment; the higher edge of the black paper begins with blue, next purple, then violet, afterwards red, orange, and yellow.

4. Placing the small piece of black on the black ground, no colours will appear.

5. The papers may be coloured, yet, provided one be dark and the other light, the prismatic colours will be perceived.

It appears, from the above and many other experiments, that, for the production of the coloured appearances of the prism, there should be an union of black and white, or light and darkness.

In using the prism, it is observable, that, besides the change of situation of the object occasioned by refraction, that refraction does not cease all at once, but occasions a kind of penumbra (extending more or less according to circumstances) on the edges of the object which are parallel with the axis of the prism. That continued refraction, or penumbra, where the colours are produced, is only seen, as before said, when a dark and light object are placed in conjunction.

Exper. 6. Recurring to the first experiment, instead of the side of the small paper I placed the end towards me, and looking through the prism, the colours were divided: the highest edge of the paper shewed red, orange, yellow; the farthest one blue, purple, violet. The green is now lost; in the first, as in the experiment of Newton, it was only accidentally produced by the yellow from the lower edge extending into the blue of the other. The middle part of the paper shewed its natural colour of white.

7. Repeating the third experiment, only turning the end of the black paper forwards instead of the side, the colours are divided; the highest edge begins with blue, next purple and violet: the other edge shews red, orange, and yellow. The middle of the paper is black.

8. In the sixth experiment, by touching with a finger the highest edge of the white paper, at the same time looking through the prism, it is found that the red, orange, and yellow, spread from that edge over the white paper; then touching the farthest edge, the blue,

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blue, purple, and violet, proceed from that edge over the black beyond it. The result of the seventh experiment tried in the same way is the same.

9. Take a piece of grey paper of a tint in the middle way between black and white hold it so as that, when viewed through the prism, its edge may fall on a white ground, from that edge will spread over the white ground the red, orange, and yellow, sufficiently distinct; hold the same piece of paper in the same situation, but behind it let there be a black ground, the colours will be changed for the blue, purple, and violet.

These experiments shew that the red, orange, and yellow, are produced by the refraction of black into white, or darkness into light; and the blue, purple, and violet, where there is a refraction of light over darkness, or white over black.

It will be objected to me for speaking of the refraction of darkness, whereas refraction is a term applied peculiarly to a property of light—but I am to be understood as describing only the effect as it appears to the eye, without explaining it in a philosophical manner.

As a consequence of what has been said, it will next be seen that the same degree of refrangibility, producing the red, orange, and yellow, likewise produces blue, purple, and violet, the relative situation of white with black, or light with darkness, being changed.

Exper. 10. On a black ground place two squares of white paper, about 6 inches square, in a diagonal direction, so that the nearest side of one piece, and the farthest side of the other, form one continued line parallel with the length of the prism; we shall now see that the red, orange, and yellow, are in one continued line with blue, purple, and violet—they are consequently produced in the same degree of refraction.

There is one particular circumstance respecting the two coloured penumbræ of the prism which may be worthy notice. One of them at that edge partaking of the most light begins with yellow and runs on into a yellowish red, as it partakes of more darkness; the other at the edge, partaking of the most light, commences with blue and passes into a bluish red, till it is lost in darkness.

I have not had an opportunity of making the experiment, but, from the effect which I have seen of the different combinations of colours, it appears to me, that, if two square pieces of glass were tinted exactly similar to the two penumbræ, and one placed upon the other, the blue edge of one on the red edge of the other, when held between the eye and the light, they would appear of one uniform neutral tint.

It will now be necessary to have recourse to experiments with the sun's light, to ascertain if their effects will coincide with those of the method hitherto adopted.

Experiments with the sun's transmitted light.

Exper. 1. Hold a prism in the sun's light, (the axis of the prism perpendicular to the sun's rays,) and turn it gradually till an image of the prism is refracted to a paper underneath, at about six inches distance, when that image is most distinct, one edge will be tinged with yellow, the other with purple. The yellow border will be within the image, the purple one without it on the other side. Then, turning the prism gradually round, the yellow will be carried more into the image, bringing out the orange and red; the purple will be carried more out of the image with the blue and violet; if it be sufficiently turned, the yellow clashing with the blue will form green. The effect of this experiment therefore coincides exactly with the former ones.

2. In the first experiment of Sir I. Newton, where he refracts the sun's light passing through a small hole, the spectrum which is formed exhibits the yellow rays uniting with the blue to form the green; but by lengthening the hole perpendicularly, the spectrum (or image of the hole) shews the red, orange, and yellow, refracted from the lower dark edge into the light; then follows a space of pure white to the other edge, where commences the blue, purple, and violet.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE troubled you with so many observations on the perversions of reason and justice, which characterise the practices of several of our courts of law, that I fear in extending them I shall be considered as obeying my prejudices, rather than the sober dictates of my reason. I appeal, however, to the experience and convictions of all your readers, on the same subjects, and to the facts and arguments which have corroborated my conclusions, to justify my reiterated abhorrence of the sophistry and chicanery which so often distinguish the reasonings and practices of lawyers.

Among the extraordinary doctrines which of late years have been maintained by some of this profession, it has been gravely contended, that a man ought to be made *criminally* answerable for *the crime of another*—that a *crime* may be committed without a *criminal design*—that a principal may be legally convicted

and punished for the *crime* of his lawful agent—and that criminality may be inferred from the regular pursuit of a lawful occupation;—and I know not what besides! but all as absurd and as insulting to reason and justice.

Many of your readers will rub their eyes on perusing the foregoing paragraph, and conceive they have misconceived its sense—Lawyers in general will perhaps deny its truth—and indeed I am myself convinced, that the doctrines which have prevailed have not been intended in their full and received latitude—that the practices founded on them has been negligent or inadvertent—and that I have only to explain and expose them, and to shew their misapplication and injustice, and that we shall then hear no more of them.

The practices and doctrines to which I allude, are the criminal prosecution of proprietors of newspapers, for acts of their agents or editors; and of booksellers for selling books in the ordinary course of their lawful trade, which peradventure may contain libels. Such prosecutions may be maintained by power, and their victims may be compelled to submit to them,—but no eastern despotism is more cruel and unreasonable, and no injustice more monstrous and intolerable! As contrary to reason, such practices are of course contrary to English law, and that they should ever have obtained sanction in our courts, can be ascribed only to the baseness of sycophancy, to the time-serving policy of certain lawyers, and to a determination to destroy the press, and free discussion, at all hazards! I hope, however, that free discussion will last long enough to put to shame and to destroy such arbitrary doctrines!

Look to the mechanism of newspaper property. A good newspaper nets perhaps from its sale and advertisements, 3, 4, or 5,000l. per annum. The proprietor, for numerous reasons, is obliged to consign its management to an editor,—and the editor inserts a libel without the knowledge or connivance of the proprietor—yet the lawyers say, that the proprietor alone is *criminally* answerable for this act of the editor; and the courts have sometimes punished the proprietor, though the editor, or author of the libel, has gone forward and has proved the total ignorance of the proprietor!

That this perversion of the very basis of criminal law and justice is directed at the press is evident, from the opposite reasonings of the lawyers, when applied to exactly similar relations in another department of society.

A stage-coach, a property like that of a newspaper, is generally driven by a coachman for the proprietors, in like manner as a newspaper is conducted by an editor for its proprietors.—Yet, if a man is killed by the negligence of the coachman, did we ever hear of the proprietor being prosecuted for man-slaughter? Did we ever hear any crime of the driver of a coach charged on the proprietor? Nothing could be more unjust—yet such is the exact situation of the proprietor of a newspaper, and exactly parallel is the absurdity of prosecuting him for the crime of his editor!

The coachman and the editor are alike and alone answerable *criminally* for the crimes they commit; and the proprietors in both cases are answerable only as matter of property, and in damages, for any injuries sustained through the instrumentality of their respective properties.

Can any position be more evident or more certain than this? Does it admit of rational doubt, or question, in fact, in practice, or in principle?

Just so it is with a bookseller, who, in his lawful occupation of vending books, happens to vend one, which, unknown to him, contains a libel? It is monstrous to convict such a one of a crime, without some specific proof be adduced that he knew of the libel, and therefore published with a criminal mind! Every innocent and lawful act of a man's life might, in like manner, render him obnoxious to punishment, if he were made answerable for consequences and results which, without the power of divination, he could not foresee!

I contend and conclude, therefore,

That to punish a newspaper-proprietor for the act of his editor, is to make one man answerable for the crime of another man.

That to call the act of one person, the crime of another person, is to establish the existence of crimes without a criminal design, and to pervert the very foundation of criminal law.

That an editor is a lawful agent, and alone answerable for his own crimes.

That selling books is a lawful occupation, and implies no criminality in its act, except some proof be adduced of a criminal design.

Nor does a recurrence to standard principles of justice and reason deprive the public of its necessary security against libels and libellers. The le-

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galized responsibility of editors, and of the parties immediately concerned in the fabrication of a libel, would be a pledge of care on their parts, which is not obtained by the absurd modern doctrine; and the responsibility of the proprietor in his property, would afford a pledge of his caution in selecting editors and conductors—while the exemption from unjust criminal responsibility, would remove a valid objection of men of character to connect themselves with newspaper-property, and serve as a means of restoring and maintaining the respectability of the public press. In cases even of murder the vengeance of the Law is appeased by the punishment of the single person who perpetrated the crime, and does not extend guilt to collateral persons by over-strained reasonings—why then should it seek for, and endeavour to multiply victims in matters of libel, and refuse to be satisfied with the punishment of the proven culprit?

In asserting these incontrovertible positions, I simply maintain the just ascendency of Reason over the time-serving doctrines of certain courts and lawyers; and its incontrovertible pre-eminence in the genuine practice of the laws of England, over all oppressive and arbitrary decisions.

Jurymen! O, Jurymen! on this subject, as on all others, beware of the arts of sophistry, and remember what is due to yourselves, to truth, to justice, and to your country! COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON opening your Magazine for the present month, I was much struck with the contents of the first paper, by Mr. G. R. Smith, as my reading had hitherto taught me to view the subject of the East India Company's monopoly in a very different light. He compares this company with the Turkey, Russian, and African Companies, to which it bears very little, if any, analogy; these traded to countries where there was no extensive territory to govern, and consequently our intercourse was merely commercial; but our trade with India appears to be intimately combined with the political concerns there: and, although it is easy with a dash of the pen to state that "the British government has had too much experience in the management of colonies to feel any embarrassment on receiving into its hands these additions to their number;" yet, notwithstanding Mr. S. thinks so lightly of the matter, it does not appear that our legislators coincide with him, but seem to apprehend great difficulty and serious responsibility from such a charge coming into their hands. Indeed the termination of the ministerial management of America is sufficient to make any administration shy of taking upon them the care of such an extensive colony as India, especially as they have, under the present system, all the political power and control without the entire responsibility; and, miserable and worthless as Mr. S. may think the management of the East India Company's concerns to have been, it cannot escape notice that, whilst ministers were losing an empire in America, the Company were gradually gaining another in the East, and which they have finally consolidated into a firm and compact government over about sixty millions of inhabitants, to the entire exclusion of every hostile European interest.

It appears to me that Mr. S. declaims against the East India Company's trade without understanding it; he asks, "Can it be gravely maintained that six hundred millions of the human race require not two millions per annum of the manufactures and commodities of Great Britain?" I would answer this by asking *Can it be proved that they really want any British or other European articles of any description?* The concurrent testimony of all voyagers to the East says, No; some of the officers of the India ships are every year complaining of their bad voyages, owing to the markets being overstocked with European articles; for the fact is, that the European residents are almost their only customers; and, after the first arrivals have supplied their wants, purchasers, on profitable terms, are not to be found, and goods are frequently sold in India for less than they cost in London. And the American trade, with which Mr. S. so exultingly closes his paper, would have shown to your readers, if he had had the candour to give the particulars of it, that no new adventurers to the East could increase the imports of foreign articles of merchandize there; for the Americans imported in the years 1803 to 1808 bullion* 4,543,662*l.* goods, and stores only 667,654*l.* being only about one-eighth part of the value of goods and stores imported into India by

* Bullion not being the natural produce of this country, that may be left out of the question; besides, that article is now flowing back to Europe.

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the

the East India Company during the same period, instead of the American imports being double the Company's, as stated by Mr. S. and only one fifteenth part of the value of all the British imports of goods and stores into India during the above-mentioned period. This fact, arising out of the American trade, goes very much against this gentleman's conclusion, that "the exports may be increased tenfold." As little is it likely that tea could be furnished at half the present prices, unless, indeed, government were to take off the whole of the duties, which every one knows form nearly one half of the price to the consumer; or does Mr. S. expect that, by throwing the trade open, British merchants could supply the public with tea for nothing. He states the present price at 8s. per lb. and predicts that the price would fall to 4s. but this, like many other predictions, is merely illusory. How is the first difficulty to be overcome, can government forego three or four millions of revenue per annum? If they take off this duty from tea must not the public be called upon to pay the same amount some other way? Formerly, when the duties were lowered to about one eighth part of what they now are, the tea that is commonly used could not be had under 5s. per lb. the difference evidently consisting in the government duties. Mr. S. states that tea can be bought in America at one third of the price that it is purchased at here; this may be very true, the value depending much upon the quality, and also upon the government duties paid in the two countries. Great quantities of good and sound tea, of a particular sort, and which was formerly in great demand, are sold at every sale by the East India Company under 2s. per lb., and if there were no government duties to be paid upon this, the dealers might surely retail it for 2s. 6d. A. C. C.

June 3, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AGE *of the* PATRIARCHS.

ON what authority does the longevity of the patriarchs repose?

The children of Joseph, the vizir of Pharaoh, headed the retreat of the Israelites from Ægypt. They employed Moses as their archivist and recorder; to his custody they delivered what family documents they brought out of Ægypt; and any new registers or regulations were progressively superadded by his pen. These documents were carefully placed in an ark, or portable box of records, (see Deuteronomy, c. xxxi. v. 9.) which the Levites carried.

That Joseph, during his illustrious administration in Ægypt, should have endeavoured to collect memoirs of his ancestors, and have added to them particulars of his own life, is highly probable. That Moses transcribed or used these Memoirs of the House of Joseph for the fundamental document of the Book of Genesis is also probable. But where did these memoirs begin?

Certainly not at the beginning of the Book of Genesis. The document respecting the creation, for instance, is demonstrably posterior to the retirement of the Israelites from Ægypt. During their migration (Exodus xxxi. 15) they first became acquainted with the seven-day week. But the document concerning the creation was written by a person already familiar with the seven-day week. It was written, moreover, by an inhabitant of Mesopotamia, where the scene of event lies. And as this document is no where quoted by Moses, or Joshua, or the author of Judges, or Samuel, or David; there is ample reason to suppose that it was not one of the manuscripts brought out of Ægypt in the ark.

The earliest allusion in Jewish literature to the document concerning the creation, is contained in the Book of Deuteronomy (c. xxxii. v. 8) where Adam is mentioned. The Deuteronomy is an abridgment of the previously existing Thora, or Law of Moses, executed by Shaphan the scribe, for the use of the young king Josiah. It was, therefore, but a short time before the Captivity that any knowledge of this document concerning the creation appears to have reached the Jews. And if, as some commentators think, the pen of Shaphan stops with the thirty-first chapter of Deuteronomy, and the pen of Jeremiah begins, the document concerning the creation may first have joined the canon of Scripture, when Jeremiah and Ezra compiled it afresh at Babylon.

A similar attention to the document concerning the deluge leads to a similar inference. The Psalms ciii. cvii. are ascribed by some commentators to David, by some to the author of Job, and by some to Zechariah. I trace in the cvii. an allusion (v. 16) to the capture of Babylon by Darius, and (v. 40) an allusion to an unsuccessful expedition of Cambyses.—Now the author of these Psalms most evidently possessed a copy of the Thora

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Thora, in which neither creation nor deluge were mentioned. He enumerates one by one the signal benefits and judgments of Jehovah, and never alludes to what, if he had heard of it, he must have considered as the most momentous and stupendous of them all.

Analogy of reasoning obliges also to the presumption, that the account of the tower of Babel, not being alluded to in any writing of the Jews prior to the Captivity, was, until that period, not known to the Jewish writers. A legend concerning the minster of Babylon would, of course, originate at Babylon, and would first become interesting to the Jews, after their connexion with Babylon, which was produced by the captivity.

This being considered, it is pretty clear where the Memoirs of the House of Joseph originally began; namely, at the twenty-seventh verse of the eleventh chapter of the Book of Genesis.

We have, therefore, neither the authority of Abraham, or Isaac, or Jacob, or Joseph, or Moses, or Joshua, or Samuel, or David, to lean on, for evidence of the exactness of the patriarchal registers. We have, perhaps, a band of union made in the time of Ezra; we have, at most, the authority of some Babylonian legendary, some Parthian priest, whose cosmogony appeared to Ezra worthy of wider diffusion.

That this is the real source of these documents, is ascertained from a most extraordinary accident in human history. The document concerning the creation and the fall of man, is also used as a basis in the Zend-Avesta, a religious book, or code, manufactured at Babylon, for the instruction, not of their western, but of their eastern provinces; and manufactured shortly *before* the return of the Jews from captivity, if Zoroaster be justly supposed to have flourished under Darius the first, the son of Hystaspes. Had the author of the Zend-Avesta been borrowing from the Jewish Scriptures, he would have taken into his keeping the deluge as well as the creation; they were events as interesting in the East as in the West. He omits the deluge; he is consequently borrowing, like Ezra, from an independent Babylonian document.

When the nature of the particular fragment, containing the patriarchal registers, is thus brought to definition, it will be found insufficient to prove even what is naturally probable concerning the patriarchs, viz. that no account of their age was taken before they became adult; and that their ages after maturity were computed by lunar years.

AN ARCHÆOLOGIST.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS WRITTEN *during a late* TOUR *in the* NORTH *of* ENGLAND, *by* MRS. MARY LESLIE.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

ACCORDING to our intention which I mentioned in my last, we prepared at an early hour of the day to visit the peaceful vale of Hawkshead; and, after passing for about a mile along the plain adjoining Ambleside, we entered on a dreary cheerless tract, which continued to surround us, far, on every side, until we reached the summit of a slight declivity, and the prospect suddenly opened on the lovely plain, adorned by Esthwaite-Water, and presenting a charming picture of pastoral simplicity, variety, and richness. On our left we had seen a small lake, called Blellam-Tarn; but there appeared nothing sufficiently inviting on its banks to induce us to deviate from our road to pay it a visit. I have visited it, and can only say, it is about two miles in circumference, surrounded for the most part by heath and rushes, and presenting no feature of beauty or sublimity; it abounds with eels, perch, and pike; but, though it communicates with Windermere, no carp are ever found in it. But, to return to the vale of Hawkshead, which I quitted merely to name this little piece of water, in order that you might be the better enabled to form an idea of the number of great and lesser lakes which intersect the mountainous districts of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and a small part of Lancashire, the chief part of which I have occasionally visited; and, as they occur in the route I purpose to carry you, shall briefly mention their principal features.

Though the vale of Hawkshead presents not those sublime and magnificent outlines which characterize a number of the other northern vallies, its environing heights are finely varied, and its narrow plain presents a scene of infinite simplicity and loveliness. In length it is about three miles, and scarcely more than half a mile in breadth, bounded on either side by finely cultivated heights, on which appear a rich variety of simple villas, comfortable farm-houses, neat cottages, woods, green enclosures, corn-fields, and hedges; while on a rising ground at one side

the plain the neatly whitened appears a conspicuous object; beside, the little town, with the lake of Esthwaite, a smooth of about a couple of miles in almost divided by a peninsula ots from either side, and losing ards the lower end, midst woods es, forms a delightful picture of ng loveliness and mild solem- here is a good carriage-way his lake, whence the traveller everal charming views of its ig scenery. Its depth is great, bounds with pike, perch of a e, eels, and small trout; but, t also communicates with Win- there are not any carp in it. numbers of wild fowls breed on ; and frequently there are hun- ducks, teal, and other aquatic n its surface.

head is a small clean town, y built, and containing few more than a very ordinary ap- . The market-house, erected a since, is commodious and well- and the church is a clean neat containing some good ancient its. There is an excellent free ndowed by Archbishop Sandys, ere were formerly a number of n educated; and it is to be re- that of late years it has fallen pute, as the situation of Hawks- particularly healthy and agree- l board for young gentlemen in remarkably reasonable. There iful weekly market, and several there; and there are some well shops, with various artificers in , and a comfortable small inn accommodation of travellers. lf a mile from thence there are ns of an ancient dwelling, where the monks of Furness-Abbey and a room is yet to be seen in , where courts were held, and istributed in the abbot's name. also a sweetly romantic scene road, leading from the vale of ad to that of Coniston, little ven to the inhabitants of the nd never pointed out to the no- trangers. It is about a mile up and may be easily approached ot-path leading from the road right-hand side, which foot- ould you ever visit that part of try, you will readily discover spot I describe, and it will lead e minutes to the brink of a lofty precipice, whence you will have a full view of a noble fall of water, or rather a succession of falls, dashing from rock to rock, for upwards of an hundred yards, overhung by a profusion of luxuriant wood, and the scene completed by a small mill, erected on a jutting crag above the highest fall, which forms a picturesque object in a scene that is well worthy of a tourist's or a painter's notice. This spot is called Thirsk-Gill-Force, and is really most romantic.

On quitting Hawkshead we passed along the eastern borders of the lake, and, crossing a dreary hilly tract, for the space of nearly three miles, arrived in view of Windermere, just at the spot where, on a bold projecting rock, overhanging the lake, there is a neat octagonal building, erected a few years since by a Mr. Brathwaite, but, with a considerable portion of the adjacent lands, is now the property of Mr. Curwen, M. P. who has a summer residence upon the largest of the islands, and by forming roads, planting and improving the borders of the lake, has added to its beauty, and enabled strangers to view its scenery with greater ease than formerly. From this building, which is kept for the purpose of a banquetting-house, and fitted up in a tasteful manner, the views are varied and extremely lovely. The islands, of which there are ten in number, are seen prettily grasped together; and the opposite shores (for here the lake is two miles in width) present a rich variety of stately mansions, ornamented villas, cottages, groves, and green enclosures; while towards the north the mountains rear their dark heavy crests in solemn majesty, and form a magnificent outline to the landscape.

The island, on which is Mr. Curwen's summer residence, is of an oblong shape, and contains about thirty acres of ground, uneven on its surface, and irregular in its margin. The house, which is a circular building, with a large portico in front, is judiciously placed, and prettily embosomed amidst a grove of tall trees; while the remainder of the ground is entirely laid out in walks, shrubberies, and lawns, and commands some of the best views upon the lake, the western shore of which is an intermixture of woods, rocks, and heathy knolls, the mountainous ridge descending to the water's edge, and overtopped by the tall heads of Furness-Fells, the line gradually decreasing in its height towards the lower end of the lake (some miles distant from the

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the islands) where the scenery becomes no ways interesting or remarkable for any features of beauty or variety. Returning towards the upper end of the lake, by the road Mr. Curwen has lately had completed along its banks, the views increase in grandeur and sublimity; and there, in my opinion, lies the chief beauty of the celebrated Windermere, where the dark and lofty mountains tower above each other in the most majestic awe-inspiring manner imaginable; some clothed with wood to the very summits; others bare, rocky, and precipitous, and altogether forming a noble picture of native wildness and astonishing gloomy grandeur. At the Ferry-House, a neat and sweetly situated, comfortable building, where strangers now frequently reside during a considerable part of the summer, there is a boat at all times in readiness to convey passengers across the lake, (a route which is much frequented, as it saves at least four or five miles in the distance betwixt Hawkshead and Kendal); and there are likewise boats to be hired for the purpose of sailing, or rowing, on its wide expanse. Aquatic excursions, however agreeable, are often dangerous upon Windermere, which, though scarce ever known to swell from the heaviest rains, is frequently agitated in the most violent manner by the winds that sweep in sudden gusts along the plain. Many accidents have happened to persons navigating it in small boats, and about a century ago no fewer than forty-seven persons perished at one time, in recrossing from the Ferry point to Bowness, a small village on its eastern shore. Mr. Curwen and Mr. Bolton, of Starrs, have large yachts, in which they may bid defiance to any weather; and there are annual regattas on the lake, which are numerously attended, and form a brilliant scene, both on its waters and along its shores. Innumerable wild fowl frequent the lake and its vicinity; and its fish are char, pike, eels, trout, and perch. The trouts are often of a large size, and of the most delicious flavour. The char are as remarkable for beauty of colouring as for the richness and delicacy of their flesh; they are caught in great numbers during the winter season, and bear a very high price; immense numbers are potted by persons in the neighbourhood, and sent to all parts of the kingdom for sale. In summer they are never seen, they then retire to the deep recesses in the rocks below the water, and on its banks. It is a remarkable circumstance, that in the river Rothay, near Ambleside, there are immense shoals of char often caught, while in the Brathey, about half a mile distant, though equally communicating with the lake, not a single one was ever found. In length, Windermere is upwards of twelve miles, and it must be acknowledged, forms a magnificent picture at every season of the year; but I still prefer the more retired charms of Ullswater, and the sequestered beauties of Coniston and Grasmere. Tastes are, however, fortunately different, and mine, from habit and a peculiar cast of mind, leans infinitely more towards the simple graces of nature, than the gaudy decorations of art. Much, however, it must be admitted, there is to excite admiration and create astonishment in the view of Windermere and its environs; and the genius of the finest landscape painters may there improve, and find inexhaustible sources of gratification in the diversity of its scenery, and the rich assemblage of objects that vary their appearance as you advance to, or recede from them.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF MISS E. CARTER AND MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

[*THE following correspondence is rendered interesting by the names and literary reputation of the amiable and respectable writers. It was omitted in the Richardson Correspondence, and has not appeared in any other collection. The originals are in the possession of the Editor.*]

MONTHLY MAG. No. 228.

MISS CARTER TO MR. RICHARDSON.

Canterbury, Dec. 18, 1747.

SIR,

I WAS, very lately, extremely surprized on receiving an account that you have thought proper to print an Ode, which, I apprehend, no one had a right to publish, if I did not choose to do it myself. To print any thing without the consent of the person who wrote it, is a proceed-

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ing so very ungenerous and unworthy of a man of reputation, that, from the character I have heard of you, I am utterly at a loss how to account for it, unless you were misled by some false representation, from the person of whom you received these verses, that the printing them would not be disagreeable to me. If this be the case, you will, I am persuaded, make no difficulty of letting me know who that person is, who has acted in a manner so very unfair. If you should think fit to satisfy me in this point, you will be pleased to direct a letter for me at Mrs. Hall's, in the Palace, Canterbury. I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

ELIZ. CARTER.

MR. RICHARDSON'S ANSWER.

Dec. 18, 1747.

BE pleased, madam, to receive a faithful relation of the occasion of the trespass I have made, for which you call me to severe, however just, account, in your favour of the 13th.

I have a worthy kinswoman, Miss Elizabeth Long by name, who shewed me the Ode to Wisdom, as a piece she knew I should admire. She had obtained the promise of a copy of it, when in Wiltshire a few weeks before (at Mr. Long's, I think); and one was accordingly sent her.

I wanted not matter for the piece I had then ready for the press. I had a redundance of it, and, after it was written, parted with several beautiful transcripts from our best poets, which I had inserted in order to enliven a work (my characters being all readers), which perhaps is too solemn. But, the Ode being shewn me as written by a lady, and the intention of my work being to do honor to the sex, to the best of my poor ability, I was so pleased with it, that I desired my kinswoman to give me what light she could as to the author, and to write down into Wiltshire, to be informed, whether any exceptions would be likely to be taken if I should insert it.

She said, she had herself, when in Wilts, been desirous of knowing who the author was, but had no other intimation given her, than that the Ode was really written by a lady, and by one whom she had had the honor once to see. Whence she conjectured the lady to be a descendant of the famous Mr. Norris, of Bemerton.

She wrote, however, but could get no farther light; but said, that, as there were more copies of it, as it had been given to her without restriction; as I thought the piece excellent in itself, and that the inserting it with the distinction I talked of, could bring no disreputation on the author—no name to be mentioned—she was of opinion, that no offence could be given or taken.

By this time my little work was so far advanced at press, that I was obliged to resolve one way or other; and I ventured to insert it. I presumed not to make my character, though the principal one, claim it, only doing intentional honour to it, by setting it to music, which is done in a masterly manner. I caused it to be engraved and wrought singly, the more to distinguish it. And all this trouble I might have spared, and the expense with it, as, though the Ode would have been an ornament to any work, and an honour to any character, it was not expected.

Upon the whole, give me leave to say, that I was not, in this re-acknowledged trespass, governed by any low or selfish views. I should have been the last to have forgiven myself for such if I had; and the rather as this is the first charge of the kind that ever was made against me.

You will give me leave, madam, to desire your acceptance of the two little volumes (in half binding as an unfinished work), not by way of satisfaction or atonement, but to see how the Ode is introduced. That satisfaction or atonement shall be whatever you will be pleased to require. For I think I would sooner be thought unjust or ungenerous by any lady in the world than by the author of the Ode upon Wisdom.

I send them by the Canterbury coach; and am, madam, your sincere admirer, and most humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

I received the honour of your's but last night.

Canterbury, Dec. 31, 1747.

SIR,

I HAVE been almost constantly engaged ever since I received the favour of your letter, or I should have acknowledged it sooner. I am much obliged to you for giving me so particular an account how you came by the Ode; and, by your naming Wiltshire, can nearly guess who first gave away the copy, contrary to an express promise. Mr. Cave, to whom I at first denied it, though I would have been glad to oblige him, has now my leave to print it. But I have taken

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taken care the manner in which it is introduced shall cast no reflection upon you; though I think there should be great caution used in publishing any thing where there is not the highest reason to believe it would not be disagreeable to the author.

I ought not to conclude my letter without acknowledging you have introduced the Ode in a way that does it honour, and in a work with which I am greatly pleased. I am much obliged to you for the agreeable entertainment it has given me, and am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

E. CARTER.

Miss C. *to* Mr. R.

SIR, *Dec.* 16, 1748.

I AM really quite ashamed that I have not sooner made you my acknowledgments of the very high entertainment I have received from your Clarissa, for which I return you my most sincere thanks. The manner in which this story is conducted, cannot fail of giving one the highest opinion, both of the genius and character of the author. I congratulate you on the very judicious conclusion of your work, and heartily wish you that success and reputation, which you most truly deserve; and am, with real esteem, sir, your most obliged and very humble servant,

E. CARTER.

Madam, *Dec.* 17, 1748.

You have given me so much pleasure in signifying to me your approbation of my catastrophe, that I cannot forbear thanking you, as I most heartily do, for it. I have had infinite trouble and opposition to it, as well from persons (of both sexes) whom I know, as from others who wrote to me anonymously, and who professed so much love to Clarissa, as to deny her her triumph, and to grudge her her Heaven. What have I not suffered from an *affectation of a delicate concern for virtue.* A great deal of this trouble I have had from publishing a work in Parts, which left every one at liberty to form a catastrophe of their own.

Miss C...'s approbation makes me amends for an hundred oppositions. And once more receive, for the signification of it to me, the grateful acknowledgments of, madam, your obliged and faithful humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

Deal, June 9, 1753.

Do not be frightened, my good Mr. Richardson, I am set down with no vixen dispositions, but you shall have a letter as gentle and quiet as heart can wish. This, however, you shall allow to be highly meritorious in me, considering how provoking it was in you to be out that afternoon when I called; for, as to you alleging that you knew nothing of my coming, it is quite an idle excuse, as all the world will allow that I have at least as much reason to expect you to be a conjurer, as you had in Hyde-Park to suppose me a witch. It is well for you that this wicked supposition happened to be a mistaken one, or it is ten to one but I might take it into my head, this very afternoon, to be flying after you to North-End; but, alas, I am confined to mere human methods of travelling, and you are perfectly safe.

I sincerely hope you are in much better health than when I saw you last, and that Mrs. Richardson has perfectly recovered the disorder she had when I left London. It is quite grievous to see the people who study, by so many obliging methods, to give pleasure to others, should so often want the necessary means of enjoying it themselves. I hope Miss Patty's head-ach will be greatly relieved by the quiet life and fragrant air of North-End. I am persuaded her sisters will find it doubly charming, by the pleasure of her and their mamma's company. My best compliments attend your whole family. I am greatly indebted to them all, and very particularly to yourself, for many kind instances of regard to me when I was in town; and am, with great gratitude and esteem, sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

E. CARTER.

P.S. Be so good as to let Miss Chapone know, that, notwithstanding all her presages, I am arrived safely at Deal. I hope, I hope she will forgive my wicked raillery of her tragical look, when I assure her that at the very time I felt myself extremely obliged to her for it; and return her my sincere thanks. I am not worth an undirected frank in the world.

SIR, *Sept.* 29, 1753.

I HOPE you are by this time safely arrived at North-End, and enjoying this delightful season with health and good spirits, and the conversation of your friends. Mrs. Richardson and you are both the better, I hope, for your expe-

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dition, though in one respect you must be the worse by parting with Miss Chapone.

Well, but what misfortune has befallen Sir Charles Grandison, which every body gives me hints of, and which nobody will explain. Dark insinuations are thrown out, of treachery, and booksellers, and Irishmen; but not a word of what booksellers and Irishmen have done. And, yet, who loves Sir Charles Grandison more than I do? Who is more interested for him than I, and who consequently has a better right to be informed of the state of his affairs? Seriously, I am very solicitous to know what has happened. I find, in general, you have been ill treated, for which I am heartily sorry, as well as really uneasy, from the apprehension, that this affair, whatever it be, may retard your publication. Give me, at least, some consolation in this respect, if you will tell me nothing further.

I congratulate you on the day you spent at Cuddesden, which I know was a happy one. By what I can guess of your late treatment; some such day as that must have been quite necessary to keep you in good humour with mankind; many such days I hope you will enjoy this winter, as you are one of the few people whom I shall not envy such an advantage, because you are one of the few people who deserve it. Miss Tankerville flatters me she shall return to London, with a much more healthy look than she carried out of it; but, as I never found so much reason to question the infallibility of her judgment, as in any circumstance relating to herself, I should be extremely glad to have her account confirmed by your testimony. London, I hope, is not sickly. We have a miliary fever in this place, which has seized great numbers of people; but, God be thanked, only four have died of it, and perhaps only two, merely of the distemper; but Deal is usually so healthy, that, if two or three people die of the same illness, one would imagine by the discourse of the inhabitants, that the town was visited by the plague.

My compliments attend Mrs. Richardson and the young ladies. I am, sir, your most obliged and faithful humble servant,

Deal, Sept. 29, 1753. E. CARTER.

Aug. 18, 1753.

You will, I fear, set me down as a very worthless correspondent, and repent the time you spent in writing me a very obliging letter, for which I have deferred thanking you. Indeed, most of the days which have past since I received it, have not been such as give me any great inclination to writing, or any thing else, while my thoughts were engaged in a constant anxiety for my sister, who has been extremely ill. She is now, I thank God, finely recovered, and I will no longer delay asking you, how you do?

Poor Mrs. Richardson! Her's is, indeed, an uncommon misfortune, as it must be owned, in justice to the men, that there are very few ladies reduced to the sorrowful necessity of being guided by their own will. I honor Mrs. Richardson, for supporting herself under this distressful circumstance with so much heroism, and not shewing such a Cappadocian pusillanimity as to beseech you to deliver her from it; and, to say truth, I believe most of us, in the like case, should behave with the same laudable spirit under any such grievous trial.

I had the pleasure of hearing lately from Cuddesden, and I know it will gladden your heart to be told, our excellent friends there are all well, even if you should have heard it ever so often before.

Neither the paper you were so good to send me, nor, I believe, any other, is likely to set people right about the Jew-bill, which makes a great clamour, I am told, in this country, as well as most others. Have you seen a Jewish newspaper in one of the Magazines? It is really comical, and yet I could not join heartily in the laugh, which it raised in a room full of company, when I heard it read. I am no politician, but I cannot help thinking that we feel so many blessings, which must be the effect of an easy good government, that I am always shocked at any attempt to sow sedition and discontent among the people. There is generally one year in seven that puts quiet folks vastly out of humor. I hope, however, we shall go on tolerably well in Kent, as I have yet heard of no riots nor quarrels. In this place, all the grumblings are among people of the same party, for we good folks at Deal are so heartily fond of discord, that, if every other subject fails, we fight against ourselves.

Have you spent a good deal of time this summer at North-End, and have you had a great many agreeable parties there; and do not you, at this present writing, kindly look towards the window, in hopes of seeing me fly into it! For it is really a fine

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a fine wind, and excellent travelling for witches. Indeed, I had some right to the appellation, for, in any moderate degree, I do love a storm; and, as there are no ships in the Downs, I have at present a high enjoyment of it. My best compliments attend all your family, and I am, sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

Deal, Aug. 13, 1753. E. CARTER.

June 12, 1753.

AFTER I had had the pleasure of seeing and the honour of conversing with good Miss Carter, I could be in no apprehensions of vixen dispositions. How her pen *ever* came to contradict, not only her countenance, but her heart, I cannot imagine; and, when I had not once presumed to hint a word of *three rows of teeth*, I wonder how the word *vixen* could rise from her charming pen.

I do allow, madam, that the honour you have done me in the letter before me (a voluntary too!) is highly meritorious with me. A first letter from Miss Carter is a favour that I should not have known how to ask, had I been so happy as to have seen you when you called in Salisbury-court for the last time, as it proved, and an *hour before the appointed time;* especially when I consider the delicacy of your *Sister Mind*, who never writes letters, I believe, but to select of her own sex—Does she?—Whom we so much admire as you do her, we are too apt to imitate even in their faults—can I say, speaking of——I must not name her—that would be treason. But, as she as much admires you as you do her, I hope she will take the example, and the rather as I was so unhappy as to be deprived of the honour of taking leave of *her* also, on her leaving the town for the whole summer season.

But let me account to Miss Carter for my absence and misfortune on the day she last called. I was indispensably obliged to go to Westminster; but so ordered my affairs as to be at home before five, when I found a note mentioning the intended favour, as at that hour; and heard, at the same time, that you were there at four, and was gone, as the note said, to meet Mr. Edwards at Mr. Burne's. [Poor Mr. Edwards! He had neither written nor verbal notice—How was he disappointed too!] Shall I, thought I, though uninvited, follow Miss Carter thither? I owe a visit there—I will—and away was bustling—But hold—I won't—there may be company to whom I am a stranger. Miss Carter never stays out late any where. I will not stir out—She who once put me in hope that she would bring her sister with her to Salisbury-court, who assured me that she would, if possible, do me the honour of a farewel visit—whose word every body knows is sacred.—Missing me at four, her excellent friend in her note, having named a late hour, will certainly be so good as to look in upon me on her return—must she not pass by the very street end in her way home?

No—no—no,—answered I, to three several calls upon me for my company that evening; yet Miss Carter condescended not to look in upon me.

Well, I can't help it, thought I, at ten.—But, as indifferent as I would have made of the matter to myself, for my pride-sake, it ended in mortification, and in calling myself names,—vain—presumptuous—forward—to hope that Miss Carter would not be glad of having acquitted herself, though not to thee, by having made a lady visit, leaving her name at the door. And yet, in my next visit to the ————, when a certain lady took to herself the occasion of your not calling (though she did not say that you had intended it), my pride got up again.—Come, thought I, Miss Carter did not disdain to repeat her call—she would, perhaps, have done me that favour *had it come into her head.*

Did I, madam—let me recollect—*Did* I call you a witch in Hyde-Park? How was it? I protest I forget the occasion. But, if your being one could have helped you to means to put your charming thought of flying to North-End into execution, I wish with all my heart you were one. The rather, as I am sure there never was in history, nor out of it, so benevolent an enchantress as you would have been.

Did you never, madam, wish for Angelica's Invisible Ring, in Ariosto's Orlando?—I remember when I first read of it, having then more faith in romance than I had afterwards, I laboured under a real uneasiness for a whole week, from the strong desire I had to be master of such a one. I was a very sheepish boy, and thought I should make a very happy use of it on a multitude of occasions.

But shall I account to you, madam, for my being robbed of an opportunity of taking leave of your *sister Excellence*. On Thursday last I attended her—I was engaged to receive visitors that afternoon at home, but had I known the consequence

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quence I would have put them off till doomsday in the *afternoon*, rather than have lost the opportunity I lost.

Our admired friend, however, perhaps to get rid of me, put me that morning upon taking leave of the most revered of prelates, for fear I should not be at liberty to attend her at nine in the evening, when she was so good as to say she would expect me, if my company were gone. Her good mamma also wished well and happy, as I went down stairs. I accordingly took leave of my lord, but still intended to pay my duty again at the permitted hour, but my wicked company staid with me till near twelve.

I wrote next morning about six, being uncertain of the time of their setting out, to take a written leave. Before my note could reach the lady I received a note expressing delicate surprize at my non-attendance of the evening before, and giving me liberty to attend her at a little before eight, *if I thought it worth while —if I would give myself the trouble*—and such like harsh Ifs, as even the meekest ladies can use, when men are supposed to forget that the loveliest and most perfect of God Almighty's creatures have stings, whenever they please to put them forth. Yet the billet implied a farewel.

I wrote again, repeating my farewel wishes, and hinting being not well—Indeed I was very much indisposed.

While this was on its way, three other lines intimated to me, that they set not out till a quarter after nine.—I was sent for out on a business of importance, obliged to go ill as I was—was detained three hours on the business of a quarter of an hour, though unable to sit in one chair without holding by another.

Miss Carter may make light, perhaps, of these two disappointments, and the more as one of them was owing to herself. But they are heavy ones to me.

You very kindly inquire after my present health; I bless God, I am better than you have seen me.

My wife is also better; Patty must have patience with her head. Is not Miss Carter often troubled with the same malady?—But who would not pay a tax for so extraordinary a one?—Yet, to borrow your words, "It is quite grievous to see a lady who studies to give pleasure to others, at any time, want the necessary means of enjoying it herself."

My wife, my girls, of which number is Miss Chapone, revere dear and good Miss Carter. [Let the latter answer herself for your particular notice of her.] For myself, your amiable goodness has given you such an interest in my heart, that I shall be ready to quarrel with every man and woman who in my company shall say, they love, reverence, and admire you more than does your truly grateful and obliged humble servant,

London, S. Richardson.

June 12, 1753.

Why mentions Miss Carter franks?

There having been a great clamour on the Jews' Bill passing into a Law, I inclose a little paper relating to that affair.

June 22, 1753.

It was very obliging in you, sir, to give me the pleasure of hearing from you so soon, and the more so, as to my shame be it spoken, I appeared so little to deserve it. All I have to say in my excuse is that I understood you were not to be at home that evening till it was late. It is true I might have begged the favour of ———, (if you will not write her name, why should I? I do not know that I should write it more prettily than you) to stop at the end of Salisbury-court, but I am too well practised in the art and mystery of holding my tongue, when it is quite proper to speak, ever to violate the law of silence, except upon some perfectly unnecessary occasion. But, though I cannot speak, I can walk; or, had I known you had so kindly set your fancy on seeing me, and waited so many hours in expectation of it, I would have knocked you up by five o'clock the next morning, and put Salisbury-court in an uproar, rather than you should have been disappointed.

I am not acquainted with Angelica's invisible ring, but the delectable History of Fortunatus has often set me a longing for his cap, which had the same convenient quality for sheepish people; but, as no such cap to my sorrow could I ever get, my only expedient was always retiring to a window and rolling myself up in the curtain, where I have often sat many an hour after I have been heartily tired of the company, (and the company perhaps has forgot me,) rather than develop my figure and walk out of the room before it grew dark. After all, we sheepish folks are mighty foolish and unreasonable, but it is to be feared both you and I are too old to mend, and indeed it is by no means certain whether the distemper be not in its own nature incurable.

It gave me much pleasure to hear that your

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your health was mended, and that Mrs. Richardson too was better. When do you set out on your peregrination? I am persuaded it will do you both good.

I am undone for Sir Charles Grandison. A hundred questions have been asked me about him, to which I make no other answer but that I am in love with him, and shall have a very bad opinion of every lady who is not in love with him too, as soon as he makes his appearance.

The paper you were so good as to inclose has been a great relief to my lungs, which have been harrassed in expounding Acts of Parliament to my acquaintance in the country. But neither my exposition nor your paper, it is to be feared, will have any great effect; for people who love to find fault, have a mortal aversion to every thing which would convince them that no harm is intended.

My compliments attend Mrs. Richardson and all the rest of your family. I am, sir, your most obliged humble servant,

Ramsgate, E. Carter.
June 22, 1753.

P.S. I heard lately from Cuddesden, Berks, and our excellent friends are all well—But why do I send you any intelligence who are so much nearer to them than I?

London, July 4, 1753.

"Had you known that I had set my fancy," dear, good, and kind Miss Carter, it was more than my *fancy*, I had set my *heart* upon the hope of seeing you before you left town. Persons at my time of life hold their friends and farewels precious; especially when they are not likely of a long, long time, to meet again, should life be spared. "Knocked me up by five, and set Salisbury-court in an uproar." You are mistaken, madam; Salisbury-court is used to one early riser; you would very probably have found him just beginning his daily labour.

"Fortunatus's cap!" And was there a time that you longed to be its possessor?—I shall now, having so good an example, make that a boast which I thought a foible, for I was most sincerely vexed for about a week about the ring. So vexed and so much in earnest, that could I have found out Angelica with it, I should not have scrupled to turn thief for it. The only temptation of that nature that I ever had to contend with.

But what an expedient was your's, to conceal yourself from the company you were tired with! And well might you be tired of company that, on a supposed absence, could "forget you."—"To roll yourself up in a curtain for hours!"—Still in the same room; was it? You had your punishment, madam, if so confined as you were to the same company, though they knew it not; and as you could not be employed while so rolled up to your own satisfaction, nor benefit them by your conversation, I think you deserved it.—"Too old to mend." Why that's true as to me, but I will not allow that to be your case, Madam.—What therefore I expect from *you* is, that you give not way to the "distemper as incurable;" that you never envelop yourself in a curtain again; that you break through "the *art* and *mystery* of holding your tongue, in which you own yourself *practised*, when it is quite proper to speak." And be pleased to remember that Miss Carter can never open her lips on "an unnecessary occasion," and on which, whatever be the subject, she will not delight every creature around her.—"Law of Silence."—There is no such law for Miss Carter. There is, and it ought to be enforced, and indeed generally it is observed, whenever she opens her lips.

When do I set out upon my peregrination? You are persuaded it will do us both "good." Ah! Madam, I am absolutely dependent on my wife's motions. The woman that was given to me knows not her own mind,—because—because—she has been used to her own will. Is it Waller that says, Women are born to be controled? I have no doubt but, generally speaking, the fact is so. A woman's will is a very unmanageable thing, and my poor wife finds her's so. And here is the thing; unless I had begun early what hope is there, were I to attempt to put her right, of obtaining my end? But, indeed, she has not been well; and new measures to be taken when her spirits are weak would be taking a cowardly advantage over her.

But to be serious—my wife, though an exceeding good woman, is one of the most procrastinating of her sex. Would you believe that she is not yet gone for the summer to North-End? She was ill you know; her physician prescribed the air: she went down at his prescription; my application to her was only by way of *request* and *entreaty*;—it was therefore fruitless—she found herself better: came up again—no business that I know

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of to detain her a day—appointed the next week, and the next, and the third, and now takes two more—Yet her unaccountableness has so much seeming meekness in it, that it looks like tyranny to be angry with her—And beloved (however undesigned) contradiction, as a woman—that's the thing, madam—and how now can I say, "when I shall begin my peregrination."

How much is Sir Charles Grandison obliged to Miss Carter. If you approve of him, I can hardly fear but he will stand well with those ladies whose good opinion is worth wishing for. Some time in October or November I hope to publish the two first volumes, both in octavo and twelves, the latter will make seven in all, the other six. About Christmas two more, and perhaps in February following the remainder. This is my present scheme, if I can manage it.

I am not so near Cuddesden as you. You give me great pleasure by mentioning the excellent persons there. I love the name of the happy place that holds them. I don't care who knows it, so they don't, that I am in love with all there. The lady I must not name is the queen of all the ladies I venerate. I am in no pain for your assent, madam, to her inauguration, did it depend upon that; for are you not her lover too? How have I been delighted with the pleasure that I have seen glowing in your cheek, and adding new smiles to your naturally-smiling countenance, when that lady has been mentioned—as you and I have always heard her mentioned.

Rejoice me, my dear and good Miss Carter, when your better avocations will allow you a moment's leisure, with the honour of your notice by pen and ink; and you will inexpressibly oblige,

Your very great admirer
and faithful humble servant,
S. Richardson.

All mine desire to be thought yours.

Aug. 17, 1753.

Most heartily do I congratulate dear and good Miss Carter, on the recovery of a sister so justly dear to her.

Indeed, madam, I do not think my wife's misfortune so uncommon a one as you seem to imagine. By hook or by crook, as the saying is, the ladies govern us, poor silly men, as they please. Even to an obstinate man, it is but seeming to have no will, and they will demolish his and establish their own. Men, in general, are contented with the sound; women have the substance. But my worthy wife, to all intents and purposes, is mistress of her own will, and, whether she thinks it a misfortune or not, is terribly puzzled what to do with it, except in very plain cases.

At last, however, her's and mine have met in one instance. On Tuesday next, God willing, she and I, Miss Chapone, Patty, and a kinswoman, who lives at Bath, are to set out for that city, in order to bring home our eldest girl. We shall, in our return, make Cheltenham in our way, and there restore to her friends the precious trust they favored us with, and leave Patty with her, at their request of Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Chapone. I propose to myself the honor of a tea-visit, or so, at dear Cuddesden. Thank you, good madam, for the kind information you gave me of their healths there. You do me justice in supposing, that I cannot too often hear such joyful news.

This excursion is the reason that I return so soon my acknowledgments for your favor of the 13th. Don't be apprehensive that I will always be so unconscionable an invader of your precious hours.

Miss Mulso is to be with us at North-End, on Saturday next, in order to take leave of her Chapone, and her kindly adopted mamma, and sister Patty. All that day, and Sunday and Monday, we will have front and back windows left wide open. Who knows? High winds used to be my dislike. They affect my foolish head, but I will, bless the highest that shall bring to us so charming a visitor.

It must not be expected, that the clamours raised about the Jews' Act, will subside till the next elections are over. The foolish, the absurd, cry will then be stilled. But, as the Jews get no great matter by this Act, methinks I would wish them to declare, that, seeing it is likely to excite popular prejudices against them, in a country which they honor for the liberty of conscience, and the safety of property given them in it, they will humbly petition the legislature in the next session to repeal it.

But what say you, madam, to the Marriage Act? Miss Mulso, whom you know, has great reasoning powers, some time ago set up for such an advocate for children, and argued so strenuously against the parental authority, (herself one of the most dutiful of children, her father one of the most indulgent of parents,) that I the less wonder that ingenious

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genious and excellent as she is) if the debate got wind, that it obtained the notice of those who brought in and carried through a bill, which should, by a national law, establish the parental authority, so violently attacked by a young lady, who is admired by all that know her. Things done in private have sometimes, and, when least thought of, have been proclaimed on the house-top.

I take it to be a terrible blow to fortune-hunters, and that young women are not apprehensive at present of the restraint it will bring upon their wills and their fancies. I have already seen, in the Newspapers, an account of cabins fitting up in vessels to accommodate such passengers as shall not be inclined to marry according to the Act, as it extends not to Scotland.

It is very good in Miss Carter to like a storm best, when there are no ships in the Downs, but I know she is capable of extending her philanthropy to coasts and vessels, that she has not in her eye. On second thoughts, I will not love any high winds, but what sweep and salubriate the Heavens, and will bring into our windows, either in town or North-End, a guest so amiable.

Why are not you and Dr. Young better acquainted? He adds, to his high winds, thunder and lightning. Are you, madam, of his mind?

All happiness attend good Miss Carter. Few, very few people, are to be trusted with the enjoyment of their own wishes. I wish you your's. You are one of the few, in the opinion of, dear Miss Carter,

Your most faithful and obedient,

S. Richardson.

London, Aug. 17, 1753.

October 2, 1753.

We brag not, my dear and good Miss Carter, of the good effects our excursion had on our health. My wife has been indisposed, but, I bless God, is pretty well again. I have had a feverish disorder, and have been pretty roughly handled by it for a week. But am now, thank God, getting up again. How have I participated with you your concern, as I have been told of it by yourself and friends, for your sister! She, I hope, is perfectly well, and you, and all you love, are so.

I thank you, madam, for your congratulation on the day we spent at Cuddesden. It was indeed a day! A rich one! But I have been the poorer for it ever since. Miss T. (but how mortifyingly near missing her was I!) Her excellent mamma, the bishop, Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Miss Berkeley, and let me not omit the amiable brother of the late good, ever good, bishop of Gloucester. What a day was that!

"Many such days, you hope, I shall enjoy this winter." Kind, generous Miss Carter.—But, no! I shall never see such another! I will tell you how it will be.—A condescending message will come, a still more condescending note, perhaps; "If Mr. R. can drop in at the deanery between the hours of eleven and one, his neighbour will be glad to see him."—Away will he fly to enrich to himself the flying hour. Up the back stairs will he slide, looking consciously about him, for the lady's sake, for fear he should be seen by any but domestics. He will be graciously received—Every body is by that lady—He will be asked to drink chocolate: he will think much of every moment, that deprives him of her speech; by the time he is well seated, and begins to think himself happy, St. Paul's quarterly chimes number his moments. He then finds in his heart all the uneasiness of a conscious intruder. He motions to be gone—No, graciously says the lady, you have five minutes still good. I am bustling up five times in the five minutes, and at last make my awkward bow; am happy in a gracious nod, and wait and wish for the next critical half-hour. When, when, madam, shall I have such a day as I had at Cuddesden.

I hope Miss T. will return with the healthy look she brags of to you. She was abroad when we came to Cuddesden. She looked as angels look when she returned. That is the notion I have of angels: and she was in charming spirits. And she has had still an improving time of some weeks, so that I hope her delicate constitution will allow us at *sight*, to think her health much amended. Don't be afraid of the London air. The deanery, as the church, is situated on one of the healthiest spots in Britain. No, madam, London is not sickly—A kind of fever, attended by effects which weaken the force of it, has been, Dr. Heberden tells me, a little epidemic, but not attended with consequences, and is as much in Pall-Mall as in the city. Charming, as deserved, are your cares for this most excellent of women! How I love you both! Why, why, cannot you be nearer to each other?

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Dear Miss Carter, cannot it be? Cannot you supply to us (it would be more than supplying to us) our Miss Chapone? How pretty would it be for Miss T. from the deanery, every morning, to invite her neighbour, Miss Carter, as her neighbour, from Salisbury-court, for the winter months! What anxieties for each other's healths would it save you both! Go out, come in, without a question: no soul to invade you: no creature displaced for you: a silent girl or two only attending your commands, and rejoicing to be called sister. The good doctor, your brothers, your sisters, as welcome in their turns as yourself. An assignation now-and-then with the ladies of the deanery at North-End—With Miss Mulso, Miss Prescott, at another time—Your work, your studies, with you.—Can Deal be as pleasant in winter as in summer? Think of it, my dear Miss Carter—Think if any thing could make it convenient to you—Miss T. and the deanery, the temptation! What say you? Do you tell me, that if you favor me I shall return your visit at Deal, and attend you down? So I will, with all my heart and soul.

Miliary fevers are bad things; we have none of them with us, that I hear off; Miss Highmore was said to have had a species of it; but her physician tells me it was only a rash attended with a rheumatic complaint. Miss Mulso is at present at North-End; I hope, as that air agrees with her, for it is very soft and balmy, she will stay there a good while. That is a most excellent girl, is she not? Mr. Johnson *rumbled* thither, principally on her account, last Sunday. He is in love with her, and extremely fond of her verses to Stella. Most magnificently does he express himself of them.

Two volumes of Sir Charles Grandison, in half binding, will soon court your acceptance. But you must not suffer them to go out of your hands till you see them advertised in the London papers.

I have been most unmercifully used by corrupters in Ireland and traitors in my own house. The accompanying case in print, will give you the particulars. This affair has too much engaged me for my other business, my ease and my leisure. It travelled with me in the seventeen days I was in and out, and gave me an hurry in the excursion, that, I wonder not, hindered any salutary effects that might have been expected from a quieter tour.

Adieu, my dear Miss Carter; make my devoirs acceptable to all you love and honour; and think of what I have so urgently motioned above.

My wife, my girls, join in it; and in declaring myself, I am, madam, ever your admirer, friend, and humble servant,

S. Richardson.

London, Oct. 2, 1753.

How shall I best send the two books?

Oct. 6, 1753.

What a wicked complication of treachery, good Mr. Richardson, is the treatment you have met with! It is to be hoped the wretches who have injured you will be disappointed in the profits they expected from their villainous proceeding, and that there is virtue enough in mankind to treat such an action with the utmost discouragement and abhorrence.

I need not tell you with how much pleasure I shall receive Sir Charles Grandison. He may come very safely (directed to me at Deal) by the Canterbury coach. He is used to travel that road you know. You may depend on my not showing the book, nor ever mentioning that I have it, to any mortal but my sister, till it is publicly advertised. Indeed it will be quite necessary upon my own account, as well as yours, that I should keep this affair a secret, for all your readers here, which, to the honor of Deal be it spoken, are many, are so very impatient, that, if it was known Sir Charles was in the town, I apprehend there would be so much scratching and clawing, that it would be impossible to keep him in my possession, and he would run some hazard of being scattered to the four winds of Heaven. The Canterbury coach sets out either from the Cross Keys, or Spread Eagle, in Gracechurch-street, and the proper days to send any thing to Deal are Tuesdays and Thursdays, for I think they have not done flying.

How shall I sufficiently thank you for the very kind invitation you so obligingly make me to Salisbury Court. Indeed I am extremely indebted to you, though it is not, for many reasons, in my power to wait on you and Mrs. Richardson. I could mention several objections, but to trouble you only with one, I have already refused to Mr. Vere and Mr. Duncombe, and I may add Miss Prescott, as she in the last case was to have been of the party.

Mr. Johnson cannot express himself more magnificently either of that charming Ode or the author of it, than I think they

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they deserve. I am glad you are happy in her company at North End, and heartily wish I could sometimes be of your party. Poor Miss Highmore, I am heartily grieved to hear she has been so ill.

Will you forgive me if I wish you may not number your poor harassed minutes by the quarterly chimes of St. Paul's, till this fine weather is quite over! Yes, by my own way of thinking, I know you will: I have desired not to hear from Miss T. till she is got to London, and I heartily wish not to receive a letter from her till the last healthy country-day be past, be it ever so long.

My best compliments attend Mrs. Richardson and the young ladies, and I am, with a thousand thanks for your very obliging invitation, sir,

Your most faithful humble servant,

E. CARTER.

P. S. My sister is extremely your admirer and humble servant. I wish I could tell you she was perfectly well; but, alas, there is yet no prospect of it.

Deal, Oct. 6, 1753.

SIR, *Deal, Oct. 13, 1753.*

IT is quite necessary that I inform you of the safe arrival of Sir Charles Grandison before I begin his history, for fear I should be tempted to defer giving you this account till I had ended it. So, before I am too deeply engaged with the family at Colnebrook to trouble my head about you or any body else, I will have the grace to return you a thousand thanks for your charming present, which I have just received. It was a little malicious in you, however, to set me a turning and shaking every volume to no purpose, in hopes of finding some little note at least from yourself. Adieu, I have but just time to make my compliments to Mrs. Richardson and the young ladies, and to assure you of my being, sir, your most obliged and faithful humble servant,

E. CARTER.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

THE LATE CARDINAL YORK.

WE were told that it was customary to kiss the hands of his Royal Highness, a ceremony which we consequently performed. He then began addressing us in very good English, though spoken with rather a Scottish accent. We praised the cardinal's little favorite dog, which (if we may believe the report of its owner) is of the true *King Charles's breed*, and found his master by instinct in the streets of Rome! We also commended the architecture of the villa, and the prospect it commands. These compliments, mixed with frequent repetitions of the words "Your Royal Highness," put the worthy old man into an excellent humour, both with himself and with us. Meaning, however, to please, I very nearly offended my reverend host, by remarking the fluency with which he spoke English. "And why should I not?" he answered with some anger. "It is so long since Your Royal Highness was in England, and it is surprising you should retain the knowledge of that language." "Oh, sir," rejoined he, "we do not easily forget that to which we were born and bred."

As to appearance, he bears the marks of having formerly been a very handsome man, though from his great age, being more than eighty years old, he is now infirm and sinking into his dotage. You will be surprised when I add, that, distant as he is in relationship, he bears a strong resemblance to our king, for whose father he might easily be taken.

By way of compliment to us, a dish, dignified with the name of an English plumb-pudding, was put on the table, and, though in appellation alone it resembled that favorite of John Bull, we all declared (it was surely a *pia Fraus*) that the London Tavern could not produce a better. The old man was delighted at this assurance, and with voracious appetite ate of the commended pudding. He was not very clean in his manner of eating, and much oftener used his fingers than his knife in the separation of his food. The chaplain, during the whole dinner, continued to remark how little his *Royal Highness* ate; we were astonished at the quantity of various things which he contrived to swallow.

In going away, the old man gave Mrs. L. a medal, on one side of which is his likeness, in a cardinal's dress, with the following inscription:

Hen. ix. Mag. Brit. Fr. et Hib. Rex. Fid. Def. Card. et Tusc. Epis.

and, on the other a figure of the Virgin Mary, with these words:

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Non desideriis hominum, sed voluntate Dei.

Not by the choice of men, but by the will of God.

The arms of England were painted on his carriage, and his servants, who were numerous, wore liveries of yellow and red, which I suppose are the colours given by the Stuart family.

The title of *Royal Highness* has been universally allowed him by all English visitors since the Duke of Sussex set the example. The amiable son of our respected monarch did not, I understand, scruple to gratify the pride of the old man, by giving him this harmless appellation; but the cardinal, though he received, did not return the compliment. While the son of the real king called the other *Royal Highness*, the *soi disant* representative of majesty only gave his illustrious guest the title of *Highness*. The Duke of Sussex laughed at the distinction, and repeated still oftener the epithet of *royal*.—*Lemaistre*.

DANISH MISSIONARIES.

The Danish missionary Ziegenbalg was stationed at Tranquebar until 1715, when he came over to Europe, in order to collect funds for the use of the mission. He visited London, was presented to George I. and composed an appeal to the British nation, which was translated into English by the Danish ambassador's chaplain Böhme.

From the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge some considerable assistance was given to Ziegenbalg; with which he returned to Tranquebar, and there edited a Portuguese edition of Almeida's version of the New Testament. He died in 1719, while occupied in a Tamul version of the gospels.

The more conspicuous successors of Ziegenbalg at Tranquebar have been Leideman, who died in 1774, and Zeglin, who died in 1780. The latter had passed forty years in the East as a missionary. They compleated the Tamul version of the Christian canon, and had founded at Tranquebar, beside the Portuguese church, two Christian assemblies, called the Town and the Country Congregation, whose worship was conducted in Tamul.

PLAGIARISM OF BURKE.

Address to Lady CAT—N A—NS—Y, *on her departure for Ireland. From the poems of Thomas Lord Lyttelton, published by Kearsley in* 1780.

"But I, alas! fix'd on this hated shore,
With eyes enamour'd shall behold no more
That *blaze of beauty* whose *excessive light*
With *giddy rapture* dims the aching sight.
O DAUGHTER of the ROSE! O matchless pride
Of Nature! lovelier than the Spartan bride!
For thee contending nations might indeed
For better reason than *Achaia* bleed.
Could *we give* HELEN'S soul-subduing charms,
Light up all Greece, and fire the world to arms;
And must we tamely suffer and deplore
The loss of thee?—our HELEN, now no more!
THE SUN OF CHIVALRY IS SET! THE AGE
Of HEROES past and sunk,—that noble rage
Which urg'd *Ulysses* thro' the stormy main,
And spurr'd *Tydides* to the *Phrygian* plain.
Who now *his sword* in such a *quarrel draws*?
What Greek, what Trojan, in a Woman's cause?"

From Burke's Reflections—1792.

"It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the Dauphiness, at Versailles; and surely never alighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more DELIGHTFUL VISION. I saw her just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in,—*glittering* like the *morning star*, full of life, and *splendor*, and *joy*." - - - - - "Little did I dream that I should have lived to see such disasters fallen upon her in a nation of *gallant men*, in a nation of men of honor and of cavaliers. I thought *ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge* even a look that threatened her with insult. But the AGE of CHIVALRY is GONE!"

EXQUISITE SATIRE.

This is shown in the reproach which Lucian puts into the mouth of Jupiter, concerning Prometheus, that he had created women. This fine trait shews the supreme elegance of the Greek mind; that mind which created the ideal beauty of the Medicean Venus, and the Belvidere Apollo; that mind which, like the Eternal, could create God in Man!

SPECTACLE.

From the Latin *spectaculum*, which means a show, a gazing stock, a thing to be seen, derives our word *spectacle*, which, in common talk, is often corruptly used for an eye-glass. "My left spectacle is broken. The right spectacle magnifies more than the left. These spectacles are for a near-sighted person. A pair of spectacles. A gross of green spectacles." Surely this vernacular idiom is so impure and improper, that, although countenanced by popular writers, it ought to be abandoned. How came

came this strange perversion into currency?

FEMALE THEIST.

At Amsterdam, in 1738, appeared *Lettres sur la Religion essentielle à l'homme*: and at Berlin, in 1754, appeared *Recueil de diverses pieces servant de Supplement aux Lettres.* These books were written and acknowledged by Mademoiselle Huber, of Lyons, who uniformly maintained the character of a pious, austere, and conspicuously beneficent lady. She was born at Geneva, of protestant parents; translated into French selections from the Spectator; published several philosophic works, which display English reading; and died in 1754, at the age of sixty.

HINDOO MYTHOLOGY.

The curse of Kehama is not the only attempt at employing as epic machinery the mythology of Hindoostan. Sir William Jones left among his papers the sketch of an epopea, in which the Hindoo divinities are introduced caballing against the colonization of Britain; because our missionaries were one day to overthrow their temples. Mahadeva convenes these gods on Mount Cailas, and Ganga discloses the threats of futurity. The scraps are written in blank verse, but were to have been translated into rhyme.

COLD SUFFERED BY REPTILES AND INSECTS.

The degree of cold sustained by these classes of animals is truly astonishing. Their fluids suffer a perfect congelation into solidity, and yet the vital principle is not destroyed; for, on thawing them with some degree of care, they recover all their functions. Mr. Hearne, whose researches to the north and north-west of Hudson's Bay, have excited much interest, observes, "that, as the winter approaches, in that climate, the frogs creep under the moss, at a considerable distance from the water, where they remain in a frozen state till spring. I have frequently seen them with the moss frozen as hard as ice, in which state their legs are as easily broken off as a pipe stem, without the least sensation to the animal; but, by wrapping them up in warm skins, and exposing them to a slow fire, they soon recover life, and the mutilated animal gains its usual activity; but, if they are suffered to freeze again, they are past all recovery. The same may be said of several species of spiders, and all the grub kind, which are very numerous in these parts. I have seen thousands of them dug up with the moss, all of which were inclosed in a thick web, which Nature teaches them to spin on these occasions; yet they were, apparently, all frozen as hard as ice. The spiders, if let fall from any height on a hard substance, would rebound like a grey pea; and all the grub kind are so hard frozen, as to be as easily broken as a piece of ice of the same size; yet, when exposed to a slow heat, even in the depth of winter, they will soon come to life, and in a short time recover their usual motions."

This is so extraordinary as almost to pass belief; but it receives a confirmation by the statements of Dr. Lister, in an early volume of the Phil. Trans. This naturalist says, that he saw flies of various sorts frozen so hard as to ring like metal when thrown against glass, and yet they recovered on being thawed.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, AND THE EARL OF ESSEX'S RING.

The real ring, in possession of ——— Sotheby, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, descended from Col. William Sotheby, though no further tradition how it came there remains, is gold, with the queen's bust in bass-relief on a garnet, dressed as on her 6s.-and-3d. piece of 1574, with the same features; round it the Garter with the motto, and fastened with a buckle composed of two diamonds; and on each side of the collet three diamonds. On the inner surface, immediately under the bust, is the union rose.—*Nicholls's Progresses.*

COLONEL PINKNEY,

In his *Week in Paris*, has the following passage respecting the modern French taste in furniture: "Every thing must be Greek and Roman without any reference to nature or propriety. For example, what could be so absurd as the natural realization of some of these capricious ornaments? *What lady would choose to sleep in a bed, up the pillars of which serpents are crawling?* Yet is such a realization the only criterion of taste and propriety. It did not occur to the colonel that the ladies among the classical ancients were very fond of keeping tame snakes for amusement. They had an idea that, by gliding over their bosoms, they cooled them in summer. See *Mart. l. 7, ep. 86.*

ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE PROGRESS OF FEELING,

IN FOUR PARTS.

By HENRY SIDDONS.

PART THE FIRST.

THE SUBJECT.

THE poem opens with an address to Feeling—The influence of Feeling on nature—Reflection on the sufferings of the poor in the late scarcity—Picture of a cottager—His two children and his wife—A child and a bird—The power of Feeling acting on a rough sailor—Its virtue in calming the afflictions of an exile—A prayer—The charms and alleviations of Feeling on a death bed.

FEELING, to thee I dedicate my lays;
While choral Nature peals the note of praise,
When summer suns the verdant fields unfold,
And the ripe harvest seems to wave in gold,
When the rich orchard spreads its buds of snow,
And bursting roses seem to blush below,
'Tis thine to stamp the joy within the breast,
That glows to think on man with Plenty blest.
Is there a wretch, within whose narrow soul,
The thought of suff'ring thousands never stole?
On him may Feeling never dart a ray,
To light his clouded nature into day!

Who the last dreary winter can retrace,
Must recollect and weep for half his race.
Gaunt Poverty, thou squalid spectre! how,
Thy famish'd snakes then writh'd around thy brow!
Thy baleful wings remorseless and severe,
Cover'd the treasures of the groaning year;
The stubborn earth in vain the rustic toil'd,
Famine deny'd his boon and ghastly smil'd.

Behold yon cottage in the vale below,
Where ev'ry bush bends with a weight of snow;
Forlorn the prospect, desolate the scene,
Yet still more touching is the sight within.
Close by the partner of his hopes and fears,
The half starv'd husband wipes away her tears,
And, as his lisping offspring meet his eyes,
He labours hard to drown his stifled sighs.
Once lusty health embrown'd his fav'rite boy,
Whose dark eye sparkled back a father's joy:
His yellow locks in graceful ringlets hung,
And rapture murmur'd from his tuneful tongue;
Now wan his cheek, and lank his hair is grown,
Hunger has worn the suff'rer to the bone.
His little girl, the darling of his eyes,
Who once like bright Aurora seem'd to rise,
Once all delightful as the morn of May,
She added pleasures on the jocund day;
Now mute and pale, no more the voice he hears,
That wafted music to the list'ning spheres;
Her cheek, once healthy as the peach's bloom,
Is now as sickly as pale winter's gloom.
The patient wife yet to her husband true,
Hugs him, with want and ruin in her view;
Love lends a spark tha night of woe to cheer,
Tho' times are cruel and tho' *bread is dear.*
Then heaven-born Feeling! then 'tis thine to chase
The drop of anguish from Affliction's face,
With hallow'd hand to scatter comfort round,
And pour the oil of Mercy on the wound!

See the poor bird exhausted moves along,
Congeal'd each feather, mute the vocal song;
Hunting for bread she skims my windows o'er,
And twitters Pity's wood-note at my door;
My white-hair'd infant, with a cherub's grace,
Strews o'er with crumbs the desolated place,
Leaps high with joy, and claps her little hands,
To see the trembler feed quick breathing stands,
Strains the blue orbs of her ethereal eyes,
And tracks the wand'rer thro' the boundless skies.

Such were her transports; but how keen the throb,
That drew the shining tear, the melting sob,
When sculking like a robber to his prey,
A ruffian track'd her warbler to the spray?
With silent steps o'er the crisp'd snows drew nigh,
And watch'd his victim with a serpent's eye!
Loud rang the peal, the tube was aim'd too well,
Mangl'd and torn the wounded songster fell,
Flutt'ring and struggling 'mid surrounding snows,
Ended its life of winter and of woes.
Yes, weep sweet babe! the pious tears that start
Are the pure heralds of a *feeling heart!*
The angel gems that deck thy infant cheek,
A bosom rich with sympathy bespeak.

Thus, when bright dew-drops deck the trembling thorn,
We augur all the splendors of the morn,
When thro' the purpled heavens Sol darts his rays,
Then bursting jocund in a glorious blaze,
The great Creator in his works displays.

Thine is the task Affliction's cloud to clear,
And lift the angel torch of Pity there;
Whose light with never-fading lustre shines,
That Feeling kindles o'er Misfortune's shrines,
Bright as the lamps of Heav'n the flame shall thrive,
And tears of Seraphs keep the blaze alive.

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Oh blessed Sensation, when of thee bereft,
Say what has Manhood, what has Wisdom left?
Without thee Sense and Eloquence are mute,
Virtue's a shade and Valour is a brute?

The hardy sailor, who, with iron face,
Appears to breathe defiance to his race;
Us'd to affliction in her direst form,
The waves his cradle and his nurse the storm;
Accustom'd to behold the monster Death,
Mow down his comrades till he pants for breath;
Still in his manly breast one fibre true,
By pow'rful Pity touch'd, starts up to view;
The wounded messmate of his happier years,
Drenches his rugged front in copious show'rs,
Into his hat the shilling swift he throws,
Then wipes his eyes and whistles as he goes,
Pauses to think on sorrows not his owe,
And hums his ditty in a gentler tone.
Triumphant Feeling ev'ry where appears,
Speaking in Silence, eloquent in tears.

The wand'ring exile doom'd by guilt to rove,
Far from his native land and widow'd love,
Sighs from his tortur'd breast a sad adieu,
When England's white cliffs melt in misty blue.
When the pale moon is silvered o'er the deep,
And all the spirits of the waters sleep,
Then starting wild from many a fev'rish dream,
He hears the sea-bird flap the wing and scream;
Then busy Memory in his tortur'd brain
Conjures past joys and bids them rise again;
Then moody Madness, laughing at his sighs,
Racks his torn soul, and bids a whirlwind rise!
In that sad hour, when o'er a sea of woes,
No ray of hope can one sweet thought disclose,
When fainting nature sickens at the sight,
Detests existence and abhors the light;
Doth sacred Feeling like a cherub glide,
Mount on the morn beam, on the day-star ride,
Sinks in his breast, half whispers future peace,
Melts in his eyes and bids the tempest cease;
Tells him his faithful wife, tho' far remov'd,
Hangs o'er the image of the Lord she lov'd,
Mourns his disgrace, and ruin'd by his side,
Doats e'en on Sorrow if to *him allied*.
Almighty pow'r, who rais'd me from the dust,
Eternal, good, benevolent, and just!
Still strong in youth, of health and peace possess'd,
No sorrows yet corroding in my breast,
If e'er thy chast'ning hand is o'er me spread,
And dire misfortunes hover round my head,—
Should my young pulse with ardor cease to beat,
And healthy vigour from my frame retreat,—
Grant me all-merciful, all-bounteous Pow'r,
This lenient comfort in the trying hour!
Let me behold at least one tender friend,
With tears of pity o'er my pillow bend;
Those tears shall charm me in my latest sigh,
And make me almost reconcil'd to die:
Where is the painter's, where the poet's light,
That can such scenes eclipse? Let death affright,
Let darkness torture, Feeling shall beguile,
And turn the drop of anguish to a smile,
Ride like an angel o'er the bed of pains,
And hail departing Nature with her strains!

END OF THE FIRST PART.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Memoir upon Mordants employed in the Art of Dyeing. By MM. THENARD *and* ROARD. *Read at the Physical and Mathematical Class of the Imperial Institute.*

THE name of Mordant is given, in the art of dyeing, to those substances which serve to produce a more intimate combination of coloring matters with the different stuffs, and to augment the brightness and beauty of them. This property belongs to a great number of saline and metallic substances: but those which possess it in the highest degree, and which, for this reason, are exclusively made use of by dyers, are alum, acetate of alumina, tartar, and the solutions of tin.

An examination and analysis of the effects produced by these mordants upon vegetable and animal substances, will form the subject of the memoir we have the honor to submit to the class. We shall divide it into four chapters, wherein we shall successively treat of the action of alum, of acetate of alumina, of alum and tartar, and of the solutions of tin, upon silk, wool, cotton, and thread, according to the methods most generally made use of in the art of dyeing.

Of ALUM.—The manner of applying the alum varies according to the nature of the stuffs, and according to the colors we wish to obtain. Silks are permitted to macerate for several days in a solution of alum, sufficiently diluted for the salt not to crystallize. Wool is boiled for two hours in water containing a fourth part of its weight of alum. Cotton and thread are soaked for at least twenty-four hours in warm concentrated solutions or alum, to which frequently some potass is added. It has hitherto been thought, that in this operation the alum is decomposed,

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posed, and that the alumina combines with the stuff, causing it thereby the more easily to take the color when plunged into the dyeing bath; but the experiments we have made induce us to adopt a different opinion.

Analysis of the Aluming of Silk.—Ninety-five grammes of silk, well cleaned and perfectly purified, were infused in a glass vessel during six days, at the common temperature of the atmosphere, with four quarts of distilled water, containing one hundred grammes of pure alum, which had been previously dissolved in it. After standing this time, the silk was taken out of the liquid, drained completely over the bath, and washed several times with distilled water, to separate that part of the mordant which had not combined with it. The alum bath and the washings were then evaporated with the greatest care, and they afforded very transparent crystals of alum. These first products indicated pretty clearly the nature of the combination which had been formed with the silk during the steeping, and that the alum had not been decomposed. The alumed silk was then boiled in a matrass with six quarts of distilled water, the boiling liquor was poured off from it, and in this manner it was treated twelve times. The seventy-two quarts proceeding from these operations being evaporated, we obtained well-formed crystals of alum, the quantity of which, added to that obtained from the bath, amounted to within two deci-grammes of the ninety-five grammes originally employed, forming a loss of $\frac{1}{250}$ part only. If, after each of the twelve washings we attempt to dye the silk, the color is less deep, in proportion to the number of washings, so that after the twelfth the silk is not at all colored. If the silk, after having thus been washed, is again impregnated with alum, it re-acquires the same property of retaining the color which it had before the washing commenced. Hence results a very natural explanation of the reason why alumed silks take a deeper color when the dyeing is commenced at a low temperature, than when they are plunged into boiling baths; it is because, in the one case, the action of the boiling water upon the mordant is so speedy, that there is not time for the coloring matter to fix upon it, and render the combination insoluble; whilst, in the other case, no such effect takes place.

Analysis of the Impregnation of Wool with Alum.—After having thus ascertained the phenomena which take place in the aluming silk, it was necessary to continue the trials upon wool, and to employ for these experiments only perfectly pure materials, completely deprived of the carbonate of lime, which is generally contained in considerable quantity. To separate the whole of this, we boiled the wool several successive times in a mattras with weak muriatic acid; but, in order to take up the last portions of this acid, we were obliged to make use of such large quantities of distilled water, that we were on the point of abandoning such tedious experiments, requiring so much time and patience, as well as the greatest care. The separation of all the muriatic acid from the first two hectogrammes of wool which we purified, required two hundred quarts of distilled water, at one hundred degrees of heat, (212 F.) divided into twenty successive operations, each occupying from seven to eight hours. When calcined and properly tried, it afforded neither lime nor muriatic acid.

One hundred grammes of this wool were alumed with the same care which had been taken with the silk. It was afterwards washed twenty times, employing six quarts of distilled water, heated to an hundred degrees, for each washing. Immediately after the aluming, this wool took a very deep color, whilst, after the last washing, it would not take any more color in the dyeing bath, than some of the same wool which had never been alumed. These experiments convinced us, that the substance which had been fixed in the wool by aluming, and had caused it to receive so deep a color in the first dyeing, had now been carried off by the water. The alum bath, when evaporated, afforded us, in the state of crystals, two-thirds of the quantity of alum we had originally employed; very nearly the whole of the remaining third part was obtained from the residue of the bath, in an uncrystalized state, and from the washings of the wool. This experiment was repeated several times, and always with the same result; but, as this did not appear to us so decisive as the experiment upon silk, on account of the difficulty of separating the animal matter from the last portions of the alum bath, we alumed some wool in the cold, as we had done with the silk, being persuaded that in this case the bath would not sensibly dissolve this substance.

We alumed in the cold some clean wool

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wool, with all the precaution observed with the silk, and we obtained from the bath and the washings, the alum employed in the operation, with a loss only of $\frac{1}{100}$ part; we were, therefore, assured, that, in the aluming of all animal substances, the alum combines entirely with them, without undergoing any decomposition, and that it forms with them combinations more or less soluable, which have a great affinity for the colouring matters.

Analysis of the Impregnation of Cotton and Thread with Alum.—Having freed some cotton, by the methods already mentioned, from all foreign matters, we macerated it for two days in a lukewarm solution of a given quantity of alum. After this operation, the stuff took the dye remarkably well; but being treated with boiling distilled water, it lost the property of taking the colour in the dye-bath. The alum-bath and washings, when evaporated, afforded us all the alum we had employed. We separated this alum from the vegetable matter which it had dissolved in its different crystallizations. To do this did not require such a number of washings as were employed for the wool or the silk, because the combination of alum with vegetable substances is so weak, that soaking the alumed cotton in boiling water for a few minutes, is sufficient to carry off the greatest part of the mordant. Cotton, therefore, ought to be dyed at a low temperature, since it is only after the colouring matter has rendered the combination insoluble, that it can support a great heat without being attacked. Thread, treated in the same manner as cotton, afforded us the same results.

Analysis of the Impregnation of common Wool.—The analyses we have already related, most decidedly demonstrate, that in the aluming of all animal and vegetable substances, the alum combines with them without undergoing any decomposition; but we thought it was necessary to repeat the same experiments upon these substances, in the state in which they are commonly met with in commerce, as we had done in their purified state. Wool, when impregnated with alum alone, always renders the bath turbid, which, upon cooling, throws down an abundant white precipitate, as has been observed by several chemists. Several analyses of this sediment, after being well washed, have constantly afforded us some sulphate of lime, saturated sulphate of alumina, and sometimes a little alumina. The bath contained a remarkable quantity of alum, of acidulated sulphate of potass, combined with a small proportion of animal matter. Upon the wool we found alum, and a very minute proportion of the precipitate. These experiments upon the sediment, formed in the alum-bath, do not differ from those made by M. Berthollet; but this learned chemist not having examined the mother-waters, nor the alumed wool, has not given, as he himself says, a clear and precise explanation of the effects produced by alum and tartar in the operation of dyeing. These precipitates, obtained by treating common wool with alum, never take place with purified wool; and, as these only differ from each other by the former containing some carbonate of lime, it was natural in this case to attribute to this substance the decomposition of a part of the alum.

We satisfied ourselves of this by mixing in glass vessels solutions of alum in boiling water with different proportions of pure carbonate of lime. We always found the alum was decomposed by the carbonate of lime, and that, if a sufficient quantity was added, there remained no part of the aluminous salt in solution. The mother-waters contained very acid sulphate of potass, and the sediment was formed of sulphate of lime and acidulate sulphate of alumina and potass; whence it follows, that the property possessed by common wool, of forming a precipitate in the alum bath, and rendering the fluid very acid, is in reality owing to the carbonate of lime it contains. The same result was obtained by aluming common wool five or six successive times in the same bath. But, in order to arrive at a general solution of this question, it was necessary to ascertain the nature of the precipitates formed in the solution of alum, by different alkaline and earthy substances. We took, therefore, aluns with base of potass, and with base of ammonia, which we treated with ammonia and carbonate of potass, so as to leave in the solution but a slight excess of alum. The mother-waters evaporated, contained very acid sulphates of ammonia, of potass and ammonia, and of potass, according to the nature of the alum and of the precipitate employed. The sediment, which was acid sulphate of alumina and potass, or ammonia, treated with sulphuric acid, afforded alum and acidulated sulphate of alumina; boiled afterwards a great number of times with distilled water, it was converted into

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into alum, sulphate of potass, and pure alumina. There was always a greater quantity of acidulated sulphate of potass than of alum, even in the last washings.

Solutions of alum, treated at a boiling heat with pure alumina, were converted into a very acid sulphate of potass, and into acidulated sulphate of alumina and potass. These results do not at all correspond with those obtained by M. Vauquelin in his experiments upon the alums of commerce, for we have never been able to obtain the saturated sulphate of alumina and potass, spoken of by that celebrated chemist.

Thus all the alkaline and earthy substances mixed in suitable proportions with solutions of alum, converted that salt into acidulated sulphate of potass, or ammonia, and into insoluble acid, sulphate of alumina and potass, or ammonia, for which reason we have named it the acidulated sulphate, instead of the saturated sulphate, the name it has borne until now. It is evident that if too great a quantity of carbonate of lime be employed, and the same holds good with the carbonates of barytes and strontian, we shall only obtain alumina and the sulphates of potass, lime, barytes, or strontian. There remains no doubt, therefore, of the nature of the changes produced in the alum baths by the common wools, and of the prejudicial effects of alkalies in the baths intended for cottons; for the addition of these substances diminishes the quantity of alum, and even increases the acidity of the bath.

Impregnation of Vegetable and Animal Matters with Acetate of Alumina.—Wool, silk, cotton, and thread, in the different states in which these substances are employed for dyeing, were treated with acetate of alumina, which combined entirely with them. But, as in exposing them to the air, or to a temperature a little elevated, the mordant always loses a small quantity of acid, it follows that the combination formed upon the stuff is an acetate with excess of base; thus by treating it with boiling water, it is converted into acidulated acetate of alumina, which is dissolved, and into alumina which cannot be carried off by the water.

Action of acidulated Tartrite of Potass on Wool.—Purified wool was treated as in the former experiments with very pure cream of tartar, free from tartrite of lime, and formed directly by the tartaric acid and potass. This wool was washed a great number of times, until the last washing did not contain any of the principles which had been combined with it. The bath afforded by evaporation $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cream of tartar employed, or rather neutral tartrite of potass. The washings were very acid, and we obtained from them a small quantity of cream of tartar, and a very acid composition formed of tartarous acid and wool. These facts may be thought sufficiently to explain the phænomena which take place in impregnating wool with alum and tartar, since we already know from the experiments of M. Berthollet, that these two salts are not decomposed; and as we have shown that the wool combines completely with the alum, and that it acts upon the cream of tartar by separating the tartarous acid with which it unites in the most intimate manner. But, in order to have these facts rigorously demonstrated, we repeated this experiment, although a very tedious one, in the method already pointed out.

Of the Action of Alum and Tartar upon Wool.—Before treating the wool with alum and cream of tartar, we made some trials of the reciprocal action of these two salts. We ascertained that water, at the temperature of 12° or 14°, (55 F.) holds in solution only $\frac{1}{110}$ part of its weight of cream of tartar, that boiling water dissolves $\frac{1}{10}$ of its weight, and that a mixture of equal parts of alum and cream of tartar, dissolves in $\frac{1}{4}$ the quantity of water required to dissolve the salts separately at the same temperature. These results do not differ from those already obtained by M. Berthollet, who has shown that alum has the property of increasing the solubility of cream of tartar.

If wool be alumed in the ordinary proportions, which are $\frac{1}{8}$ of the weight of the stuff of alum, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of cream of tartar, all the substances being perfectly pure, we obtain from the bath, when evaporated, alum, cream of tartar, and a residue difficultly chrystallizable, composed of tartrite of potass and an animal matter; the washings of the wool will give alum, a small quantity, scarcely appretiable, of cream of tartar, and a very acid combination, formed of a large quantity of tartarous acid, alum, and animal matter.

These experiments remove all uncertainty concerning many practical facts, which at present are only noticed by the dyer in a vague way, and point out to him the precise method of applying the mordants according to the nature of the color

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color he wishes to obtain. Indeed, since by making use of alum and tartar, the wool is impregnated with alum and a large quantity of tartarous acid, these two salts should never be employed together, except when the colour is susceptible of being heightened and rendered brighter by acids, as is the case with cochineal, madder, and kermes. On the contrary, alum should never be employed for wools intended to be dyed with woad or Brasil wood, the colour of which is easily altered or destroyed by acids. Among all the vegetable and animal substances, we have made choice of wool only for trial with alum and alum and tartar, because it is only with this substance these mordants are made use of in dyeing.

On the Action of Acids, and of some Salts employed as Mordants upon Wool.—Although all researches hitherto made have been ineffectual to find a substitute for alum, we have, nevertheless, made trial of a great number of substances with wool, less, however, for the purpose of discovering the best mordants than for determining the action of several substances, very soluble, and at the same time endowed with great powers. We boiled wool for two hours in water, in which were put small quantities of sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, and tartaric acids. In each instance the wool, especially when combined with sulphuric acid, struck with cochineal and madder deeper colours than when impregnated with alum and tartar. No doubt, therefore, can be entertained of their superiority in similar cases; but, of all the mordants we tried, there is not one which gives such bright colours as what are obtained by means of the acid tartrite of alumina (notwithstanding the opinion of M. Hausmann to the contrary). This salt would in a great number of cases be preferable to tartar and alum, if its price was not so much higher than theirs. Whilst we were occupied in inquiring with the greatest care into every thing relative to the nature and mode of combination of mordants with various stuffs, we did not forget to examine the several methods which have been adopted in all the workshops for a long time past, in order to ascertain if the proportions of alum and tartar, the most generally employed, were those the most suitable for the purpose, if the time employed for the alum bath was sufficient to impregnate the wool sufficiently, and if the exposure to the cool air afterwards, for several days, which is so generally thought necessary, is attended with the expected advantages.

Equal parts of the mordants, that is, half the weight of the stuff, produced no better effect than one-fourth: but, between this quantity and one-twentieth part, the colours of cochineal, kermes, and madder, were weaker in proportion to the diminution of the quantity of the salts; whilst, on the contrary, the effects were reversed with woad and Brazil wood, so that in these last substances the colour was deeper the more the salts were diminished. No difference could be observed in the colour whether the wools had been in the alum bath for two, four, or six hours; it is, therefore, useless to continue stuffs in the bath longer than two hours. Our experiments did not discover that there was any difference in the colour, whether the dyeing took place immediately after the aluming, or was protracted for some time, except only that wool impregnated with alum alone produced a deeper colour with woad, after having been exposed some time to a cool air, which we attributed to the separation of the acidulated sulphate of potass, this being carried off with the uncombined mordant in drying.

Of the Scarlet Colour.—Scarlet is that bright and shining colour which is produced in wool by treating it with tartar, cochineal, and a highly oxidized solution of tin. Before the discovery of this method, for which we are entirely indebted to Drebbel, those colours were called scarlet which are produced in woollen stuffs by kermes or cochineal, when alum and tartar are employed as mordants. These processes for obtaining this colour have long been known in the dyeing houses, yet no theoretic investigations have been made into the phenomena which take place when a solution of tin is used with cream of tartar and cochineal. Dr. Bancroft attempted to explain what passes in the formation of this colour; but, as his opinion does not appear to be founded on any experiments, we considered the question as not at all determined by his labours. We propose, therefore, to determine the chemical nature of the combination formed upon wool by cochineal, tartar, and a solution of tin, and to make known the result of our inquiries upon the colour of scarlet.

Experiments upon the Colour of Scarlet and Oxides of Tin.—Scarlet, as we have already seen, is obtained by treating wool with determined proportions of

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cochineal, acidulated tartrite of potass, and a highly oxidized solution of tin. The operation of dyeing is divided into two parts: the first taking up an hour and a half, the latter half an hour; this division is necessary to produce a good colour, which would be weaker and more yellow if all the substances were mixed in the first operation, and applied to the wool for two hours. This circumstance is owing to the very acid state of the bath, which holds in solution a great part of the mordant, and of the colouring matter. We obtain the contrary effect when the mordants only are employed in the first operation, and the cochineal reserved for the second.

Pieces of very beautiful scarlet cloth, macerated in distilled water, at a boiling heat, gave out to the water a portion of their colour, and, when the operation was finished, appeared only of a light flesh colour. The washings collected and evaporated were very acid, and contained besides the colouring substance and animal matter, tartarous acid, muriatic acid, and oxide of tin. Scarlet, therefore, as we have already shown, is a combination in some measure soluble, which on parting with a small quantity of acid changes its shade, and may, by repeated washings at elevated temperatures, and with a large bulk of fluid, be rendered completely colourless.

It results from the experiments related in this memoir:

1st. That, in aluming all vegetable and animal substances, it is not the alumina which combines with them, but the entire alum; and that, when these matters are not purified, the lime which they contain occasions a decomposition of a part of this mordant.

2. That all the alkaline and earthy bases, mixed with a solution of alum, decompose it, and convert it into acid sulphate of potass, and into an insoluble salt, less acid than alum, which may, by repeated washings, be converted into pure alumina, sulphate of potass, and alum.

3. That the acetate of alumina combines also in its entire state with silk, wool, cotton, and thread; that this compound retains its acid but feebly, and loses a portion of it by simple exposure to the air; and that it is then changed into acid acetate of alumina, which is carried off by water, and into alumina which remains upon the stuffs.

4. That alum and tartar are not decomposed, but that the solubility of the latter is increased by the mixture; and that in impregnating wools either with tartar, or alum and tartar, the tartar alone is decomposed, that the tartarous acid and alum combine with the stuff, and tartrite of potass remains in the bath.

5. That the most powerful acids have the property, when combined with wool, of fixing the colouring matters, a property possessed in a high degree by the acid tartrite of alumina.

6. That alum and tartar cannot be employed indifferently for all colours, and that their proportions must depend upon the nature of the colouring matter; that the time of aluming should not be more than two hours, and that the exposure of the stuffs in a moist place, after the mordants are applied, is of no utility in augmenting the intensity of their colour.

7. That highly oxidized tartrite of tin, dissolved in muriatic acid, may supply the place of cream of tartar, and the solution of tin in dyeing scarlet.

8. Lastly, that these experiments furnish some useful hints for combining mordants with the stuffs to be dyed, and for improving several of the processes of dyeing.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications, and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MRS. SARAH GUPPY'S, (BRISTOL,) *for Tea and Coffee Urns, &c.*

THESE urns are in general made of the usual forms, and the fluids contained in them are kept hot by the use and application of a lamp or candle, or heater of metal, &c. The forms of the urns are so far varied as to admit of a small vessel being fixed or suspended within the upper part of the said urns, so that it shall receive heat from contact, or from being immersed in the heated fluid, or in the steam or vapour issuing therefrom, which small vessel shall be capable of receiving one or more eggs, that may be boiled or dressed at the same time

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In the same or other urns, the upper part is so constructed as to afford an elegant and convenient support for a small plate, dish, &c. to contain toast, or other articles of food, which may be kept hot by the heat of the water. Such is the nature of this lady's invention; and with it elegance of form and structure may at the same time be combined.

MR. THOMAS MARSH, (KING-STREET, CLERKENWELL,) *for Improvements in the Construction of Watches.*

This invention is explained in a very few words, as follows: The wheel being first made of brass or steel, with a broad edge equally divided, and the upper edge to be cut with a common tooth, which when so cut is to have one or more teeth taken out for the pinion to vibrate freely in every given distance, the train proposed requires the other set of teeth sloped off to a point, suitable to lock on a pallet through the notch of a roller.

MR. ROBERT COSWELL GILES', (LONDON,) *for an Invention of a Cap or Cowl to be placed on the Tops of Chimneys.*

This cap is to be placed on the common chimney-pot; its shape is that of a cylinder open at both ends, the area of the lower end being double that of the top of the chimney-pot, and the upper end is constructed by a shoulder, leaving the aperture something larger than the top opening of the chimney-pot. There is also a convex lid or cover fixed by brackets to the inside of the cap, about three inches below the upper opening of the cap, and from three to four inches above the top of the pot, it projects about the $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch over the rim of the pot, to prevent the rain from dropping down the chimney. The cap is made to descend from three to six inches below the top of the pot; but in some instances the sides are carried up straight without the shoulder, in which cases the lid should not be distant more than three inches from the top of the pot.

To this specification are attached three drawings of figures, the first is the section of a chimney-pot with the cap fixed thereon; the second represents the cap and pot in perspective, where the cap is supposed to be transparent; and the third shews the same when viewed from the underside. The reader will easily understand that the smoke, when it rises into the cap, cannot proceed straight forwards, but will spread itself under the cover or lid, and then proceed from thence through the circular space left between the outside of the pot and the outside of the cap; and, as the area of the circle of the cap is double the area of the top of the chimney-pot, the circular space left for the passage of the smoke, will be equal to the area of the top of the pot.

Observations.—We have not seen one of these chimney-caps; and we neither know the patentee, nor are known to him in the slightest degree; but we think the invention exceedingly ingenious, and, as far as theory goes, should imagine that it would answer very completely the end for which it is intended. The chief object is, we are told, to remedy those chimnies that smoke when the wind is in a particular quarter; and "for such only, it is professed to be a perfect cure, since it is impossible for the wind, in whatever direction it may come, to blow down the chimney." It will also prevent rain, hail, snow, &c. from falling down the chimney. By the cap being stationary, and admitting the smoke to pass freely on all sides, it is not liable to the inconveniences of moveable tops, by becoming soon clogged up and out of order.

MR. MICHAEL LOGAN'S, (PARADISE-STREET, ROTHERHITHE,) *for an Instrument for the Generation of Fire, and various Purposes in Chemical and Experimental Operations.*

The instrument described in the specification before us, is called the *sceptre;* it is a martial instrument, and constructed for the instantaneous discharge of artillery, either in military or naval service. It consists of such parts (in construction the least in number) as are least liable to be put out of order, and the most certain of producing and continuing its effects. This military sceptre is formed by a staff, made either of metal or wood, solid or hollow, with a tube and guard fixed on the end of it for field and fort service. It is from three feet, to three feet and a half in length; and its diameter, at the butt or handle, from one inch and a half, to one inch and a quarter; and the shoulder, where the tube is brought on, the tube being an uniform cylinder, from seven to nine inches in length, of one inch internal diameter, and about the one-eighth of an inch thick or more, unless it be the external cover or case of a glass tube, contained in the inside of it: the end of this tube terminates in the form of an half sphere of metal

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metal, with an orifice of about a quarter of an inch diameter, through which the instrument is charged, and into which is screwed a stopper, air-tight, with a spheric head and collar; as this instrument, when applied to the discharge of artillery, is presented in an horizontal position to the vent parallel to the gun's axis, with its rest placed on the breech-ring of the ordnance, the guard which covers the vent-plug of the sceptre is placed and fixed close up to the circle, or base of the half-sphere, on the upper side of the tube; and extending, towards the handle, about 3½ inches on the tube. This guard is formed of two parallel segments, or plates, of a circle about an inch deep in the diameter, and covered so as to protect the vent-plug, lever, and spring: the fulcrum of the lever is placed at a due distance from the head of the vent-plug, so as to admit its being raised by a lever about a quarter of an inch: and it is instantly depressed again, when the cause is removed by the power of the spring bearing on the head, or collar of the plug. The spring made use of, may be either spiral and bearing down on the head, or straight, and laid parallel to the tube, with its end bent, and fixed under the collar of the end stopple, the vent-plug being a perfect frustum of a cone. In this form of the sceptre, it is placed perpendicular to the axis of the tube, and fitting perfectly air-tight the upper and lower orifices of the tube itself, and also those of the cone, fixed on the lower side of the sceptre; it therefore becomes the conservator and regulator in the operations of this instrument. Under the collar of the vent-plug, is the air-vent, close to the upper orifice, so that when the plug is raised, the pressure of the atmosphere instantly takes place, and gives out one drop of the fluid contained in the tube of the sceptre, for each stroke, or jet of the regulator. From the tail of the lever is extended, through a groove, the wire of communication to the trigger in the handle, which is let in below the cylindrical surface of the staff, so as to prevent and avoid accident. Such is the military sceptre; that for the marine service is formed with a shorter staff; and, instead of a cylindrical tube, a double cone is used, the common axis of which is placed perpendicular to that of the staff, and its common base being nearly in the plane of the staff's axis. The lower cone serves as a reservoir, and the upper one as the guard of the instrument. The patentee does not confine himself to any particular form of the head of the marine sceptre, nor to any material substance, of which it is to be constructed, but only such as will contain and withstand the action of the fluids, either pure spirit or acids, which generate, or produce the effect of inflammability or fire, when brought into contact with certain pyrotechnic compositions. To apply the materials above described to military operations, it is indispensably necessary that the instruments employed should be adapted, so as completely to exclude all humidity and absorptions of the atmosphere, particularly when the acids are employed, or when phosphoric or pyrophoric substances are used. "The sceptre, therefore," (says Mr. Logan,) "that with one charge, obtained in one minute, and when in practice ought to continue, so as to produce the discharge of 22,512 rounds of cannon shot, is an instrument worthy of attention, and fit for warlike service."

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The Works of the Rev. W. Huntingdon, S. S. Minister of the Gospel at Providence Chapel, Gray's-inn-lane, completed to the Close of the Year 1806. 20 vols. 8vo. 12l.

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Sermons

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Sermons on various Subjects, and Letters to an Undergraduate at the University; by the late Rev. William Alphonsus Gunn. To which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life, by Isaac Saunders, A.M. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Four Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, in November, 1811, on the Excellency of the Liturgy; prefaced with an Answer to Dr. Marsh's Inquiry, respecting "The neglecting to give the Prayer-Book with the Bible." By the Rev. Charles Simeon, M.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. 8vo. 6s.

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Sermons at Leicester, February 5, 1812, The Duty of National Thanksgiving; by the Rev. J. Berry. 1s.

Resurrection of the two Witnesses, exhibited in the Formation and great Success of the British and Foreign Bible Society; by the Rev. S. Burn. 2s.

Sermons at the Parish Church of St. Dunstan in the West, May 10, 1812; by the Rev. T. Lloyd. 2s.

Essay on the Authenticity of the New Testament; by the Rev. I. Gyles. 8vo. 4s.

A Sermon, preached in St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, February 21, 1812; by the Rev. S. Welwood. 2s. 6d.

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The Order of the Holy Communion, with Directions for administering and the receiving the Sacrament. 2s. 6d.

A devout Meditation on the Death of Friends. 3d.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

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*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE attention of the literary world, during the current month, has been engaged by the Sale of the extensive and valuable library of the late DUKE of ROXBURGHE. It was confided to Mr. EVANS, of Pall-Mall; and so numerous and interesting were the lots, that it was extended to forty-two days. All the collectors of first and rare editions, having, on this occasion, been drawn into competition; this species of literature has attained a price never before remembered, insomuch that we conceive we cannot more highly gratify our readers, than by recording some of the most remarkable. On the thirtieth day, when this paragraph was sent to press, the sales had produced nearly 20,000l.; and it is estimated, that the whole library will fetch little short of 30,000. In an age of avaricious speculation, it may serve the cause of literature generally, to add the remark, that it is not believed this library cost the Duke more than 5000l.

The Festival; printed by Caxton, in two columns. 105*l.* bought by Lord Spenser.

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Guy Earl of Warwick, a metrical Romance; printed by Copeland, 4to. 45*l.* 1*s.* Mr. Heber.

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Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, a manuscript on vellum, folio. 357*l.*

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The Love and Complaynte between Mars and Venus. 60*l.* Mr. Dibdin.

Watson's Translation of Brant's Ship of Fools, 4to. 64*l.* Mr. Nornaville.

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Le Mystere de la Vengeance de Notre Seigneur J. Christ, 2 vols. folio, MS. 493*l.* 10*s.* Mr Payne.

Shakspeare's Plays, folio, 1623. 100*l.* Mr. Nornaville.

A Collection of Prints of Theatrical Scenes and Portraits of Performers, 3 vols. folio, 102*l.* 18*s.*

The Nice Wanton, a Comedy, 4to. 1573. 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Nicol.

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Recueil des Histoires de Troyes, par Raoul Le Fevre, fol. 116*l.* 11*s.* Lord Spenser.

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Il Decamerone di Boccacio, folio. First Edition, printed at Venice by Valdarfer, 1471. 2260*l.* Marquis of Blandford.

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History of Blanchardyn and Eglantyne. Printed by Caxton. 215*l.* 5*s.* Lord Spenser.

Delphin Classics, 67 vols. 504*l.* Duke of Norfolk.

During his residence in India, Sir James Mackintosh has employed his leisure in compiling a History of England, since the revolution, on the scale of Hume's, to whose History it is intended to serve as a continuation. It is expected to form four volumes in quarto; and it will add to the materials of literary History when we state, that the booksellers have engaged to give him six thousand pounds for the copy-right.

A new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, by Stephens, is preparing for publication, with additions, which it is supposed will extend the work to four folio volumes. The impression will be limited to two hundred and fifty copies, and published by subscription in quarterly parts.

Mr. Finch has in the press, Essays on the Principles of Political Philosophy, designed to illustrate and establish the civil and religious rights of man.

Letters to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, in defence of particular passages of the Old Testament, against his late work, intituled "Œdipus Judaicus," are about to be published, by Mr. George D'Oyly, fellow of Corpus Christi College.

The Rev. G. Faber announces, *Origines Mythologicæ*; a work intended to show the fundamental identity and common origin of the various mythological systems of Paganism.

Mr. Falconer, of Bath, has declined to proceed in his promised translation of Strabo.

Lucien Buonaparte's Poem of Charlemagne has been published on the Continent under a feigned name.

A compendious Analysis of the Calendar: illustrated with ecclesiastical, historical, and classical Anecdotes, is in the printing, by Mr. John Brady.

It affords us the sincerest satisfaction to observe, by the provincial papers, that the spirit of party continues to run as high as ever, between the *Bellites*, or *Bellonians*, and the *Lancastrians*, as they whimsically call themselves. Any abatement of their mutual animosity will be a just ground of regret to every friend of social improvement and the advancement of civilization. At present all parties are agreed in the necessity of universally educating the children of the poor, and the zeal of Proselytism has happily been the means of giving effect to a system which for many years we advocated in vain. We published in 1808 a correspondence proving the effects of illiteracy on the convicts in Newgate, and our example has been followed by Dr. Ford, the worthy ordinary of that prison, in the following interesting letter:—

"With regard to your question, what are the causes of the commitment of so *many* crimes? I answer (with all due deference to wiser heads) that an aversion from labour impels some to plunder, with the hope of artfully obtaining from others, that maintenance for which they are unwilling to exert their own industry. 2. Others are inclined to work but cannot obtain employment;—the imperious calls of nature, therefore, necessarily, as it were, stimulate those who are groaning under those calls to prey upon the public. 3. A depraved disposition coërces others to plunder, not caring what fate may befal them. 4. Wicked parents, and vicious companions, drive the young and the unthinking into the perpetration of crimes of various descriptions. 5. But the chief cause of the committing of crimes, is to be ascribed, in my humble opinion, to the want of *early instruction in reading*; consequently, a total ignorance of *religion*, as well as of every *moral* principle. Indeed, the lower orders are, by habit, so far familiarised with the Divine Being, as to *swear* by him; but they neither believe in him, nor *pray* to him; and why? because they have not been made acquainted with him in their *youth*, nor have they enjoyed the greatest of all *blessings*, as well as *comforts*, of being instructed in his holy word. You cannot expect these people to *practise* what they do not *know*. Let the poor be but educated, and I will venture to assert, that in the course of thirty years, at most, there will not be one-fourth of the crimes which are *now* committed.

About seven or eight years back, going into the desk, at the chapel of Newgate, on the first Sunday after the preceding sessions, I saw twelve men in the condemned felons' pew, who, from the respectable appearance of their dress, and the ease of their deportment, seemed to have been proper characters to be introduced to the very best company. When I announced the day of the month,

and mentioned the psalm, I was very much astonished to observe that not one of these convicts took up a prayer-book, (though there were several lying before them,) neither did any of the party seem to know a single particle of the church service, or when they were to sit, or stand, or kneel. The ensuing day, I attended them in the condemned room, when, after some conversation suitable to their forlorn situation, the following dialogue took place:

Ordinary—"I take it for granted you are all dissenters?"

Prisoner.—"Oh dear, Sir, no; I believe we are all churchmen."

Ordinary.—"How did it happen then, that none of you opened a prayer-book yesterday, during divine service?" Upon this, there was rather an appearance of confusion, and a dead silence. I put the question a second time, and one of them hesitatingly stammered out, "Sir, I cannot read," "nor I, nor I, nor I," was rapidly uttered *by them all.*

Ordinary.—"How is it, then, that calling yourselves churchmen, you seemed so ignorant of the customs of the church, as not to answer one of the common responses?"

Prisoner.—"Sir, I have not been in the habit of going to church; for, as I was never taught to read, I did not choose to go there to expose my ignorance." So said several others: and some said, "their parents never went."

Ordinary.—"As you have not been in the habit of going to church, and none of you can read, how came you to say that you were churchmen? What is the meaning of the word churchmen?"

Prisoner.—"I really do not know, Sir; but this I am *sure* of, that I am no catholic, nor one of my family."

Ordinary.—"Were you ever taught the catechism?"

Prisoner.—"I never heard of it in my life."

At this very time, I have thirteen capital male convicts under my care, twelve of whom are churchmen, like those whom I last mentioned, and not more than four of whom can read. If my memory served, I could quote hundreds of instances of similar ignorance among criminals. I am positive the *rising* generation cannot be made more guilty than the *present*, by learning to read; therefore, I am for the experiment being made; but, whether by Dr. Bell's or Mr. Lancaster's method, seems to me of *small* consequence. Do but teach them to *read*, and instruct them in the *principles of religion*, and leave the event to the Almighty."

The net produce of duties arising from stamps, in England, on Newspapers and Almanacks, together with the produce of duties on Advertisements, for the year ending January the 5th, last, was £15,000!. The number of Newspapers printed in London is about fifty-four, and in the rest of England about one hundred and fourteen.

The advance in the price of paper, alluded to in a former Number, has taken place, and threatens the property of this Magazine and all literature with a serious charge. We appeal, therefore, with due respect and deference to the patriotism and justice of the directors of the Bank, on the important subject of creating capitals for mere dealers and middlemen, whose avarice has no bounds, and who will continue to raise the prices of raw materials and stocks in hand, as long as they can procure bank-notes on the perpetual renewal of *accommodation* bills.

An elegant and comprehensive work, on the whole Art of Drawing, for the use of schools and students, by Mr. Hamilton, will appear in a few days. Besides copious letter press, general and particular, it will contain nearly sixty engravings, plain and coloured.

Messrs. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster-row, have announced a new monthly publication, to be entitled, The Lover's Magazine, or Court of Cytherea.

A new octavo edition of the whole Works of Dr. Watts, as published by his executors, is in the press.

The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Barnwell, Northamptonshire, has in the press, a New Historical and Political Explanation of the Book of Revelations, intended to shew that the Book of Revelations is an emblematical painting, or allegorical representation, of the whole course of God's providence in the general history of the present world, from its commencement to its close.

A Critical Account of the Character and Discourses of Alexander Morus, the celebrated preacher of Geneva, and afterwards minister of Charenton in France, is preparing, in which the attack made upon him by Milton will be considered.

Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. has published a New and Expeditious Mode of Budding. "The luxuriant shoots of peach and nectarine trees," says he, "are generally barren; but the lateral shoots emitted by them in the same season, are often productive of fruit. The bearing wood is afforded by the natural buds of the luxuriant shoots; but I thought it probable that such might as readily be afforded by the inserted buds of another variety under appropriate management. I therefore, as early as

June 1808, as the luxuriant shoots of my peach trees were grown sufficiently firm to permit the operation, inserted buds of other varieties into them, employing two distinct ligatures to hold the buds in their places. One ligature was first placed above the bud inserted, and upon the transverse section through the bark; the other, which had no further office than that of securing the bud, was applied in the usual way. As soon as the buds (which never fail under the preceding circumstances) had attached themselves, the ligatures last applied were taken off, but the others were suffered to remain. The passage of the sap upwards was in consequence much obstructed, and the inserted buds began to vegetate strongly in July; and, when these had afforded shoots about four inches long, the remaining ligatures were taken off, to permit the excess of sap to pass on, and the young shoots were nailed to the wall. Being there properly exposed to light, their wood ripened well, and afforded blossoms in the succeeding spring."

Arthur Young, esq. secretary of the Board of Agriculture, lately published a letter recommending an extended cultivation of potatoes. Half an acre in every hundred, added to the present space under this crop, would (he says) produce human food sufficient to answer the purpose of all the foreign corn imported into this country, at an expence, for the last twelve years, of above thirty millions sterling; one acre of potatoes being estimated as equal to two of wheat. This root being also applicable to the use of horses, cattle, and hogs, no farmer need be apprehensive of the culture proving disadvantageous at any time, should the price of wheat happen to be cheap, and potatoes consequently low in price. In regard to those landlords who consider the culture of potatoes as detrimental to the land, he recommends that they should permit their tenants to plant a certain portion of ground with potatoes, on condition that the latter lay on each acre so planted, a certain quantity of manure or lime.

The fecundity of the rabbit is truly astonishing. By recent observation it appears, that it breeds seven times in a year, and generally produces eight young at a time; from which it is calculated, that one pair may increase in the course of four years, to the amazing number of 1,274,840.

The Members of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, are invited to write an *experimental essay* on the following subject:—"To determine, by experiment, what substances are exhaled by the skin; and the changes, if any, which they produce on the surrounding air." The dissertations are to be written in English, Latin, or French, and are to be delivered to the Secretary on or before the 1st of December, 1813.

A subscription has been kindly proposed for a distressed grand-daughter of Churchill.

The young German gentleman of the name of Rontgen, who left England about a twelve-month since for Africa, in order to prosecute discoveries in the interior of that country, has, it is said, been murdered by the Arabs, before he had proceeded any great distance from Mogalore, where he spent some time perfecting himself in the Arabic language. He was a promising young man, and an enthusiast in the cause in which he was lost, and was supposed to understand the Arabic language better than any European who ever before entered Africa.

The following are the names of those candidates who, at the close of the late public examination at Oxford, were admitted by the public examiners into the

First Class of the Literæ Humaniores—J. T. Coleridge, of Corpus Christi College.

First Class of the Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ—G. Burd of Christ Church.

Second Class of the Literæ Humaniores—J. Bartholomew, of Corpus Christi; Hon. W. Bathurst, of All Souls'; Earl Delawar, of Brasenose; William Hildyard, of Trinity; Edward Law, of Christ Church; J. R. Relton, of Queen's; Glyd. White, of Oriel.

Second Class of the Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ—E. Law, of Christ Church.

Literæ Humaniores—P. E. Boissier, of Christ Church; William Burrows, of St. Edmund Hall; George Burd, of Christ Church; John Hardwick, of Baliol; William Heskeith, of Brasenose; John Jones, of Jesus; James Lind, of Wadham; W. O. Oakeley, of Christ-Church; H. Parish, John Payner, of St. Edmund Hall; J. H. Randolph, of Christ Church.

Disciplinæ Mat. et Phys.—G. S. Garrard, of St. Edmund Hall.

Sir Joseph Banks, observing lately the motion of a snake along the floor, discovered that it was assisted by its ribs, which served the purpose of feet, the points of them touching the ground, and by those means facilitating its motions.

Lord Dunmore, who resides at Dunmore Park, on the Firth of Forth, has thirteen

thirteen acres laid out in garden. During his absence on the public service, his son, Lord Fincastle, observed an old pear tree, which had long discontinued bearing, with fruit on one branch only. He pointed it out to the gardener, who, on examination, found that this branch, which was about the thickness of a man's arm, had been cut round, and the incision had been so deep as to go to the heart of the bough. As there appeared to be no other cause for the fecundity of this branch, another bough was cut in a similar manner, and the operation produced a similar revivification. Afterwards a deep incision was made in the trunk of an old pear tree, which had been five or six years without bearing, and, the whole tree was soon in full blossom.

The Missionaries, in conjunction with some gentlemen of Port Jackson, have established a cotton plantation at Otaheite; the growth is luxuriant, and no doubt is entertained that it will become an article of export.

The particulars of the death of Mr. Mungo Park have been transmitted to Sir Joseph Banks, by Governor Maxwell, of Goree, who received them from Isaco, a Moor, sent inland by the governor, for the purpose of inquiry:—

"I have read Isaco's translated journal; by which it appears that the numerous European retinue of Mungo Park quickly and miserably died, leaving, at the last, only himself and a Mr. Martyn. Proceeding on their route, they stopped at a settlement, from which, according to custom, they sent a present to the chief whose territory they were next to pass. This present having been treacherously withheld, the chief considered it, in the travellers, as a designed injury and neglect. On their approaching, in a canoe, he assembled his people on a narrow channel of rocks, and assailed them so violently with arrows, that some of the rowers were killed. This caused Mr. Park and Mr. Martyn to make an effort by swimming to reach the shore:—in which attempt they both were drowned. The canoe shortly afterwards sunk, and only one hired native escaped. Every appurtenance also of the travellers was lost or destroyed, except a sword-belt which had belonged to Mr. Martyn, and which Isaco redeemed, and brought with him to Goree."

The address from the Five Nations to Dr. Jenner, on receiving his Treatise on Vaccination, runs as follows:—

"Brother,

"Our father has delivered to us the book you sent to instruct us how to use the discovery which the Great Spirit made to you, whereby the small pox, that fatal enemy of our tribes, may be driven from the earth. We have deposited your book in the hands of a man of skill, whom our great father employs to attend us when sick or wounded. We shall not fail to teach our children to speak the name of Jenner, and to thank the Great Spirit for bestowing upon him so much wisdom and so much benevolence. We send with this, a belt and a string of Wampum, in token of our acceptance of your precious gift, and we beseech the Great Spirit to take care of you in this world, and in the land of Spirits."

It appears by the Abstract of a Return of the Number of Non-resident and Resident Incumbents in England and Wales, lately presented to the House of Commons, that the total number of

Incumbents in England and Wales is		10,261
Of which are resident		4,421
Non-resident from exemptions	2,671	
Non-resident by licences	2,114	
Non-residents not included in licences or exemptions	1,017	
Miscellaneous cases of non-residence	38	
Total non-residents		5,840

A literary and philosophical society has been instituted in Liverpool. Its object is to collect information in all branches of literature and science, which is to be laid before the society, in the form of essays or papers. The number of members amount to nearly sixty, and their meetings are to be held monthly, from October to May. The officers are, the Rev. Theophilus Houlbrooke, president; Rev. Joseph Smith, Dr. Bostock, and John Theodore Koster, esq. annual vice-presidents, and Dr. Thomas Stewart Troil, secretary.

Every ship in his Majesty's navy, from a first to a fifth rate inclusive, is in future to be allowed a chaplain on her establishment; and every chaplain, after eight years of actual sea-service (or if in a guard-ship ten years,) is to be entitled to a pension in the nature of half-pay, at five shillings per day. The pay, while in actual service, to be one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, with the established compensation of eleven pounds eight shillings a year for a servant.

A subscription is undertaken for the establishment of an Observatory, to enable the students of the University of Edinburgh, to become masters of the practice of observing, with all the instruments used in astronomy, navigation, and land-surveying.

The Chancellor's prizes have been adjudged at Oxford to the following gentlemen: *Latin Essay*—Xenophontis res bellicas, quibus ipse interfuit, nar-

rantis cum Cæsare comparatio,"—to Mr. JOHN KEBLE, B.A. late scholar of Corpus Christi College, and now fellow of Oriel College. *English Essay*—"On Translation from Dead Languages,"—to the same gentleman. *Latin Verse*—"Coloni ab Angliâ ad Americam missi,"—to Mr. HENRY LATHAM, undergraduate of Brasenose College.—Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE'S prize: *English Verse*—"Apollo Belvidere,"—to Mr. HENRY MILMAN, undergraduate of Brasenose College.

A letter from Mr. T. A. KNIGHT, to the president of the Royal Society, was lately read, describing his experiments on the tendrils of plants, and investigating the cause of their apparently rational inclination to adjoining objects for support. Mr. Knight tried a number of creeping plants in a green-house, and also the tendrils of vines; he exposed them in various positions, with respect to the sun or light, and found that they all invariably receded from the stronger light, and attached themselves to those objects in the shade, or, if no other object presented itself, to the dark side of their parent stems. Hence he was induced to conclude, that the action of light on the tendrils contracted the vessels on the sides exposed to it, and occasioned not only the spiral convolutions, but also that tendency to fix on obscured or shaded objects. On this principle he accounted for all the curious instinct-like motions of young tendrils, in a manner purely mechanical, and positively denied them any sensitive or elective motion whatever.

RUSSIA.

Since the year 1810, 30 persons in Russia have attained the age of 115 years; 24 that of 120; 11 that of 135; and 2 that of 140.

GERMANY.

The Catalogue of Books which is usually published before the Leipsic fair, announces this year 1609 new works, in German and Latin: 100 new novels; and 50 new theatrical pieces: the number of geographical maps is 82; and new musical compositions about 350.

FRANCE.

M. ITARD, physician to the School for the Deaf and Dumb in Paris, lately read to the Institute an essay on the construction of the organ of hearing and the causes and cure of deafness; in which he gave an account of a cure performed by him on a deaf and dumb youth, by perforating the tympanum of the ear, and injecting warm water.

Three automatons are now exhibiting at Paris—the first writes the names of persons; the second, copies drawings; and the third, which is a *chef d'œuvre*, speaks and articulates distinctly.

M. D'AUDEBERT is engaged in a great work upon the relations which the diseases of animals have to those of man.

M. NOYSZ, Veterinarian at Mirepoix, has published a memoir upon the good effects which result from the shearing of domestic animals, such as the ox and the horse, in the cure and prevention of certain diseases.

A discourse was lately pronounced by the Archbishop of Malines, in the metropolitan church of Paris, in which the French emperor is described as follows:—"When he goes to battle, he is the giant arising to run his race. His strength is that of the lion; his rapidity that of the eagle. He strikes, and every thing falls before him; a thousand on his right hand, and ten thousand on his left. What land has not been the theatre of his great achievements? Italy saw him arrive by unknown roads, till then forbidden to the audacity of man, to recover in a day the losses of a year. The East and Egypt saw him, with dismay, conducting those standards which, in the time of our ancestors, they had trampled under foot.—Victory constantly accompanied him, and only stopped at the limits which terminate the world."

AMERICA.

A machine for cutting files with accuracy and dispatch has been made in the United States; it will perform the labour of six or eight hands, and cut any description, from the coarsest to the finest, by changing one wheel or pinion.

There are published in the United States 364 newspapers, of which 158 are in the interest of the republican, and 157 in that of the federal party; the others are neutral. Eight are printed in German, five in French, two in Spanish, and the others in English. Nine of these journals were established prior to the revolution. Their aggregate annual sale is estimated at 25,200,000, or about 1250 each.

REVIEW

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Sacred Music for One, Two, Three, and Four Voices. From the Works of the most esteemed Composers, Italian and English. Selected, adapted, and arranged by R. I. S. Stevens, Charter-House, London.

THIS publication, which consists of three volumes, (one guinea each) and is, we understand, the property of Mr. Preston, in the Strand, offers to the public an extensive variety of ecclesiastical compositions, most of which are peculiarly calculated for domestic Sunday-exercise, and will prove a valuable resource to those who delight in sacred and devotional harmony. To say that Mr. Stevens's pages are chiefly furnished from the works of Marcello, Steffani, Purcel, Handel, Pergolese, Dr. Croft, and Dr. Green, is at once to recommend the volumes before us, and to extol the taste and judgment of the ingenious and scientific editor. The truth is, that Mr. S. has not only selected from the greatest church masters, but has made choice of the most eligible of their productions; and formed a body of melody and harmony for the voice and chamber organ, which, while it does the highest credit to his discernment and powers of arrangement, entitles him to the thanks of the musical public.

"Arthur the Brave;" a Song sung by Mr. Pyne, at the Lyceum Theatre. Written and composed in honor of the heroic achievements of the Earl of Wellington; and dedicated to the Marquis of Wellesley, by John Parry, esq. Editor of the Welsh Melodies. 1s. 6d.

While the words of "Arthur the Brave" do credit to Mr. Parry's taste and spirit as a poet, the melody he has applied to them claims for him the title of a real musician. A simplicity and vigour of style characterizes the passages throughout, and it is no slight praise to Mr. P. to say, that the effect of the two sister arts, as he has here combined them, bespeak, at once, sentiments honorable to his heart, and a power of expressing those sentiments that greatly recommends his talents.

Six Divertimentos for the Piano forte. Composed and inscribed to the Miss Hamiltons, by N. Rolfe. 4s.

We find much to praise in these divertimentos. The ideas are natural, pleasing, and connected, and the aggregate effect is highly engaging. They are evidently designed for young practitioners, and in their hands will be found greatly useful; indeed, so much so, that we should not do justice to Mr. Rolfe in dismissing his publication without recommending it to the attention of the juvenile practitioner.

The Grand Battle of Austerlitz, or the Battle of the Three Emperors. Arranged as a Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. 3s.

In this anonymous piece we have the "rising of the sun," the "rouse of the cavalry," the "infantry flying to arms," the "beating of the drums," the "emperors' inspecting their troops," the "marching of the armies," the "discovery of the enemy," the "battle," the "armies in confusion," the "propositions to cease the carnage," and many other circumstances that do come, and that do not come, within the province of musical expression. It is the wisdom of a true judge of the powers of his art not to attempt with it more than it can compass. When a composer neglects this maxim, the ignorant will impute his failure to his deficiency in genius, while the better informed will pity his bad judgment. This work applies to sieges and battle pieces in general, and not less to this than to most of them. The several movements, however, are not without evidences both of science and talent; and the concluding Waltz, which is as well where it is as it would be any where else, and might as well be any where else as where it is, is sprightly, animated, and pleasing.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Miss Raper, by M. Camidge. 5s.

This Sonata consists of three movements. The first is bold and spirited, the second, mild and graceful; and the third, original and animated. Mr. Camidge certainly possesses a richness of imagination, and a power of arranging his ideas that we do not meet with every day: and the present piece will serve to support this assertion as much as any one that we have hitherto seen from his able pen.

The Tenth Divertimento for the Piano-forte Composed by F. Fiorillo. 4s.

This Divertimento, in which we find an introductory movement, *Andante*, an *Allegro Spiritoso*, in common time of four crotchets, an *Intermezzo*, in triple time of three quavers, and a Finale in six quavers, *Tempo di Caccia*, possesses a degree

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a degree of merit in the points of fancy, impressive manner, and variety, that cannot but tend to support Mr. Fiorillo's reputation in this species of composition.

"The Carpet Weaver;" a favorite Air in the Opera of Mahmoud, harmonized for Four Voices, Performed at Mrs. Vaughan and Messrs. Knyvett's Concerts; and inscribed to Signora Storace, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

This simply beautiful little air could not have fallen into better hands than those of Dr. Clarke, for the purpose of just and elegant harmonization. The Doctor has treated it with an appropriate ease and unaffectedness, that at once enforces the sentiment and enriches the general impression.

Divertimento, on Two Favorite Russian Airs for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments (ad libitum) for a Violin, Tenor, and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Miss Harriet Gompert, by Bernard Romberg. 5s.

This Divertimento is written in a free and florid style. The passages, though sometimes eccentric, and perhaps even wild, are novel and ingenious; and the general effect is such as only can result from talents, and the acquisitions of a real master.

"La Replique," a Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute (ad libitum). Composed and dedicated to the Hon. Capt. Allen, by F. Latour, esq. 4s.

Mr. Latour has displayed in this composition, much of his usual vivacity of fancy, and novel and brilliant turn of thought. Many of the passages are of a highly pleasing and finished cast, and the effect of the *tout-en-semble* is honorable to his qualifications as a piano-forte composer.

A Selection from Handel's celebrated Vocal works, for One, Two, and Three Voices. Adapted, with an Accompaniment, for the Piano-forte, by I. Mazzinghi. 4s.

The present Number of this very useful work, keeps pace with the inviting matter with which the pages of the foregoing Numbers are supplied; and, in conjunction with them, points out Mr. Mazzinghi's high qualifications for adaptation and arrangement.

"The Sweets of Life;" the Words written and adapted to Kialmark's celebrated Harp Romance, by John Parry. 1s.

The air, to which Mr. Parry has given the present efforts of his poetical muse, is peculiarly chaste, natural, and interesting. The harp accompaniment is well managed, and the repetition of the whole, in a graver key, for the accommodation of *soprano* voices, will be found greatly convenient.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte and Harp: Interspersed with English, Welsh, and Scottish National Airs. Composed by F. Fiorillo, esq. 8s.

These Sonatas are written in a free and easy style. The passages, though somewhat trite and common-place, are well connected, and the familiar cast of the movements fit them for the practice of the juvenile finger.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of Important judicial Decisions.

CAP. XXVII. "An Act for enabling the wives and families of soldiers embarked in Ireland for foreign service to return to their homes."—20th April, 1812.

A return to be made of the wives and children of soldiers left at embarkation, transmitted to the War Office, and a certificate shall be given to each such wife, to be produced to a neighbouring justice, who shall make out the route to receive the allowance. Postmasters to pay allowances, &c.

Cap. XXVIII. "An Act to amend an Act of the last session of Parliament, 51 G. iii. c. 78, making provision for the families of militia men in Ireland."—20th April, 1812.

Cap. XXIX. "An Act to amend the laws relating to the militia of Ireland."—20th April, 1812.

Not exceeding one fourth of the number of militia to be raised are to consist of boys of the age of 14 and upwards.

Cap. XXX. "An Act to provide for regulating the warehousing of spirits distilled from corn in Ireland for exportation, without payment of the duty of Excise chargeable thereon, and to transfer the custody of spirits so warehoused from the commissioners of customs and port

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duties in Ireland and their officers to the commissioners of Inland Excise, Staves in Ireland, and their officers."—20th April, 1812.

Cap. XXXI. "An Act to repeal an Act made in the 39th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, *An Act against lewd and wandering persons pretending themselves to be soldiers or mariners*"—20th April, 1812.

Cap. XXXII. "An Act for the relief of infant suitors in the Courts of Equity, entitled to stock or annuities in any of the public or other funds, transferable at the Bank of England."—20th April, 1812.

The Court of Chancery or Exchequer may order dividends on stocks, &c. belonging to infants, to be paid to their guardians, or other persons, for the maintenance of such infants, and the receipts of such persons shall be a discharge to the Bank.

Cap. XXXIII. "An Act to continue, until the expiration of six months after the conclusion of the present war, an Act made in the 46th year of his present Majesty, for permitting the importation of masts, yards, bowsprits, and timber for naval purposes, from the British colonies in America, duty-free."—20th April, 1812.

46 Geo. iii. c. 117, further continued.

Cap. XXXIV. An Act for altering and amending an Act made in the 32d year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II. for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons. And of an Act made in the thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty for making perpetual an Act made in the 33d year of his present majesty, for the further relief of debtors, and for other purposes in the said Act expressed."—20th April, 1812.

This Act recites 39 Geo. iii. c. 50, and 32 Geo. ii. c. 28, and enacts that debtors may be brought before justices at the General Sessions instead of a judge at the Assizes, and the provisions of the recited Acts are extended for that purpose. Such part of 32 Geo. ii. c. 28, as provides that no person taking the benefit of any act for the relief of insolvent debtors should have any benefit under that act repealed.

Cap. XXXV. "An Act to prohibit all intercourse between the island of Jamaica and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo."—20th April, 1812.

Intercourse between Jamaica and St. Domingo prohibited, except as herein provided. Foreign vessels having touched at St. Domingo not suffered to remain in any port of Jamaica more than 48 hours, on penalty of forfeiture.—Not to extend to that part of St. Domingo under the Spanish government.—Nor to any of his Majesty's ships of war. Vessels, &c. liable to forfeiture, may be seized by any commander of his Majesty's ships of war, &c. and may be sued for in manner directed by 49th Geo. iii. c. 107.—How forfeitures shall be disposed of.—In case of dispute about the forfeiture, proof shall lie on the owner.—Commissioners of the Customs may restore the forfeiture on conditions, if proved, that it was incurred without any fraudulent design.

Cap. XXXVI. "An Act for granting additional duties on mahogany not imported from the Bay of Honduras, and for reducing the duties on certain species of wood imported from the said bay."—20th April, 1812.

Permanent duty 2l.; temporal or war duty, 13s. 4d.

Cap. XXXVII. "An Act for settling and securing a certain annuity on Earl Wellington, and the two next persons to whom the title of Earl Wellington shall descend, in consideration of his eminent services."—20th April, 1812.

An annuity of 2000l. granted in addition to that under 50 Geo. iii. c. 8.—Annuity not to be aliened.

Cap. XXXVIII. "An Act for amending the laws relating to the local militia in England."—20th April, 1812.

The Statutes 48 G. iii. c. 111.—49 G. iii. c. 40.—49 G. iii. c. 82.—49 G. iii. c. 129,—and also so much of 50 G. iii. c. 25, as relates to the local militia are repealed. Local militia now serving, to continue to serve as if this act had not been made. Lieutenants of counties shall appoint officers, &c. Lieutenant to have chief command of local militia. Leases for lives of 300l. per annum, to be deemed equal to a qualification of 100l. per annum, and so proportionally. Estates granted for 20 years, of an annual value equal to the value of estates required for qualifications, shall be sufficient. Clerk of the peace to enter qualifications upon a roll, and to insert in the London Gazette dates of commissions, &c. and to transmit every January to the Secretary of State a certificate of qualifications to be laid before Parliament. Men before enrolment shall be examined upon oath as to their residence, &c. and if they refuse to be examined may be imprisoned, and if fit for service shall nevertheless be enrolled. *Persons ensuring, or paying more than two guineas to a substitute, subject to a penalty of 50l.—No person balloted allowed to find a substitute.—No ballot shall take place where persons shall voluntarily enrol themselves.* Certain persons exempt from service, viz. Peers, commissioned officers in militia or his Majesty's forces,

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forces, &c. effective members of any corps of yeomanry or volunteers, and duly returned as such, resident members of either of the universities, clergyman, nor any teacher or preacher in holy orders or pretended holy orders, or pretending to holy orders, (not carrying on any trade or exercising any other occupation for his livelihood, except that of a schoolmaster,) having taken the oaths and made and subscribed the declaration required by law from the teachers or preachers of congregations of dissenting Protestants, and being *bonâ fide* the teacher of any congregation whose place of meeting shall have been duly registered at least twelve months previous to the general meeting appointed to meet in October for the purposes of this act; nor any constable or other peace-officer not being a special constable, nor any person being free of the Company of Watermen, nor any poor man who has more than two children born in wedlock, nor any person receiving his education on an eleemosynary foundation, shall be liable to serve. Persons enrolled in the local militia exempt from service in the regular militia for two years. Persons exempt nevertheless liable to serve in the regular militia if they neglect to attend training. Members of friendly societies shall not forfeit their benefits nor be subject to fine for service in the local militia. Persons ballotted and not appearing to be enrolled shall be fined 30l. unless he has not 200l. a year, when he shall pay 20; or 10l. only, if he has not 100l. a year; fines to exempt for two years only. Persons imprisoned compellable to serve four years. Persons claiming exemption on payment of 20l. or 10l. instead of 30l. to sign a declaration that their income does not exceed 200l. in one case, and 100l. in the other. Penalty of 50l. for making a false declaration. Such persons to sign declarations that they have not insured. Penalty on persons refusing to sign or making a false declaration. New lists shall be made out if any are lost. Quakers or United Brethren, on production of certain certificates, shall not be enrolled, but shall be adjudged to pay a proportion of the fines on persons ballotted and not appearing. Persons having more than one residence shall serve where their names are first inserted in the list. Persons to serve in the militia of the county in which the parish church is situated. Judges may order payment of costs for levying by distress where Quakers refuse to pay the rates for providing volunteers. No person to be deemed a quaker unless he shall produce a certificate of his being of that persuasion. The other provisions are too voluminous to be inserted here.

The following is a copy of the Bill for extending and securing the Toleration Laws, lately brought into the House of Lords by Earl Stanhope.

"Whereas liberty of Conscience is an unalienable right of all mankind, which ought ever to be held most sacred; and as a man can only enjoy any thing lawfully, when no man lawfully can hinder his enjoying it; be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after no person shall in any case be liable to any fine, imprisonment, or other penalty, or to incur any disability whatsoever, or to be sued or prosecuted in any Ecclesiastical or other Court, on account of such persons attending any place of worship, or officiating as a minister, preacher, or teacher, at the same time, on account of such person's neglecting or refusing to attend divine service, or for keeping or having in his or her house any servant or other person who shall neglect or refuse to attend divine service, or who shall be of any religion different from the Church of England, or for or on account of such person's defending the principles of his or her religion, either by printing or by writing, or by word of mouth; any Statutes or Laws to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this present Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to allow or authorise any persons to disturb, or by printing, writing, or speaking, or by any means whatsoever to excite any other person or persons to disturb the peace and good order of civil society, but that every person so offending shall be liable to be punished according to the laws then in force for the preservation of the peace.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who shall either be the minister, preacher, or teacher, of any separate and distinct congregation of Dissenters, or of Non-conformists, (so to be certified, acknowledged, and declared, under the hands of any or more of the persons belonging to such separate and distinct congregation respectively) or shall be a minister, preacher, or teacher, of Dissenters or Non-conformists, and which person shall not have or follow any profession or calling, save only and except that of a lecturer, schoolmaster, or instructor, shall (in like manner as the ministers of the established church) be exempted from serving upon any jury, or from holding any county, city, district, or parochial office, or from serving in the regular militia, or in any other corps whatsoever."

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

SOME infatuation appears to pervade the Councils of this empire. They were long instigated by French intrigue to carry on an unnatural war against Sweden; and since then they have been wasting, under similar influence, the strength and resources of the Russian empire, in a destructive war with the Turks, covering with blood and misery the finest provinces in the world. One has marvelled at the wickedness of the policy which excited a weak court to such pernicious measures, as much as one has been astonished that any corruption or such weakness could continue so to mismanage with impunity the affairs of a great nation.

At present the crafty Napoleon has found a season in which it suits him to pique the pride of the Autocrat of the Russias, to afford a pretext for driving so unworthy and barbarous a court out of Europe. The last advices left him, therefore, advancing *as to a party of pleasure* through Poland, surrounded by his myrmidons and murderous banditti, whose pending achievements in their vocation have afforded matter for gratulation from an assemblage of his crowned vassals at Dresden, where he lately met the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and his new-made potentates!

On the other hand the Emperor of Russia is stated to have left Petersburgh, and to be advancing with the Russian armies to meet the fate, as is expected, of his betrayed cousin of Prussia. No declarations or explanations have yet been published by either party; nor has any published intercourse taken place between the British and Russian governments.

SPAIN.

If this country can ever be rescued from the dominion of France by dint of force, the present is the time, when the French armies are drawn off towards the north of Europe. The changes in the British councils may probably procure allies for our armies in the people of Spain, who have hitherto viewed the contest as did Esop's loaded Ass. The French plunder; but the English sustain the inquisition, and threaten to restore the old regime. What then care the people? But let the English promise to support Spanish liberty, and to abolish the Inquisition, and, with or without farther supplies of our blood and treasures, in a month, not a Frenchman will be left in Spain.

GENERAL HILL, on the 19th of May, surprized, and gallantly carried, the forts and bridge at Almarez, taking many prisoners, some ordnance, and a standard.

A variety of bloody rencontres have taken place between the Guerillas and other Spanish corps and the French, as well in the North as in the South of Spain, generally to the advantage of the former.

Portugal is wholly rescued from the power of France by the good conduct and activity of Lord Wellington.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The present has been a month of uncommon bustle in the political world. The sudden death of Mr. Perceval broke that chain and scheme of secret and unconstitutional influence which for many years has unhappily governed the councils, and misled the people of England. A struggle has, however, been made to recover the effect of the blow, and it is even yet doubtful whether a vile faction may continue to direct the destinies of the human race, or whether the Parliament and the people of England may recover their true ascendency. We believe, however, that the party totters; and we are led in consequence to entertain hopes for humanity.

All his old friends seem to be agreed that the heart of the Regent has remained uncontaminated, notwithstanding some temporary mistakes; and it begins to be hoped that he will yet preside over the future glories and happiness of his country. The people hail with transport every gleam of hope, and are most willing to share the difficulties in which they are involved, as soon as they see the vessel of the state entrusted to pilots, in whose integrity, benevolence, and patriotism, they can confide. An intelligent and free people require, however, to be treated with respect and candour; and, in regard to public measures, to be convinced, rather than cajoled and deceived.

Late in May the Regent empowered the MARQUESS WELLESLEY to arrange a new administration, in conformity to a public-spirited vote of the House of Commons. His lordship proposed, as basis, the

the vigorous prosecution of the war in Spain, and the emancipation of the Catholics—the former evidently dictated by family ambition, and the latter by a liberal policy which we commend; but neither of them according with the wants and wishes of the people, who call for reforms of all kinds as the true tests of patriotism in public men. He certainly met the wishes of the nation in nominating the Earl of Moira and Lord Erskine as his coadjutors; but, unhappily as he proposed himself for prime minister, the Lords Grey and Grenville, and their immediate adherents, would not concur with him; and in consequence he could not form an administration of sufficient parliamentary strength.

In this exigency the Regent, and we may add, the Nation at large, turned their hopes on the EARL of MOIRA, a nobleman of high descent, who unites in a pre-eminent manner the affections and confidence of all parties; who blends, in an active and enlightened mind, the purest benevolence with the purest patriotism; who has passed a long political life in ably advocating the honour and interests of the prince, and the liberties and happiness of the people; and who, as a consequence of such transcendent merits, is the most deservedly popular of any public character known to our annals. No one can doubt that this illustrious nobleman exerted himself with good faith to accomplish a union of talents and patriotism, at a moment when such union was deemed necessary to the salvation of the country. His efforts were, however, defeated by a repetition of the same unhappy pertinacity in the Lords Grey and Grenville, dictated, we doubt not, by the most honorable feelings, but certainly very ill-timed, and tending to deprive the country of the aid of their great abilities and experience.

Lord Moira has since published the whole of the correspondence attending these negociations, in which he has demonstrated the purity of his own views; his attention to the interests of the people; and his sense of delicacy towards the reasonable expectations of the heads of parties. We have extracted beneath the minute of the conversation which led to the rupture;

Minute of a Conversation between Lord Moira and Lords Grey and Grenville, at which Lord Erskine was present, penned by Lord Grey.

St. James's Place, June 6, 1812.

"Lord Moira stated to Lord Grey and Lord Grenville, that he was authorized, by the Prince Regent, to consult with them on the formation of a new government. And, satisfactory explanations having taken place between them, respecting such measures as appeared to be of the greatest urgency at the present moment, more especially with reference to the situation of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, and the differences now unhappily subsisting with America; and that Lord Moira had received this commission without any restriction or limitation whatever being laid by the Prince, on their considering any points which they judged useful for his service; they expressed their satisfaction with the fairness of this proposal, and their readiness to enter into such discussions as must precede the details of any new arrangement. As a preliminary question, which appeared to them of great importance, they thought it necessary immediately to bring forward, to prevent the inconvenience and embarrassment of the further delay which might be produced, if this negociation should break off in a more advanced state, they asked, *whether this full liberty extended to the consideration of new appointments to those great offices of the household, which have been usually included in the political arrangements made on a change of administration; intimating their opinion, that it would be necessary to act on the same principle on the present occasion.*

"Lord Moira answered, *that the Prince had laid no restriction upon him in that respect, and had never pointed in the most distant manner at the protection of those officers from removal; that it would be impossible for him* (Lord Moira), *however, to concur in making the exercise of this power positive and indispensable, in the formation of the administration, because he should deem it on public grounds peculiarly objectionable.*

"To this Lord Grey and Lord Grenville replied, they also acted on public grounds alone, and with no other feeling whatever than that which arose from the necessity of giving to a new government that character of efficiency and stability, and those marks of the constitutional support of the crown, which were required to enable it to act usefully for the public service; and that on these grounds it appeared to them indispensable, that the connection of the great offices of the court, with the political administration, should be clearly established in its first arrangements.

"A decided difference of opinion as to this point having been thus expressed on both sides, the conversation ended here, with mutual declarations of regret.

"Nothing was said on the subject of official arrangements, nor any persons proposed on either side to fill any particular situations."

During three weeks the Regent was, therefore, without an administration; but at length the pressure of public business compelled him, as a temporary measure, to restore those ministers who had been declared incompetent! The Earl of

of Liverpool was, in consequence, made first Lord of the Treasury, and some other appointments have taken place, to prevent the total stagnation of the public business, till Lord Moira can complete the arrangements which were so unhappily interrupted. His influence has, however, been already felt on the public councils, by the adoption of the following salutary measures:

1. *The abandonment of the destructive and improvident Orders in Council.*

2. *The suspension of the barrack system, by which the resources and liberties of the country would have been impaired.*

3. *The payment of Colonel M'Mahon's salary out of the Privy Purse instead of the Public Treasury.*

And 4. *A pledge of Parliament to repeal the Penal and Test Laws in force against the Roman Catholics of Ireland.*

Can such a Statesman, animated by such views, stand in need, in a free country and enlightened age, of any intrigues to support the equipoise of the British constitution. Should it be his high destiny to conduct the fortunes of this still mighty empire, will not the continuance of such measures command the gratitude and energies of all honest men within it? Will they not enable him to render harmless the wickedness of court factions, and the malice and ambition of conflicting parties, more effectually than all the influence of corruption? Should Moira take the place of such men as North, Pitt, and Perceval, we venture to assure our readers that, instead of a monthly catalogue of wrongs, which it has been our ill-fortune for many years to have to exhibit, we should have the satisfaction of presenting a longer list of corrections of those wrongs, and of benefits conferred on the people! Such are our anticipations in regard to the arrangements which we believe, or at least we hope, are still pending; our readers will therefore perceive that they and their posterity are very deeply interested in the issue.

Amidst the confusion of interests and the jargon of newspaper-writers, attempts have been made to impeach the integrity of that veteran patriot and illustrious genius—R. B. Sheridan, than whom no man ever made greater personal sacrifices to serve his country, and to maintain the character of political consistency and integrity. Let it be remembered too that the triumphs of corruption depend on the discord which it is able to sow among patriots. The assailants of such a man as Sheridan must be the basest of mankind, or the *secret* agents of that faction which he has passed his life in opposing!

On the 17th Mr. Vansittart, the *pro tempore* Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought forward the budget of the year, serving as a commentary on the merits of the late minister, and it presented the following series of *alarming* items:

	£
The expences of the Navy	19,702,399
The Army - - -	17,756,169
Army extraordinaries -	5,200,000
The Ordnance - -	5,379,897
Extraordinary services -	10,250,000
Sundry charges - - -	4,187,892
Total expences of warlike establishments!!! - - -	62,376,348
The charges of the interest of the debt and the civil list are	36,356,000
Total for the year!	£98,732,348

The means of raising this enormous *minimum*, for, after all, it is but the *minimum* of the true amount, are taxes and inquisitions on every act of life, and on all articles either of necessity or luxury.

The Consolidated Fund, or permanent taxes, producing	39,750,000
The War Taxes - -	20,500,000
The Loan - - -	20,000,000
The New Taxes - -	1,900,000

The balance is made up by 3 millions of Annual Duties, by subscription to Exchequer Bills 7 millions, by a Vote of Credit 3 millions, and by smaller items, producing, by the figures on the minister's paper, not more than 40,000l. excess, supposing the taxes to produce as calculated. The government have, however, for some time past adopted a ready means of stopping gaps and supplying pressing necessities, by issuing Exchequer Bills, and the present amount of those in circulation is unknown, but supposed to be enormous.

Yet the war continues to be thought necessary!—Its weak and wicked authors do not even dream of their culpability!—Yea, he is deemed imbecile who inquires for what it is carried on—and who insists on the necessity and facility of making a peace!—Can we wonder at the wrong-headedness of Pharaoh?—Do not our own days and our own country exhibit at this time similar phenomena?—Might not a great reward be safely offered to him who should be able to discover some justifiable cause for continuing

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commencing the war, or who should even be able to assign a plausible reason, not of an hypothetical nature, for its continuance?—Yet—God of Mercy!—how is thy fair creation devastated!—how many ills are suffered!—and how many thousands of human beings are annually sacrificed!

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of May and the 15th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 158.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

AARON A. Spark's court, Duke's place, spectacle maker. (Harris
Ackril R. jun. Worcester, shopkeeper. (Wall
Aldridge J. Reading, Berks. grocer. (Higgs
Ashdle T. Monckton Farley, quarryman. (Salmon, Bath
Back J. Brighton, brick maker. (Gwynne, Lewes
Bayly, G. Portsea Southampton, mercer. (Hart
Begbie P. Broad street, insurance broker. (Swain and Co.
Beeton J. Nottingham, baker. (Jeyes
Bond W. Castle, Castle lane, Southwark, victualler. (Jackes
Broomar T. Margate, grocer. (Sawkins and Co.
Bromwage J. Lower Mitton, Worcester, victualler. (Clark and Co. Bewdly
Brown J. Norman street, Old Street road, blue maker. (Holloway
Butcher J. Golden lane, yeaman. (Hughes
Butters G. Drayton in-Hales, Salop, skinner. (Knight and Co.
Burrowe I. Swansea, innholder. (Clifford
Burt C. Duke's Head passage, Newgate Market, victualler. (Dobbins
Burrell M. King's Lynn, Norfolk, ironmonger. (Goodwin
Campion W. Mamby, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper. (Bourne and Co. Alford
Cabbayes J. B. Chiswell street, merchant. (Hackett
Carter R. Prampton-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, mealman. (Lucas. Newnham
Clarke J. Loughborough, Leicestershire, grocer. (Craddock
Clegg J. Ashton-under-Lime, machine maker. (Dicas
Cliffe, W. West Bromwich, Staffordshire, dealer in iron and steel. (Meredith, Birmingham
Cooper R. Dean's buildings, Luck's fields, baker. (Long
Cork R. Ipstford, coal merchant. (Pittman
Cole C. Kidderminster, cabinet maker. (Nathen
Cole R. Colchester, Essex, grocer. (Francis and Co.
Coleman R. Mitchelsean, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper. (Daniel and Co.
Crow J. jun. Cambridge place, Hackney road, paper hanger. (Howell
Curbush N. and Co. Maidstone, Kent, carpenters. (Swain and Co.
Cundy W. N. New Norfolk street, Hanover square, dealer. (Seymour and Co.
Cyples S. Bristol, glass seller. (Bigg
Davis C. Birmingham, shoe maker. (Mole
Davies T. Round court, button seller. (Egerton
Day T. Wellowes. Isle of Wight, merchant. (Worsley
Devereux J. Birmingham, tailor. (Phillips
Dickan J. Wellerton, Salop, woolstapler. (Stanley
Dickins W. South street, Hanover square, plasterer. (Greenwood
Dodsworth A. Bouverie street, porter merchant. (Bell and Co.
Drinsfield C. Union street, grocer. (Highmore
Dupenc J. Leeds, merchant. (Gale and Co
Duncan S. Kidderminster, Worcester, shopkeeper. (Kibblewhite
Dwyer W. Holborn Hill, bookseller. (Gale and Co.
Eadall J. Portsmouth, vintner. (Seaper
Eaton T. Penketh, Lancaster, porter dealer. (Davies, Liverpool
Edwards T. Ainsworth, Halifax, calico bleacher. (Edwards
Emanuel J. Ordeance row, Portsea silversmith. (Isaacs
Emery J. Petworth, Sussex, vintner. (Holmes
Evans E. High Holborn, taylor. (Weale
Freer T. Leicester, ironmonger. (Bailey
Furnivall T. King's Lynn, Norfolk, glassman. (Griffin, Hanley
Gardiner T. and Co. Leicester, and Gardiner T. jun. London, hosiers. (Payne
Gardiner G. St. John's street, ironmonger. (Tilsed and Co.
Gaskill J. and Co. Nottingham, Auctioneers. (Bolton and Co.
Gordon J. Hunter street, merchant. (Palmore
Greig C. New Bridge street, blackfriars, merchant. Bell and Co.
Graves T. Bloomfield, Sheffield, cutler. (Graves
Gray J. Bishopsgate street, linen draper. (Swain and Co.
Graves J. Kingston-upon-Hull, victuallers. (Rayner
Gurry J. Greenwich, broker. (Bawes.
Hart T. Bristol, wharfinger. (Frankes
Harrop J. Lees Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Rawlins
Hadwen T. Bolton, Westmoreland, innkeeper. (Atkinson. Lancaster
Hewitt H. Sheffield, silver refiner. (Rodgers
Hicklin E. and Co. Providence row, Finsbury square, chemists and druggists. (Pullen
Hollis G. Llanbredhire, Monmouth, farmer. Thomas
Hoad J. R. Fareham, Southampton, yeoman. (Paddon
Hotson J. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, merchant. (Pearce and Co.
Hughes J. George street, Adelphi, woolen draper. (Hughes
Hurst I. Portsea, baker and grocer. (Messum
Hyams N. Duke street, Aldgate, slopmonger. (Isaacs
Ingram J. Wood street, Cheapside, Blackwell-Hall factor. (Donnollen
Jarret S. Whitchurch, Salop, brasier. (Knight and Co.
Jukes E. jun. and Co. Gosport, timber merchants. (Weddell
Jenks J. Gray's-inn lane, victualler. (Mooney
Jennings R. Chertsey, bricklayer. (Clarke and Co.
Johnson J. Ollerton, Chester, cheese factor. (Thompson, Manchester
Ingleby R. Springfield, Flintshire, lead merchant. (Roberts
Ingelhard W. Portman Mews, hackneyman. (Richardson and Co.
Ives J. Newport Market, butcher. (Martindale
Kettle S. Edleston, Nantwich, Chester. (Edleston and Co.
Kerrison J. Old-street road, bricklayer. (Wilson
Kerrich H. Thavies inn, money scrivener. (Hindman
Kidd F. Liverpool, merchant. (Willis and Co.
Knott J. and Co. Duke street, Southwark, hat manufacturers. (Bleasdale and Co.
Kneller J. Gosport, table keeper. (Harvey
Leadbetter H. Mackersfield, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Gaskell, Wigan
Leonard P. Fleet street, haberdasher. (Farren
Linnell J. Streatham street, Bloomsbury, carver and gilder. (Popkin
Lobley W. M. and Co., Liverpool, rectifiers. (Bardswell and Co.
Loathes J. High Holborn, harness maker. (Martindale
Marsh R. Old Broad street, silk broker (Weabrough
Maurice D. Marlborough, Wilts, linen draper. (Griffiths and Co.
Maitland D. Upper Clapton, wine merchant. (Teasdale
Mason W. Howard's Coffee-house, Duke's place, victualler. (Harris
Martyn W. J. St. Pay, Cornwall, victualler. (Davey
Meers A. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Orred and Co.
Moody T. jun. Snaith, Yorkshire, draper. (Fretwell
Northcote, Lime street, wine merchant. (Gregson and Co.
Oom T. and Co. Broad street, merchants. (Gregson and Co.
Pannier L. N. Leicester place, St. Anne, bookseller. (Surman
Parker J. Lower Mitton, Kidderminster, ironfounder. (Clarke and Co. Bewdley
Parker T. Bristol, woollen draper. (Sherwood
Parker T. Kent road, flatmaker. (Glenn and Co.
Pritchell R. Kingston-upon Hull, woolen draper. (Martin and Co.
Perkes T. Killhampton, Martley, Worcestershire, dealer. (Mence
Pidduck J. Snokley, Worcestershire, dealer. (Mence
Pinks T. Alton, Birmingham, brass founder. (Mole
Plaistead J. Bath, butcher. (Wingate
Plant W. Chancery lane, mattress maker. (Hulley
Potter J. and Co. Breightmet, Lancashire, whitsters. (Boardman. Bolton
Potbury G. Mdmouth, Devonshire, cabinet maker. Flood and Co. Honiton
Powell E. Bristol, silversmith. (Harris
Primet J. Newington Butts, bill broker. (Mowbray
Raymill W. Banbury, Oxford, currier. (Aplin and Co.
Rich T. jun. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, taylor. (Farlons and Co.
Ring W. jun. Rochester, Kent, grocer (Usbalcifon
Rumfey T. King street, Southwark, broom maker. (Mowbray
Rymill J. Shipston-upon-Stower, Worcester, currier. (Flinton
Sampson S. Tottenham Court road, linen draper. (Sweet and Co.

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Sheet J. Holt, Norfolk. fadler. (Withers
Shuter W. Bellingborough, Lincoln, corn merchant. (Smith
Shepherd T. Portsmouth, meatman. (Compigne, Gosport
Shield J. Dulton, Cumberland, dyer. (Pearson, Carlisle
Sharpe C. Poultry, bookfeller. (Gregson and co.
Simon J. Portfea, flopfeller. (Isaacs
Slyth and co. South Molton ftreet, chinamen. (Gale and co.
Smith T. Ledbury, Hereford, miller. (Holbrook
Stobies W. Great Ruffel ftreet, Bloomsbury, mercer. (Sweet and co.
Stevens R. Cannington, Somerfet. baker. (Blake
Studd W. Woodbridge, Suffolk, maltter. (Pearson and co. Ipfwich
Sweby J. Hythe, Kent, linen draper. (Donnollon
Symmons T. Great Coram ftreet, Ruffel fquare, merchant. (Sweet and co.
Tatlock J. Milk ftreet, filk broker. (James
Thirkell G. Mitre court wine merchant. (Greenwell
Thompfon J. Hertford, boot and fhoe maker. (Tempier and co.
Tickidge J. Duke-ftreet, St. James's, dealer. (Price
Townfend W. Briftol, haberdafher. (Jacman
Twell R. Kingfton upon-Hull, linen draper. (Sandwith
Twemlow W. Manchefter, draper. (Adams
Upcott S. Tottenham Court road, fadler. (Hunt
Vanherman T. Mary-le-bone ftreet, oilman. (Pitteman
Ward W. Reading, Berks, barge builder. (Rogers and co.
Warren, W. Leman ftreet, Goodman's fields. (Rivington
Watford T. York ftreet, Rotherhithe, victualler. (Ingoldby
Watkinfon J. Ovenden, Yorkfhire, manufacturer. (Knight and co. Manchefter
Watkins T. Plymouth Dock, tavern keeper. (Rofhe
Wainwright G. and Co. Back Hill, Hatton Garden, coach makers. (Walls
Ward J. Birmingham, factor. (Barker
Well- T. Fleet ftreet, pocket-book maker. (Gale and co
Weaver W. Bedwardine, Worcefterfhire, mercer. (Wall
Whitehead W. South Anfton, York, corn factor. (Bigg
Wilfon T. Pall Mall, auctioneer. (Wood
Winder T. and Co. Belvidere wharf, Narrow Wall, Lambeth, coal and coke merchants. (Jennings and co.
Williams W. Whitench, Worcefter, money fcrivener. (Wall
Wright R. Woolwich, victualler. (Crofs and co.
Wright J. Huddersfield, timber. (Peare
Wyatt T. Bexley, Kent, baker. (Gould, Woolwich

DIVIDENDS.

Abernethy J. Francis ftreet, Bedford fquare
Affleck J. Kennington Crofs
Allen J. and co. Little Bell alley, Coleman ftreet
Alton G. Plymouth
Aldridge C. Aldergate ftreet
Andrews T. Baflnghall ftreet
Andrews W. Glouceiter place, Newington
Armftrong W. Wapping
Arnold W. S. Triner's fquare, St. George's in the Eaft
Arnold H. Catea on ftreet
Afcough J. Leeds
Afcough G. Gerveaux, York
Ba ifter B. Litchfield
Batfon J. St. James's place
Bayliis W. Ledbury, Hereford
Bazley A. Oakhampton, Devonfhire
Bayfly J. High ftreet, Shadwell
Barton H. Manchefter
Barnfley J. Manchefter
Badger J. Old Jewry
Bayley J. Charham, Kent
Beale L. and co. Baflnghall ftreet
Benjamin T. Rochford, Eflex
Berg A. E. St. Paul's Church yard
Bennett G. and co. Carliile
Bliger M. and co. Piccadilly
Bigwood, J. Swallow ftreet, Oxford ftreet
Blore W. Knightsbridge
Bloxey J. Mile End
Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee Houfe
Bradnock T. Walfall, Staffordfhire
Brown J. and Co. Kingfton-upon-Hull
Brown J. Prince's ftreet, Cavendifh fquare
Browne R. Adam's court, Broad ftreet
Bradfhaw T. St. Martin-le grand
Browne H. Fifh-ftreet hill
Brown J. Little Eaftcheap
Brooks T. Banwell, Somerfet
Buccaridge J. Lambeth
Budd J. and co. Snow's fields, Bermondfey
Butter n. Painfwick, Glouceiterfhire
Busby W. and co. Strand
Carter O. Camomile ftreet
Campern T. St. Albans
Cederberg A. Worfhip ftreet
Chalfont S. Edgware
Chatfield J. and co. Wellborne, Suffex
Chatterton C. Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamfhire
Clifford J. Fulneck, York, and Jackfon J. Queen ftreet, Cheapfide
Cleve T. Lincoln
Clarke T. Exeter
Clark W. Putney
Cooper J. N. Beckfoot, Cumberland, and Cooper J. Broughton, Lancafter
Cranoop J. and Co. Red Lion ftreet, Spitalfields
Cooper H. and co. Mount ftreet, Manchefter fquare
Colion W. Prantham, Surry
Coates W. and co. Buckler-bury
Cotton T. Threadneedle ftreet
Corbett J. and co. Liverpool
Cooke H. and co. Birchin lane
Cra J. Snow's Fields, Bermondfey
Cory I. Bideford, Devon
Crofatt H. Lloyd's Coffee Houfe
Clagg J. and co. Baflnghall ftreet
Cundall R. W. Richmond
Davis R. Aldermanbury
Davidfon W. E. South Blyth, Northumberland
Davies T. Cheiter
Dand W. Whitehaven, Cumberland
De Prado J. Lime ftreet
Deal J. T. Shaftesbury, Dorfetfhire
Dickett W. Ramfgate
Dyfon S. Huddersfield
Eaiwood J. Leggitt, Yorkfhire
Ear fhaw M. Burnley, Lancafhire
Eattman T. Clement's lane
Edge W. Talford, Lancafter
Ellen J. B. V. Gray's-inn Coffee Houfe, Holborn
Every S. Bethnal Green
Ewer W. Little Love lane, Bermondfey
Eyre B. and co. Token Houfe yard
Farrell C. Gofport, Southampton
Falconer J. Bernard ftreet, Ruffel fquare
Fenton E. London
Fenwick T. and co. Boflon, Lincolnfhire
Ford J. Swan lane, Rotherhithe
Foulkes R. Wimot ftreet, Brunfwick fquare
Frankland F. Cheapfide
Freemantle J. and Co. King ftreet, Goldwell ftreet
Gardner W. Haymarket
Gedge W. Leiceiter fq are
Gibbon R. jun. Monk Wearmouth, Durham
Gilfon W. C. Plymouth Dock
Glazbrook W. Whitechapel, High ftreet
Goodall J. Cheltenham, Glouceiter
Goodwin R. Gouldfnitch, Mois, Aiftonfield, Staffordfhire
Gordon T. and co. Tower ftreet
Goodfon R. F. Leadenhall ftreet
Gorton R. and co. Cuckney, Nottingham
Greenway O. and co. Briftol
Grout J. Bridge Road, Lambeth
Grub J. E. College hill
Gregory T. Newcaftle upon-Tyne
Hall W. Silver ftreet, Wood ftreet, Cheapfide
Hague J. and co. Tower Royal
Haydon N. King ftreet, Bloomsbury
Harries C. and co. London
Harvey R. Huggin lane, Cheapfide
Haywards F. Newbarning Wilts
Harvey W. Chifwell ftreet
Hart J. Choriey, Lancafter
Hart W. North Shields
Harris J. Narrow ftreet, Limehoufe
Hayler C. jun. Ifleworth
Harrifon T. Liverpool
Harrington T. Crown ftreet, Soho
Hawkins G. Fifh-ftreet hill
Heaton S. Lime ftreet
Hewfon R. and co. Ifleworth
Hickey J. Worcefter
Hoakeley R. Nottingham ftreet, St. Mary-le-bone
Holder J. Kingfton upon-Hull
Howell J. Cheiter
Holman J. Pencharch ftreet
Hoppe E. Church ftreet, Little Minories
Hobbs J. R. Mary-le bone park
Hubbard J. jun. Grub ftreet, Cripplegate
Hunt S. J. Norwich
Humble J. Feling, Durham
Hughes T. and co Bifhopfgate ftreet
Ingraham R. J. Threadneedle ftreet
Ingleby J. Lyzan y Werne, and Ingleby C. Soughton, Flintfhire
Jackfon H. Red Lion ftreet, Holborn
Jones T. Whitechapel road
Jones S. Lanhiddeli, Monmouthfhire
Jones J. Bear ftreet, Leiceiter fields
Kent J. Biddington Wilts
Kemp J. Nowell's Buildings, Iflington
Keyworth R. Great Grimsby, Lincoln
Kennett R. and co. Cheapfide
Kemp J. Burr ftreet, Eaft Smithfield
Kirton J. Gray's-inn
King W. Winflow, Buckinghamfhire
King R. Tooley ftreet, Southwark
Knowlton C. Briftol
Knowlton C. W. Fleet ftreet
Lambert S. A. Bread ftreet
Lee S. Birchin lane
Lee E. Broad ftreet
Legg S. Portfea
Leach W. Horton, Bradford
Leaver T. Plymouth
Lines H. Eydon, Northamptonfhire
Lonfdale E. York
Ledwidge J. Richmond place, Walworth
Luxton J. and Co. Poole, Dorfetfhire
Lutyens J. Lloyd's Coffee Houfe
Lyon M. Liverpool
Matthews C. Hythe, Kent
Matthews R. King's Arms Buildings, Wood ftreet
Manfon T. and co. Tokenhoufe yard
Manley R. and co. Ruffel ftreet, Southwark
Maclean J. Old Change
Metcalfe W. Bank Hill, Durham
Mercer T. Billinghurn, Suffex
Mewburn M. jun Lloyd's Coffee Houfe
Milbourn E. C. and co North-fhields
Miller T. Gun alley, Bermondfey
Milner D. Thurlwan, Yorkfhire, and Whittaker D. Manchester
Midgley J. Leeds
Mulburn W. Old City Chambers, Bifhopfgate ftreet
Moffatt T. and co. Gofwell ftreet, St. Lukes
Mowbray A. Durham
Mountfher W. Carmarthen ftreet
Moore S. Wolverhampton
Mundy A. Shrewton, Wilts
Naylor J. Aberford, York
Newton G. Maidftone, Kent
Neale J. E. Cheapfide
Nicholls W. Piccadilly
Nixon, T. Lamb's Conduit ftreet
Norman H. St Neot's, Huntingdon
Nott J. Romford
Oakman T. Cattle ftreet, Long Acre
O'Neill T. Albion ftreet, Surry
Olwin R. Upper Norton ftreet, Fitzroy fquare
Parker D. Exeter
Pearfon T. Roughbanchworth, York
Pearfon J. Hoxe, Suffolk
Peer R. Cocklade, Wiltfhire
Petty W. Manchester
Pickering R. Liverpool
Poole S. Cheapfide
Ponsford M. Drewfteignton, Devon
Powell T. Malpas-Monmouthfhire
Preston T. Aldermanbury
Prentis J. Chrift Church
Price J. Rathbone place
Pritchard D. St Paul's Church Yard
Pull J. Norwich
Pulley J. Cape court

Rawson

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Rawlon H. Doncaster, York
Reeve W Clapham
Reed J. South End, Suffex
Ridgway J. and co. Bolton, Lancaster
Riding J. Huddersfield, York
Robinson N. E. Bond court, Walbrook
Roffer J. Norwich
Robertfon J. and co. Lawrence Pountney hill
Rogers Y. Strand
Rogers J. Briftol
Roome H. Great-carter lane, Doctor's-commons
Ruffey B New Bond ftreet
Rutherford T. Scot's yard, Bush lane
Samuel N Liverpool
Sams S Bathwick, Somerfetfhire
Scott J. and co. South ftreet, Finsbury square
Scott W. F. and co. Leeds
Schneider J. H. Bow lane
Scantlebury J. Hythe, Kent
Seddon G. Aldersgate ftreet
Seaborn E G. Hoxton
Shaw Z. Dudley, Worcester
Shawfield W. C. Albany, Piccadilly
Shaw S Brunfwick fquare
Sifley J. Beckley, Suffex
Simpfon N. jun. Ely, Cambridge
Skinner D. Newington cauſeway
Smith G. High Beech, Eſſex
Smith J. Saffron Hill
Smith W. Stratſead, Eſſex
Sneers G. South Molton ſtreet
Smith J. G. Eaſt Stonehouſe, Devon
Sockett T. Holt, Denbigh
Spurrier W. A. Briſtol
Sparkes R. Little Queen ſtreet
Stanley J. and co. Kent
Stubs T. Liverpool
Stevens T. Briſtol
Swaine T. Birmingham
Swann W. Shiffnall Salop
Swallow S. Crown court, Threadneedle ſtreet
Sykes J. and co. Leeds
Swift W. Staveley, Derbyſhire
Syme G. Vine ſtreet, Minories
Taylor J. Shilbottle, Northumberland
Taylor W. Liverpool
Thorne P. Newington Butts
Thomas J. Northam, Surry
Thomas B. Liverpool
Thornton J. Golden ſquare
Thompſon S. T. Cannon ſtreet
Till W. White Lyon ſtreet, Pentonville
Tooke I. Strand
Tomlinſon R. Leek, Stafford
Trott D Old Change
Turnbull W. Oxford ſtreet
Vos J. New court, Crutched Friars
Waugh J. Lamb's Conduit ſtreet
Wardle G. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne
Watts W. Caſtle lane, Southwark
Warren E. and co. Auſtin Friars
Wall S. Salisbury, Wiltſhire
Waugh J. Lamb's-conduit ſtreet
Wattinſough J. Liverpool
Webb J. Briſtol
Wernſick J. G. Plymouth
Webb W. Mildenhall, Suffolk
Wells W. jun. Bradford, Yorkſhire
Whitnell J. Arthur ſtreet, Golden lane
Whidborne R. Crediton, Devonſhire
Whitaker J. and co. Birmingham
White T. Liverpool
White J. L. Cannon ſtreet
Whittingham W. Lynn, Norfolk
Wilſon R. Friday ſtreet
Willday J. jun. Meriden, Warwickſhire
Willſon J. Manchester
Winstanley R. jun. King ſtreet, Cheapſide
Wilkins J. Barnet, and Hudſon G. Manchester
Wiſlis J. Pudding lane
Willacy M. and co. Liverpool
Williams B. M. F. and co. Liverpool
Wingate T. Market Raiſin, Lincolnſhire
Wilkes C. Birmingham
Wood R. Margate
Woolcott W. Wandſworth road
Woodman W. Lime-ſtreet ſquare.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

A PUBLIC meeting took place at Freemaſons' Tavern, on the 23d of May, at which the Duke of York preſided. It was held for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the diſtreſſed ſtate of the labouring poor in certain of the manufacturing diſtricts, and of affording aſſiſtance to ſuch plans as may be locally adopted for their relief in the preſent ſtagnation of their buſineſs and high price of proviſions. The reſult was, the formation of a committee to conſider the beſt means of effecting the purpoſes in view.

The ſame day a more than uſually numerous meeting of the Independent Electors of Weſtminſter took place at the Crown and Anchor, to celebrate the anniverſary of the return of Sir Francis Burdett, who was in the chair, and, after dinner, addreſſed the company in an able ſpeech. He was followed by Major Cartwright, Mr. Wiſhart, W. Fawkes, eſq. and many other friends, who pronounced eloquent harangues, recommendatory of Parliamentary Reform.

A grand Inſtallation of Knights of the Bath took place at Weſtminſter Abbey on the 1ſt of June; the Knights met at half-paſt ten o'clock, according to ancient uſage, in the Jeruſalem Chamber, and at eleven the Knights, the Proxies for the abſentees, the Squires, and Officers of the Order, proceeded in grand proceſſion to King Henry VII.'s chapel. When the proceſſion reached the chapel.

A Bill for the better regulation of the nightly watch in Weſtminſter, and the vicinity of the metropolis, is now in its progreſs through Parliament. It embraces all the leading ſuggeſtions of the Police Committee. The watchmen in every pariſh are to be increaſed in the proportion of one to ſixty houſes, with a patrole to every twelve watchmen; the former are to ſuperintend the watchmen, inſpect the ale-houſes and the ſtate of the lamps, and to report upon theſe and all other occurrences of the night, to the conſtables at the watch-houſe, which report is to be entered in a book, and tranſmitted every morning to the Police-office of the diſtrict, and an abſtract once a week to be forwarded to the head Office, in Bow-ſtreet. A perſon to be appointed at Bow-ſtreet to digeſt and arrange the abſtracts, with a ſalary of two hundred pounds a year. All the pariſhes to be formed into eight diſtricts, and aſſigned to the police-offices. The watchmen to be relieved every ſix hours. Police-officers not to receive ſpecific ſums on conviction of offenders. Search warrants to be enforced by night as well as by day. The Act of the 51ſt of the King, hitherto confined to Middleſex and Surrey, to be extended to the City of London and its liberties. The number of every hackney-coach to be painted on the pannel.

Mr. Eaton, the bookſeller, who was ſentenced to eighteen months impriſonment, and the pillory, for publiſhing the Third Part of Paine's *Age of Reaſon*, underwent the laſt-mentioned part of his ſentence on the 25th of May, in the Old Bailey. He was received with repeated cheers by the public.

A very numerous meeting of the diſſenting miniſters of the three denominations, reſiding in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, was held at the Library, Red-croſs-ſtreet, on Tueſday, April 21; the Rev. John Evans in the chair. The Rev. Thomas Rees roſe and obſerved, that the meeting held there May 28, 1811, had concluded their reſolutions on the rejection of Lord Sidmouth's Bill, with thanks to the Earls Stanhope and Grey, and to the Lords Holland and Erſkine, for having ſo ſucceſsfully advocated their cauſe; and had at the ſame time expreſſed a hope,

hope, that these eminent statesmen, "when a proper occasion offers, will, by a similar exercise of their distinguished talents, promote the abolition of all penal statutes in the province of religion, and a substitution of the benefits of complete religious liberty for those of a now restricted toleration." In the opinion of Mr. Rees, this "proper occasion" had arrived, and he accordingly brought forward a series of resolutions, the purport of which was, that a petition should be presented from this body to both Houses of Parliament, praying for a repeal of all the penal statutes now in force, whose operation extends to the province of religion. This was seconded by Dr. Pye Smith, head tutor of the Independent Academy at Homerton, who spoke with considerable ability in behalf of complete religious liberty. Several gentlemen, who did not object to the principle, wished the period of application to be deferred to a more suitable opportunity. Dr. Abraham Rees contended at some length, and with great energy, that the proper time was come, and assigned various reasons for an immediate application to both Houses of Parliament. Dr. Lindsey, the Rev. J. Joyce, the Rev. J. Humphrys, the Rev. R. Aspland, and the Rev. J. Coates, spoke on the same side of the question. An adjournment, however, was moved, and lost by the opposite party. At the same time it is but justice to add, that many of those gentlemen who held out in the first instance, afterwards signed the petition with the utmost cordiality. The resolutions were then separately read from the chair; the first passed unanimously, and the rest with little animadversion. Indeed, the sense of the meeting was decidedly in favour of them, the alone ground of dispute being founded on the propriety of the petition being presented at the present time.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITION.

RESOLUTIONS.—*At a General Meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, residing in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, holden by adjournment at the Library in Redcross-street, on Tuesday, April* 21.

Resolved—That it is the natural right of all men to worship God agreeably to the dictates of their own conscience.

That all human laws, which serve to restrict them in the exercise of this right, are unjust in their principle, and in their tendency and operation highly injurious to the best interests of religion.

That this body regards with deep concern the existence, on the statute books of their country, of several laws of this description, which, in whatever measure recommended at the several periods of their enactment by the plea of political necessity, are at present, from the change that has taken place in the circumstances of the times, and the more liberal spirit which prevails among all classes of the community, no less unwarranted by such plea, than they are repugnant to the principles of Christianity.

That, with a view of asserting their claim to the unrestricted freedom of divine worship, and to an equal participation with their fellow-subjects, of the privileges of the constitution, from which they are excluded on account of their religious profession, a petition be presented from this body to both houses of parliament, praying for a repeal of all the penal statutes now in force, whose operation extends to the province of religion.

JOHN EVANS, Chairman.

PETITION.—*To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled:—The humble Petition of the undersigned, being Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster,*

Sheweth—That your petitioners conceiving the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences, to be derived from the author of their being, and confirmed by the founder of their Christian faith, and therefore not to be subject to the controul of human authority, cannot but regard with deep concern those statutes which restrain and limit the exercise of this right, and impose conditions and penalties that seem to them as unjust in their principle, as they are injurious to the vital interests of true religion.

That your petitioners consider those statutes as originally designed to guard against evils which no longer exist, and as expressive of sentiments with regard to the nature and extent of religious liberty which no longer prevail—at a period when the subjects of the British empire, however they may differ with regard to the principles of their religion, and their mode of professing it, concur in a cordial attachment to the family on the throne, and when enlightened views of religious liberty, and a corresponding liberality of spirit, have been diffused among religious professors of all denominations.

That your petitioners, expressing their lively gratitude for the concessions made to them religious rights in the course of the present reign, earnestly but respectfully pray that every remaining penal statute, which extends its operation to the province of religion, may be repealed, and that whilst they conduct themselves as loyal, obedient, and peaceable subjects to the state, they, in common with all their fellow-citizens, may be put in possession of complete religious freedom, and allowed to worship their Maker, and maintain their Christian profession, according to their own views, and their incumbent duty, without being subjected, under the sanction of law, to any penalties or disabilities in consequence of their dissent from the established church.

That your petitioners, confiding in the wisdom and justice of this Right Honorable House, pray that their cause may be taken

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into consideration, and the relief granted to them for which they supplicate.

Dr. Rees and Dr. Smith, together with Messrs. Morgan, Evans, T. Rees, Humphrys, T. F. Burder, Walters, and Hawkesly, were then chosen to be the committee on the present occasion. The next day a deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Abraham Rees—the Rev. John Humphrys—the Rev. John Evans—and the Rev. Thomas Rees, waited upon Lord Holland, at Holland House, Kensington, and upon William Smith, esq. M.P. Park-street, Westminster, to beg them to present the petition to both houses of parliament.

MARRIED.

At Lambeth Palace, R. N. Sutton, esq. third son of the late Sir R. S. of Norwood Park, Notts, to the daughter of J. Manners Sutton, of Belham, Notts.

Mr. W. P. Compton, of Camberwell Grove, to the younger daughter of Mr. J. Stockdale, of Piccadilly.

At St James's, the eldest son of Sir T. Burke, of Marble-hill, Galway, to the eldest daughter of J. Calcraft, esq. M.P.

Mr. J. Newton, of Bond-street, to the daughter of Mr. Swift, of Yarmouth.

C. G. Wynne, esq. to the daughter of the Rev. H. Hildyard, of Manor House, Stokesley.

Mr. R. Moser, of Peter's-hill, Upper Thames-street, to Miss Williams, of Henley.

Mr. S. T. Yockney, of Bedford-street, Covent Garden, to the daughter of L. Hansard, esq. of Gower-street.

Mr. C. Capper, of Ely-place, to Miss Wetenhall, of Vauxhall.

W. Read, esq. of Aberdeen, to the eldest daughter of A. Glennie, esq. of Great George-street.

W. Whitmore, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland Place, to Miss Busby, of Lambeth.

Capt. W. B. Pivetor, to the eldest daughter of T. Gregory, esq.

The Rev. P. L. Stephens, of Christ's Hospital, to Miss Wales, of Hackney.

The Rev. E. Everard, of Westerham, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Richmond.

Mr. Bolton, to the only daughter of R. Tucker, esq. of Upper Thames-street.

Mr. E. Jordan, of Chester-place, Lambeth, to Miss Zornlin, of Newington place.

Mr. J. New, of Newgate-street, to Mrs. A. Hadlow, of Sheerness.

Mr. Montefiore, of Vauxhall, to the fourth daughter of the late L. B. Cohen, esq. of Angel court, Throgmorton-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Andoe, esq. of that parish, to Mrs. Stewart, of Brentford.—Sir R. Bromley, bart. of Stoke Hall, Notts, to the youngest daughter of D. Wilson, esq. of Dallam Tower, Westmoreland.—John Attwood, esq. of Basingstoke, Hants, to Miss Showell, of Oxford-street.

G. Grant, esq. of Waltham place, to the sister of Lieut. Col. Freeth, of the Bedford District.

J. G. Boob, esq. of Grafton-street, to the second daughter of H. Blakey, esq. of Scots-yard.

Mr. Ring, of Southmolton-street, to Mrs. Beaman, of Park-street.

E. W. Austin, esq. of Upper Charles-street, Northampton-square, to the eldest daughter of J. C. Weekes, M.D. of Rochester.

At Chelsea, Hon. T. Cranley Onslow, second son of Viscount Cranley, to the second daughter of the late N. Hillier, esq. of Stoke Park, near Guildford.

J. P. Vincent, esq. of Chancery-lane, to the daughter of the late S. Parke, esq. of Gysonby Lodge, Leicestershire.

At Camberwell, Mr. J. R. Bousfield, of St. Mary-Axe, to the fifth daughter of the late T. Smith, esq. of Hayle Place, Maidstone.

Mr. J. Bell, of Bishopsgate-street-without, to Miss S. Davies, of Hackney.

John Bailey, esq. solicitor, to Miss Colthurst, great niece to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Charles L. Herbert, esq. of New Burlington-street, London, to Anne, youngest daughter of Humphry Jefferys, esq. of the Hill, near Stroud.

Thomas Whichcote, esq. son of Sir T. W. bart. to Lady Sophia Sherard, sister of the Earl of Harborough.

Sir Henry Rivers, bart. to Miss Eales.

Francis Bramah, esq. of Pimlico, to Miss Schaw, of Eaton-street.

Peter Smith, M. D. Royal Navy, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the Hon. Henry Erskine.

The Rev. Mr. Baker, son of Sir R. B. bart. to Sophia, youngest daughter of Peter Sherston, esq. of Wells.

DIED.

Lady Moore, in Stratford Place.

At Walthamstow, *Mr. S. G. Blanckenhagen*, late of Amsterdam.

At Clapham, aged 71, *J. S. Gose, esq.*

In Wimpole-street, *Rev. P. Wroughton*, of Woolley Park, Berks.

At Hendon, the lady of H. J. Lamotte, esq.

W. Berkbeck, esq. aged 59, of Stamford-Hill.

At Camden Town, aged 37, *J. G. Watson, esq.* late of the 76th foot, of a severe wound received at the siege of Dalkee, in India, in 1802-3.

At Clifton, the lady of Major-General Raymond.

At Coleshill, near Amersham, *J. Sargeaunt, esq.* of Gower-street.

Of a broken heart, in the Isle of Man, *Sir J. Macartney*, 63.

Aged 65, *R. Baldwyn, esq.* Treasurer to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The wife of Mr. George Booth, of Newman-street.

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Sir E. Lyttleton, M.P. for Stafford.

In Sackville-street, the eldest son of J. Buller, esq.

At Stepney-Green, aged 56, *J. Nicholl, esq.* late of Hatton Garden.

At Old Brompton, *Mrs. Fogbury*, of Berkeley square.

Capt C Pelly, of the Bucephalus.

Suddenly, *Mr. Powell*, promptor to the Drury-lane Company.

In Lower Berkeley-street, aged 86, *Countess Dowager of Macclesfield.*

At Southgate, aged 90, *R. White, esq.*

R. H. Boddam, esq. formerly governor of Bombay.

Mr. Woelfl, the celebrated piano forte player.

At Balham, Surrey, *Mrs. Evans.*

In Pall Mall, *Mrs. William Heberden*, aged 36.

In Wimpole street, the Right Hon. *Lady Fortescue*, aged 82.

Mrs. J. S. Winstanley, of Paternoster-row.

Alexander Hume, esq. of Gloucester-place, and Harris, Inverness.

In Westminster, aged 81, the widow of the late J. Beckett, esq.

The lady of W. Jacobs, esq. of Great Portland street.

In Mount street, Grosvenor-square, aged 83, the *Rev. L. Dutens*, a celebrated literary and political character, who figured at the middle of the last century.

T. Pickles, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Croydon, *J. Tingwall, esq.* aged 89.

The lady of Capt. Wight, R.N.

In Upper Charlotte street, *T. Gibbes, esq.* aged 75.

Aged 64, the wife of Capt. Eldred, of Pollard's-row, Bethnal Green.

Mr. J. Hughes, of Cornhill.

Miss Downes, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

At Stobs Castle, county Roxburgh, *Sir Wm. Elliot*, bart. of Stobs. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Wm. Elliot, bart.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, suddenly, *Sir F. Standish, bart.*

At Polarton, county of Carlow, at an advanced period of life, *Sir C. Barton, bart.*

Arthur Burrowes, esq. second son of Sir Erasmus B. bart. of Portarlington.

At Edinburgh, *Arch Campbell*, eldest son of Lord Succoth.

At Kilkenny, the *Right Rev. James Lanigan*, D.D.R.C. bishop of Ossory.

At Birchfield-Kilkenny, the Hon. *Lady Blunden*, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Sir John B. bart.

Edmund Malone, esq. the well known commentator on Shakespeare. Of this erudite and accomplished scholar, we shall give an ample account as soon as our space will admit.

Mr. Cooper, of the Stock Exchange Coffee-house, Cornhill.

In Barbican, aged 72, *Mr. J. L. Stephani*, stock-broker.

Aged 75, *Mr. Godfrey*, of Millbank-street, Westminster.

In Devonshire-place, *Matthew Lewis, esq.*

John Erskine, esq. of Dun, father of the Countess of Cassilis.

At the Union Fire-office, Cornhill, *Mr. Charles Philip Galabin*, secretary there, and printer in Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.

Aged 78, *Lieut-Gen. James Hotherett.*

At Lower Tooting, aged 75, *W. Johnson, esq.* late of Knebworth, Herts.

At Blackheath, aged 75, *Lieut-gen. Thomas Davies*, R.A.

At Kilbryde Castle, aged 89, *Sir James Campbell, bart.* of Aberuchill.

At Hornchurch, aged 85, *R. Wyat, esq.* one of the oldest servants of the East India Company, having resided 32 years in the island of Sumatra, during nine of which he was governor of Fort Marlborough. He retired from the Company's service in 1776, with a character of unimpeached honour and integrity; and, during the latter part of his life, lived in great seclusion; but highly venerated and esteemed by those who knew his good qualities.

At her uncle's, Major-gen. Sir W. Cockburne, bart. aged 22, *Anna Maria*, daughter of the late Col. C.

At Seend, Wilts, at a very advanced age, the Right Hon. *Lady William Seymour.* Her ladyship was daughter and sole heiress of John Maltravers, esq. and was married to Lord William Seymour, uncle of the present Duke of Somerset, in 1767.

At Kinnalty-house, in Forfarshire, the Right Hon. *David Earl Airly.*

On the 17th of January last, *Mrs. Letitia Lloyd*, relict of the late Rev. David Lloyd, minister of the Protestant-Dissenting congregations of Llwynrhydowen, Gallty-placca, &c. in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, South Wales. She had survived her husband almost thirty-three years, and was one day only younger than the king.—Mrs. Lloyd was descended from the Lloyds of Fösybleiddiaid, by the mother's side, a family much noted for ancient descent, and for adherence to the cause of the Stuarts. Colonel David Lloyd, of Fös, was, if we mistake not, a partaker of the exile of James the Second. The representative of the house of Fösybleiddiaid has his seat, at this time, at Mabus, and the last survivor of those born at the ancient mansion is General Lloyd of the artillery.—On the father's side, Mrs. Lloyd was descended from David Llewelyn Lloyd, of Castlehowel, who was the first representative in parliament of the county of Cardigan, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. He, with many others, was, previously to the union of Wales with England, in possession of the title and privileges of nobility, which, through inadvertence, were not secured by the deed of union. By submitting simply

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simply to the laws of England, which recognise the King of England only as the source of honors, their nobility, for want of due reservation, was lost. Through her grandmother, Mrs. Lloyd was derived from the family of Cornwallis, of Abermarles, baronets, since created Barons of Montalt and Viscounts Hawarden.—Although educated in the bosom of a wealthy house, in which the name of King Charles was substituted for that of King George, in the daily prayers, she became while young a Dissenter on conviction. This circumstance was the source of no small grief to her nearest relations. It happened while her eldest brother, in whose house she resided, was on a tour in Norfolk. On his return an elder sister, a woman of great beauty of mind and person, and the subject of many a tribute from the muse, who retained all the high-church and Tory principles of her family, communicated with great feeling the grievous news, that "Lettice was become *a Presbyterian*." The brother, a man of the world, was, however, a man of sense, and, by admixture with society, a man of liberality. "Well," he answered, "is it not better that our sister should have a sense of *any* religion than have no religion at all?" After some years, her union with the instructor who had produced the change took place, which was honorable to her in no small degree, as he had, for those times, a competent fortune, and was descended from the same common ancestor, David Llewelyn Lloyd, Lord of Castlehowel. The grief and chagrin of her sister could not long continue on better acquaintance with her brother-in-law; and, though she retained her religious sentiments, her attachment and admiration towards him became powerful and sincere. The writer of this article well remembers the assiduity with which the profound scholar endeavoured to entertain and gratify this elegant woman, by reading to her the best novels and works of amusement in the English language.—As no notice has been publicly taken of the attainments and character of the Rev. David Lloyd, of Llwynrhydowen, and as your work sometimes admits articles of *neglected biography*, this occasion, when the death of his relict is recorded, may not be unsuitable for a short account of him.—David Lloyd was born at Coedlannau. The descent of his father has been already given, and no anecdotes of him worth recording are preserved. He was gay in youth, but highly respectable in age. D. L's mother was sister to Jenkin Jones, who established at Llwynrhydowen the first religious society in South Wales, professing principles at variance with Calvinistic tenets. The principles of dissent he imbibed from this respectable mother, who will be long commemorated for the excellencies of her head and heart. He received his acquaintance with the ancient languages from a noted master in that district, John Evans, whom he, in a Welsh poem, containing a short history of his own life, describes as (penna'i ddysc pan yfai ddwr) "of eminent learning when he drank water." (He loved *cwrw*, or strong ale, better.) It has been recorded by his brother, the venerable John Lloyd, of Coedlannau, that David Lloyd, in his way to school, about two miles, every morning regularly committed to memory not less than two hundred lines of the Iliad. He studied for the ministry at the dissenting academy at Carmarthen, first under the Rev. Mr. Perrot, and afterwards under the Rev. Samuel Thomas, whom he has denominated in the poem alluded to, (Samuel dra symyl ei drfa gorau o fyrdd ynghaer fyrddyn) "Samuel excelling in simplicity the best among ten thousand of Carmarthen." His continuance at this seminary was, however, short. His excellent uncle, Jenkin Jones, whom also the poem most honorably mentions, died. The infant congregation, "every-where spoken against," could find no person in Wales whose religious sentiments rendered him qualified for their instruction. Scarcely any minister would preach in their chapel, except the Rev. David Thomas, of Lanedi, and the Rev. Samuel Thomas, of Carmarthen, who were both settled, and not avowedly hostile to the common faith at that time. An anecdote is told of D L's mother, that when David Thomas arrived on a Saturday, after the death of Jenkin Jones, to preach, for the first time, to the bereaved flock, he heard, on entering the court of the chapel, a female voice among the disheartened people, uttering words of elevated prayer and praise, and found that the excellent sister of the deceased pastor, in compassion to the wants of her brethren, who were not able to perform before the assembled congregation, and who had despaired of the appearance of the expected preacher, had nobly conquered the timidity of her sex, and was exercising her fine talents in support of the drooping cause, unwilling to let her friends retire without the comforts of devotion.—David Lloyd continued but two years, or two years and a half, in the pursuit of his preparatory studies. This emergency called for the exercise of his abilities as a preacher. He was born in 1724, and became the pastor of the congregation in little more than eighteen years after. Never was there an occasion for greater fortitude, and it was found in a youth of 18. The country was in arms against him on account of his religious sentiments, and every calumny was invented that was thought calculated to blast his fame and to thwart his success. Yet such was the power of pure morals and fine talents, assisted by a good cause, that in 1746 the chapel was considerably enlarged. He was ordained at 19, after encountering difficulties not often experienced. For a long while ministers could not be found of sufficient fearlessness and liberality to appear at the solemnity, which was considered indispensable. The venerable Philip Pugh, of

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of Glynymarch, though orthodox, had too much liberality to act hostilely towards the new doctrines. He pronounced the young man "the rising sun," but yet excused himself. At length, Mr. Palmer, of Swansea, Mr. D. Thomas, of Lanedi, Mr. S. Thomas, of Carmarthen, Mr. Timothy Davis, of Caeronnen, and perhaps one or two more, performed the solemn office of separating the youth for the work of the ministry. At this time few in England had avowed their disbelief of the Trinity, and what are called the Doctrines of Grace. No assistance was given to those obscure and distant *thinkers*; they had to defray the expences of their establishment with little help from any quarter, being aided principally by the family of their minister, which may be said to have at all times borne the burden and heat of the day. The whole country was in hostility to them, except some of the clergy, and of the gentry, of the church of England, who, it is well known, preceded the Dissenters in liberality, and who, in that province, were not sorry to see the dark cloud of fanaticism that spread over the country dispelled. Of these some were present at the ordination, and among them the mother of Mrs. Lloyd, whose principles, like those of her family, were lofty, and who little thought that her daughter, after her own death, would become the wife of the young man whom she respected for his talents and manners, while she could not but detest his sectarian conduct. It may be right here to do justice to departed merit. This woman of high spirit, Mrs. Lloyd, of Lanvaughan, had discernment, and, in spite of her religious and political opinions, knew how to value merit in others. She held D. L. and his mother in esteem. She was also eminently charitable. During the *great frost*, as it was called, and the following year of scarcity, the people were dying of want; she distributed among her poor neighbours, and tenants, without distinction of parties, many hundreds, if not thousands, of bushels of corn, even so as to reduce her own family to considerable embarrassment. The extent of her alms may be conjectured from the severe privations which she enforced on herself and on her household, and from the ampleness of her fortune, as she could count 120 tenements, all her husband's, from one of the windows of her house. Many a family that would have perished was preserved, and lived to bless her memory to their dying day. One man, whom the writer knew in his old age, was proceeding, with some of his children wrapped up in a blanket on his back, to commit them to the ample stream of the Tivy, when he was met by her and relieved, and saved from the deed of despair. He preferred, he said, to see them at once put out of their misery to witnessing their agonies in the last stage of starvation.—Invariable success attended the ministerial labors of David Lloyd. The number of communicants at Llwynrhydowen, on the death of Jenkin Jones, was about 80. In that and the associnted congregations, formed by Mr. Lloyd, there were, at his death in the beginning of 1779, about 800 communicants, and about four times that number of hearers. These were, indeed, enlightened men, and their memory is at this day revered, although great degeneracy has since taken place. They assembled from the distance of twenty miles in some instances, and many on foot. The thirst after knowledge which they possessed, and the excellence of moral character which they exhibited, were such, that, to men of these times and of these countries, the detail would appear little less than a romance.—Of David Lloyd it may be said that he was the most correct and eloquent speaker that has appeared in his province. His success was in proportion. Often, in that thinly inhabited country, was the preacher, in his latter days, obliged to quit the place of worship, and to address the assembled people in the open air, when there stood before him, on occasion, not less than 3000 persons, old and young. On such occasions he was generally much affected previously to the commencement of his discourse. But, when he had recovered his self-possession, and addressed the listening multitude, the beauty of his features, the grandeur and dignity of his person, the clearness and compass of his most harmonious voice, the gravity and grace of his elocution, and the importance and weight of his subject, rivetted the attention of every one, moved them into tears; and seldom did the assembly depart without sentiments of favor towards him, in some that came loaded with animosity and prejudice: And, if the discourse had been argumentative, many retired convinced and converted. We may venture to say that seldom, since the apostolic age, have such effects been produced by popular speaking; and the language of the country in general was, that Mr. Lloyd could be compared only to Paul at Athens.—His general influence was at last great, and his popularity in the district unbounded. It was thought that he could have materially influenced the election for the county. But he contented himself with giving an independent vote as a freeholder. His ministerial labours contributed largely to effect no small degree of melioration in the religious sentiments and civilization of South Wales. His benevolence and dignity produced a mingled sentiment of attachment and respect among the plainer folks, and his great learning and extensive information made him no less a favorite with the clergy and gentry. One lady who had seen the world is known to have declared, that he was the finest gentleman she had ever met with, not for what is often called gentility, but for his refinement, and delicacy, and feeling.—But his learning should be spoken of more distinctly. The writer of this article

known

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knows that he read about fifty pages a day in a folio Greek Father, in the last month of his life. Some specimens are preserved of his fine Latin style, and some verses in Greek and Latin might be produced. One will tend to substantiate the position here maintained, and to give the Greek reader an idea of the metre and melody of the noted Welch ode measure, called the Englyn.

Απαντων θειων θεος,—μεγιστε,
Μ' αγ' ες το μου τελος,
Το κρατιστον δως ν δος,
Του θανειν καλως σθεως.

God of all Gods! most great!
Lead me till my end;
Grant me the greatest gift—
The power to die well.

It may be here observed, that all his compositions, in prose or poetry, had in them the rich *unction* of devotion and piety.—As a proof of his learning it may be mentioned that he gradually obtained the acquaintance and intimacy of all the clergy in his neighbourhood who were considered as learned. Among them was the Rev. Leyson Lewis, and especially the Rev. Thomas Howel, of Penybalil, who declared that, though he had resided at college fourteen years, and made Greek the principal object of his study during that time, Mr. Lloyd was his superior in knowledge of the ancient languages, and that D. L.'s modesty prevented him from acknowledging that he could read the Greek tragedians without assistance, which he certainly could do more freely than himself, who had not, he confessed, modesty enough to make the same self-denying declaration. It is certain that Dr. Kippis, who knew Mr. Lloyd personally, told Dr. Priestley, at the ordination of the Messrs. Jervis, at Lymstone, in Devonshire, where his death was mentioned, *that he was the best read man he ever knew.*—It would take up too much time to record that David Lloyd was the correspondent of Foster, and Chandler, and Benson, and the acquaintance and correspondent of Price and Kippis, and others, whose names are in all the churches, and in all the world. Nor shall we stay to mention that he was once appointed tutor of the academy at Carmarthen, an appointment which he did not accept. But this circumstance calls up the recollection that he was the acquaintance of Sir, then Mr., William Jones, when he attended the Welsh circuit; and here it may be observed that, in this part of his life by Lord Teignmouth, there is a lamentable void, which probably happened without design. At the house of Dr. Jenkins, in Spring-Gardens, Carmarthen, Mr. Jones took up his lodgings while he remained there during the assizes. At the house of this learned dissenting tutor, David Lloyd used to meet him. The doctor was not unworthy to form one of the trio. Here, if in any instance, were doubtless to be found "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." Surely it is no slight proof of merit in these two that they should be admitted as the associates of William Jones. Minds similarly constituted have an attraction to each other; they can discover one another in the desert. They found out one another in the mountains of Wales.—David Lloyd was deeply versed in the Welsh language, and composed some of the most elegant and beautiful poetry that has appeared in that tongue. He spoke and wrote the English language. His knowledge of the ancient languages extended to Hebrew. He read French and Italian with facility. He played with skill on the violin, and was dexterous at most of the manly exercises. During the last year of his life he is understood to have gone through a course of mathematical study, and died on the 14th of February, 1779.—Justice would not be done to his character without recording his encouragement of learning and ingenuity in young men. For a short time he undertook the instruction of youth for the sake, principally, of educating his brother, the late Rev. Posthumus Lloyd, of Coventry, and his kinsman, the late Rev. Samuel Thomas, of Dublin. Of his other pupils, none is just now within recollection, except the late Rev. Doctor Lloyd, of Lynn, who, as master of the Free School at that place, educated most of the gentlemen of the north part of Norfolk. Many others, ministers and laymen, in the church and out of the church, were encouraged by him in the pursuit of learning. Some of them, in Wales and England, are now living. Many more are gathered to their fathers. All of them respected and loved him, and the survivors now continue to proclaim his excellencies. Some who have only heard him, and some who have even only seen him, mention the circumstance as a sort of epoch in their lives. Whether orthodox, or heterodox, they count it no small honour to have had any knowledge of David Lloyd. His religious sentiments were what were called heretical, in his days. He might be termed an Arian, and an Arminian.—I pass over the scenes of his illness and death, which can never be obliterated from my memory. They were of a nature so grand and impressing, as to be calculated to affect a less interested and a less youthful heart.—At his funeral was assembled a voluntary aggregate of respectful mourners, seldom exceeded on any occasion. Two thousand individuals were, it is computed, present without invitation, many of whom were on horseback. The road leading over the hills, to the church where he was to be buried, with his ancestors, shewed one line of procession for two miles, and exhibited a sight truly grand and affecting. Such lamentation has been seldom known. It has scarcely subsided to this day. Sermons, and hymns, and elegies spread over the southern half of the principality, and ceased not for many months.

When

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When his coffin was brought to view, on the late occasion of the burial of his widow, in the same grave, wonder was first expressed at the freshness of the black cloth and plates; and then a scene more uncommon ensued. The good people that numerously attended, cut off pieces of the cloth, and conveyed them home as relics, declaring, that they would preserve them to the end of life.—Mrs. Lloyd's eldest sister was married to the vicar of the parish, in which Llwynrhydowen chapel is situated, who held under the head of Jesus' college, Oxford. He was a man of learning, and had enjoyed a college education. His principles were strait, as to all ancient establishments in church and state. As the Bangorian controversy happened near the time of his collegiate studies, he had taken a decided turn against the Hodleyan doctrines. He lived to be the father of the diocese of St. David, and to see the days of Horsley. Yet, though supported by the influence of his son, Admiral John Thomas, no advancement in the church was accorded to him, which so congenial a spirit might naturally have expected. The prelate contented himself with leaning on his arm in public, and calling him "father." When the learned priest became the brother-in-law of the more learned sectary, officiating in his own parish, he displayed some of his sacerdotal acrimony and distance, which, however, soon subsided. The vicar was not an œconomist. Certain accommodations were, at times, convenient. The title of Reverend, at first denied, was, after a spirited claim, conceded without protest. And it was the declaration of D. L. to him, who had frequent contests respecting tythes, &c. "Mr. T——, if you would live peaceably with your parishioners, I would love you as a brother."—Mr. and Mrs Lloyd were generous and charitable, often beyond the bounds of prudence. The former never took, on an average, twenty pounds a year from his congregation, which, and more, he expended in acts of liberality. Mrs. Lloyd was ever ready to part from her last shilling. An obscure province might have concealed them from the world. But the virtues of the one, and the transcendent attainments of the other, superadded to every virtue, will render them long the subjects of remembrance in their neighbourhood; while the world, as it is called, will not remain entirely ignorant of their merits. The records of history and biography can scarcely shew a man, so circumstanced, or circumstanced in any way, who has deserved a higher reputation for acquirements, learning, various accomplishments, and usefulness, than David Lloyd. It cannot be decided which is most worthy of admiration, his obsure situation or his eminent attainments.—If the writer feels it no small honor to be descended from such parents, if he confesses that he thinks that, "take them for all in all, he shall not look upon their like again;" he hopes to be excused, and even looks for sympathy. If he has spoken of them in the language of panegyric, he has only to plead the commanding ascendancy of filial affection and reverence. He can, however, sincerely declare, that he has spoken "the truth and nothing but the truth," to the best of his knowledge and belief. He knows that he has not been able to speak, "all the truth," which might have been told with advantage and improvement. He has received abundant pleasure in recollection, and wishes that he may have conveyed some to his readers also. He has likewise much pleasure in the anticipation of a reunion with those whose memory he shall never fail to revere. To survey excellence, is delightful and improving. The expectation of continued converse with the venerable dead, is transporting. O præclarum Diem, &c. &c.

C. LL.

Highgate.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON the forenoon of Monday, the 25th ult. a dreadful accident took place at Felling, near Gateshead, in the mine belonging to C. J. Brandling, esq. When nearly the whole of the workmen were below, (the second set having gone down before the first had come up) a double blast of hydrogen gas took place, and set the mine on fire, forcing up a volume of smoke that darkened the air to a considerable distance, and scattered an immense quantity of small coal from the upcast shaft. In this calamity, 93 men and boys perished. The mine was obliged to be closed up on the following Saturday, in order to extinguish the fire. The few [illegible]

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happened to be working in a distant part of the colliery, to which the fury of the explosion did not reach. The number of widows and children left destitute by this event, is very considerable. A subscription has been set on foot for their support; and a general plan for the relief of such pitmen and their families as may in future suffer from similar accidents, is at present in contemplation among the coal owners.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. G. Wilkinson, to Miss Clark, both of Newcastle.—Mr. Robert Storey, of Whitburn, to the widow of the late Mr. Carr, of Berlin North Field.—Mr. Nicholas Selkirk, surgeon, to Miss Walker, eldest daughter of Mr. G. W. all of High Felling. At the same time was christened, the bride's sister, being the youngest of thirteen, and the eleventh girl.—Mr. William Charlton, of Wall Mills, to Miss Adah, daughter of Mr. Nixon, of Broomhaugh.—Captain Alexander Innes, R.N. to Ann, fifth daughter of the late Nathaniel Ellison, of Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. D. Young, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Thomas Sanderson, esq.—Mr. Joseph Gratham, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, both of Bishopwearmouth.

Mr. John Rowe, master mariner, to Miss Mary Newton, of Sunderland.

At Sunderland, Mr. Hodgson, of South Shields, to Miss Moor, of Sunderland.

At Felton, Mr. William Curry, of Harton, to the only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Gray, of Old Felton.

Mr. Thomas Forster, to the daughter of Mr. Henry Taylor, merchant, all of Shilbottle.

Mr. T. Todd, of Shiney-row, to Miss Ann Burrell, of Chester-le-street.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. A. E. Whinfield, surgeon.—The wife of Mr. Mitchinson.—In Dockwray-square, the mother of Mr. Ralph Shipley, ship-owner.—Mrs. Margaret Clark, of New Pandon-street, aged 105.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. William Hodgson, surgeon, 53.

At Twizell, Mr. George Taylor, aged 67, brother of the late Mr. William T. of Beamish.

At Mickleton, Mr. Richard Blackiston, 78.

Louisa, daughter of the late Anthony Story, esq. of Newbottle.

Mr. Cuthbert Heron, of Hexham.

At Sunderland, the wife of Robinson Sparks, esq. ship-owner.—Aged 57, the wife of Mr. Thomas Curtis, supervisor.—Mr. Wilson Orwin, master mariner.

At North Shields, Mr. Robert Common.—Mr. James Watson, 73.—Mr. Robinson, master mariner.

At Darlington, Mrs. Alice Turner, 103.

At Alston, Mr. Thomas Pattinson, merchant.

At Swalwell, Mr. George Russel, 75.

Major Ralph Bates, late of the 98th regiment, aged 35, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Bates, of Whalton, after a lingering illness brought on by the hardships suffered during 21 years spent in the service of his country in every quarter of the globe.

At the Vouse, near Haydon-bridge, Mr. Henry Robson, 84.

In Berwick, Mrs. Ferguson, widow, 58.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A rule has been obtained by Mr. Brougham, for a *Mandamus*, to ascertain if the Justices of Cumberland have authority to fix the wages of operative weavers, instead of doing something for the petitioners.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Bird's Park, to Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, of Old Field, near Kendal.

Mr. Robert Scott, of Old Hutton, to Miss Ruth Addison, of New Hutton.

Mr. Joseph Scott, of Old Hutton, to Miss Wadeson, of the same place.

At Witherslack, Mr James Otley, to Miss Susanna Rowlandson, of Lindale.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Gregson, to Miss Catherine Morley.

At Alston, Mr. Ralph Windlass, to Miss Mary Walton, both of Alston.—Mr. Jackson Wandless, to Miss Mary Russell, both of Alston.

Mr. Anthony Dixon, to Miss Elizabeth Hadwen.

Mr. Thomas Garth, to Miss Agness Ford.

At Penrith, Mr. John Green, to Mrs. Sarah Todd, of Eamont Bridge.—Mr. W. Narrison, of Dacre, to Miss Ann Gill, of Penrith.—Mr. John Clemeatson, to Miss Sarah Harrison.

At Greystock, near Penrith, Mr. John Parker, of Penruddock, to Miss Sarah Simpson, of Penrith.

At Houghton-le-spring, Mr. John Ferens, draper, of Kendal, to Miss M. Jackson, youngest daughter of Mr. James J. of West Rainton.

At Workington, Captain R. Pearson, to Miss Sewell.—Captain Johnstone, to Miss Bushby.

Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of Botchergate, aged 73, to Miss Mary Bailey, aged 30.

At Dalston, Captain Joshua Treacy, R. N. to Mary, second daughter of John Tate, esq. of Holm Hill.

Mr. William Skelton, of Fosterfauld, to Miss Wood.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Scott, to Miss Sarah Atkins.—Mr. John Nowlin, to Miss Hannah Witty.—Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Elizabeth Britton.—Mr. Michael M'Vay, to Miss Bridget M'Vay.—Mr. John Holliday, of Workington, to Miss Mary Dyer, of Whitehaven.—Mr. John Bennett, to Miss Mary Fisher.

At Carlisle, the Rev. J. Slade, to the third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Law, Prebendary of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Carruthers, of Stanwix, to Miss Bowman, of Carlisle.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Bampton, to Miss Mary Rowland, of Workington.

At Wigton, Mr. Russell, brewer, of Whitehaven, to Miss Johnson, daughter of John J of Wigton.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. D. Swainson, 76.—Mr. J. Claxton, surgeon.—Mr S. Boulton, 88.—John Swale, esq. 32.—Mr. Edward Pierpoint, 78.—Mr. Gerard Huck, of High Burrowbridge.

Mrs S Dacre, second daughter of the late J. A. D. esq. of Kirklington Hall.

At Keswick, Mr. Martin Dickinson, 82.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Esther Wilson, widow, 86.—Mrs. Bell, widow, 73.

At Mallerstang, much respected, Mr. Robert Fothergill, 69.—Mr. Elias Pollard, 68.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Scott, 81.—Mary Armstrong, widow, 83.—Mary, wife of Mr. James Bathman, 64.—Joseph, son of the late Mr. Joseph Robinson, English-street.

At Penrith, Mrs. Mary Jefferson, 61.—Mr. William Workman, 58.

At Workington, Mrs. Cragg, 88.

Mr. John Danson, of Prescot, 76.

Mr. Roger Moser, of Rydal, near Ambleside, 75.

At Dodding Green, the Rev. Mr. Bannister, 86.

At Saltcoats, Mr. J. Robinson, 84.

YORKSHIRE.

The arms-stealing depredations have not yet subsided in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield; but no outrages of a more serious nature have lately been committed.

Some idea may be formed, (says the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*,) of the present situation of trade from the following circumstance:—An advertisement for a clerk, inserted in our last paper, has produced *One Hundred Applications*.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Wiseman, to Miss Hick.—Mr Brooke, to Miss Lister.—Mr. Frederick Fearne, of Highgate, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late John Elam, esq of Leeds.—Mr. William Hargrave, of Leeds, to Miss Howson, of Moor-Allerton.—James Holdforth, esq. of Leeds, to Mary, the only daughter of Thomas Dempsey, esq. Toxteth Park.

Mr John Procter, to Mrs. Bennet, both of Pudsey. Their united ages amounted to 140 years.

The Rev. Thomas Sutton, Vicar of Sheffield, and late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss Roberts, only daughter of the late Mr. John R. of Leavy Greave.

At York, Captain Walker, of the 4th North-York Local Militia, to Miss Vivers, of London.

At Skipton, Mr. Preston, solicitor, to Jane, the youngest daughter of Mr. George Baynes.

At Huddersfield, Mr. William Taylor, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. James Swift, merchant, all of Huddersfield.

At Wakefield, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Bradley Mills, to Miss Battye, daughter of the late R. B. esq of Finney-Hall, Almondbury.

At Otley, John Smith, esq. attorney-at-law, to Miss Robinson, both of that place.

Mr. Samuel Farrar, youngest son of Mr. F. merchant, of Magson-House, near Halifax, to Miss Shires, daughter of Mr. S. and grand-daughter of Thomas Atkinson, esq. of Eshton, near Gargrave, in Craven.

At Kirkby Wharfe, Mr. I. Taylor, of York, merchant, to Miss Coulson, daughter of the late M. M. C esq. of Milford Hall.

At Hull, Mr. W. Walmsley, solicitor, to Miss Fanny French.—Mr. T. Holderness, to Miss Rose, daughter of the late Mr. H. R.—Lieutenant W. W. Darling, of the marines, to Eliza, only daughter of Thomas Waltham, esq. of Hull.—Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Eliza Beatby, second daughter of Mr. W. B.

Died.] At Pocklington, in his 32d year, John Bagley, esq.

At York, Mrs. Wailes, relict of Mr. William W. esq. of Northallerton, 84.—George Townend, esq. of the Wakefield Bank.—Mr. I. Castell, 56.

At Swillington-House, near Leeds, aged 13, Frederica, second daughter of John Lowther, esq. M. P.

Aged 88, Mr. Timothy Burnell, of Ribston, near Wetheroy, father of Mr. Abraham B. of Leeds.

Mr. Henry Tunstall, of Gargrave, near Skipton.

Mr. William Holdsworth, of Rotherham, attorney at law.

The Rev. Charles Plumptre, rector of Houghton.

At Hull, aged 79, the Rev. John Beverley, late minister of the Unitarian chapel, in Bowlalley-lane. For upwards of forty years, this excellent man, whose conduct, during the whole of that period, did honour to his religion, discharged the important duties of that station.

At Cottingham, J. Rickard, esq. 83.

John Holliday, of Milsbay, near Leeds, aged 100. He has left 6 children, 57 grandchildren, 130 great grand children, and 1 great great grand-child. Upwards of 100 of his children and grand children attended his funeral. The ages of himself and children ran thus:—John, (the deceased) 100, his daughter Mary 70, Thomas 66, Martha 65, William 60, John 53, Samuel 50. Total 462.

Edward Cleaver, esq. of Nunnington, near Malton, late a banker in Leeds, 72.

Benjamin Dyson, esq. of Birkby Cottage, near Huddersfield, Lieutenant-colonel in the Upper Agbridge Local Militia, 47.

Mr. Edmund Eastwood, of Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield.—This gentleman was the intimate friend of the late Mr. Horsfall, of Marsden; and soon after Mr. H. had attained

ceived the fatal shots upon Crossland Moor, he was thrown from his horse near the place where the assassination took place, and considerably hurt. Indifferent to his own injury he ran on foot to Huddersfield, to procure surgical assistance for his friend, and on his return he again mounted his horse and repaired to Huddersfield a second time, for a supply of medicine, when he was again thrown from his horse at the corner of the church yard in that place, and so much injured by his repeated accidents and arduous exertions as to occasion a complaint in the abdomen, which terminated in his death.

LANCASHIRE.

Of the deluded beings who were tried at Lancaster, under the special commission, for rioting, &c. eight, including one woman, were left for execution and suffered on June the 13th.

The magnificent portico in front of the Town-hall, at Liverpool, is completed; and, it gives an air of great grandeur and richness to the facade of that noble edifice. The portico rises to the full height of the building, and is surmounted with a pediment. The pillars of the colonade which supports the entablature, are each of one entire stone, like those in the inside of the New Exchange, and have a very fine appearance.

Married.] John Parker Verety, esq. to Miss Ann Cross

Anthony Molyneux, esq. eldest son of T. M. esq. of Newsham-house, near Liverpool, to Frances, daughter of John Blayds, esq. of Oulton, near Leeds.

At Liverpool, Mr. Charles Wright, to Miss Sharpe.—Mr. J. W. King, to Miss Ellen Martin.—Mr. William Scurrah, of Carlisle, to Miss Hannah Maxwell, of Liverpool.—Mr. George Highfield, to Mrs. Cragg.—George Samuel Parsons, esq. lieutenant, in the navy, to Miss Catherine Guiball, of Byrom-street.—Mr. Michael Ashcroft, of Bank-hall, to Mrs. Hemingway, of Walton Breck.—Mr. David Brown, to Miss Banks, only daughter of the late Mr. B. of Hult.—Richard Dawson, jun. esq. to Miss Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Perkin, esq.

At Manchester, Mr. Alexander Heyworth, to Miss Warhurst, both of that place.—Mr. John Shuttleworth, to Miss Cardwell.

Mr. Robert Wrigley, of Almonbury, merchant, to Miss Ann Backed, of Ardwick.—J. H. Bennett, esq. of Ballimore, to Miss Theodosia Ann Smith, eldest daughter of the late J. S. esq. of Summer-castle, Lancashire.

At Cockerham, Mr. Johnson, of Lancaster, surgeon, to Miss Mary Welch, of Ellel.

Mr. John Harrison Allen, to Miss Ann Capstick, both of Hawes.

At Lancaster, Mr. Benjamin Simpson, to Miss Bleaymire.—Mr. William Lancaster, to Miss Sharpless.—Mr. Joseph M'Keand, of Manchester, to Miss Docker, of Ballshawmoor, near Bolton.

Mr. Edward Davis, of Bolton-le-Moors, dry-salter, to Miss Ellen Green, of Preston.

William Nowall, esq. of Hare-hill, near Rochdale, to Mildred Victoria, eldest daughter to Mr. T. Hanson, York.

At Wigan, Mr. Richard Fairbrother, to Miss Ward, daughter of the late John Ward, esq. both of the above place.

Died.] Mrs. Jepson, 79, relict of Mr. T. J. of Burrow, near Lancaster.

Mr. Hugh Mitchell, 74, of Lancaster.—Mrs. Mary Waddilove, of Lancaster, 96.

At Manchester, Mr. Lindely, wife of Mr. J. L. teacher of the new-system of writing.—Mrs. Ormrod, widow of Mr. O. O. of Manchester.—Mrs. Gouthwaite, wife of Mr. G. merchant, Rodney-street.

At Wigan, Mrs. Mawdsley wife of Mr. T. M. assessor of taxes for that district.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Smith, 76.—The Rev. Mr. Whitehead.

At Whiston, John Lees, esq 61.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Eliz. Rogerson, youngest daughter of the late Peter Atherton, esq.—Mr. T. Brown, attorney, 37.—Miss Ann Davies, Fox-street.—Mr. Joseph Joseph.—In Great George's-square, Joseph Fletcher, esq. 59.—Mr. Edward Pierpoint, 78.

At Ambleside, 2d, Louisa Ann, wife of J. W. Lewes, esq. and only daughter of John Clark Langmead, esq. of Plymouth.

Nine men and a women were lately killed by an explosion of gas in a coal mine at Orrell, near Wigan.

CHESHIRE.

A Cheshire farmer writes to the editor of the Macclesfield Paper, that from his experiments on a lime-stone rocky soil, by laying out at the rate of 10*l.* an acre in manuring with LIME, he is able to obtain two white crops following

At the late trials at Chester, sixteen of the rioters received sentence of death, two of whom were executed, on the 15th; eight were ordered to be transported for seven years. Great precautions were taken on the day of execution, under the apprehension of a disturbance: each man of the North Lincoln Militia had eighteen rounds of ball-cartridges.

Married.] At Stockport, the Rev. T. Clowes, to Margaret, third daughter of the Rev. C. Prescot, rector of Stockport.

At Tarporley, Mr. S. Wainwaring, surgeon, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Okell, of the same place.

Died.] Mr. Samuel Beckett, 74, formerly of Middlewich, where he practised as a surgeon for the long period of nearly fifty years, during which time he never experienced a day's sickness. His death was occasioned by mortification in his left foot; and, what is very singular, his father and grandfather died of a similar complaint.

T. Whitby, esq. 63, of Eccleston, near Chester, principal agent to Earl Grosvenor.

The Rev. Thomas Whinfield, son of the late Rev. J. W. of Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

There is now living, at Taddington, a per-

son of the name of Alice Buckley, in the 106th year of her age, her eye-sight being so good that she is able to thread a common sewing-needle, without the use of spectacles; her hearing is rather imperfect. This person had never any particular illness in her life; she married at the age of twenty-five years; her eldest daughter is in her eightieth year, and her youngest son (with whom she now lives) is in his sixty-eighth year. The above person's mother lived to the age of 108 years.

Married.] At Barlow, Mr. John Elliot, of Grislow-house, to Miss B. Shaw, only daughter of the late Mr. J. S. of Lane-End, near Chesterfield.

Mr. Porter, to Miss Alice Stubbings, both of Derby.

At Etwell, F. D. Astley, esq. of Dukinfield-lodge, to Miss Susan Fysche Palmer, of Ickwell.

Mr. James Gaskill, to Miss Sarah Rooth, eldest daughter of Mr. J. R. of Chesterfield.

Mr. Godwin, surgeon, of Derby, to Miss Batkin, of Egginton.

Died.] Joseph Bembridge, 83, of Brailsford, who had filled the office of parish-clerk there upwards of fifty years.

Lady Wilmot, wife of Sir R. W. bart. of Chaddesden, near Derby.

Mr. Gill, of Chesterfield. He was amusing himself on the bowling-green, apparently in full health, when he suddenly dropt down and expired.

Mr. Thomas Hattersley, of Ridgway, near Eckington.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John Ipman, 68.

Mr. Francis Moore, son of the late Mr. F. M. of Chesterfield.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A stupid anonymous paper which the public have seen with sentiments of ridicule and contempt, liberally placarded throughout London, has, it seems, been sent to all the editors of the provincial Papers. It is entitled: "Observations on the Use of Machines; by an Old Workman, who began with earning eighteen pence a-day, but has brought up a family of seven children, and is now independent, though he never was a master." The editor of the Nottingham Review, however, appears to be the only person who has inserted it, and he has so done, for the purpose of giving the author a severe and merited castigation! Amongst many pointed observations, this commentator expresses his regret that there should be any men weak enough to suppose that the English people are, at this period, fools and idiots, for on none others can the "Old Workman's" farrago make any impression.

Married.] Mr. Draper, of Gotham, to Mrs. Trueberry, of Bingham.

At Papplewick, Mr. W. Hornbuckle, of Leicester, to Miss E. Webster, of the former place.

At Whatton, Mr. W. Wheatley, of that place, to Miss P. Willders, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. W. of Holbeach-marsh.

At Harlaxton, Mr. George Woodroffe, to Miss Luty.

Mr. Sargent, of Nottingham, to Miss Newton, of Trowell Moor.

Died.] Mrs. Lewis, 60, wife of Mr. W. L. Canal-street.

Mr. Innocent, of Nottingham.

At Old Radford, Mr. Harrison.

At Kirklington-hall, Caroline Matilda, the wife of Rear-Admiral Sotheron.

Mrs. Elizabeth Housley, 70, wife of Mr. W. H. of Smalley.

At Bakewell, Mrs. Heathcoats, wife of Mr. T. H. of that place.

Mrs. Partridge, relict of the late Mr. P. of Nottingham, apothecary.

Mr. Thomas Weston, 81, of Nottingham. In the former part of his life he served his country in the German wars, and was in several engagements. He has left a widow, aged eighty-three, to whom he had been married sixty-two years.

At Forest-house, Mr. W. Brewitt, 43.

At Langar, near Bingham, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Hall, relict of John Hall, esq. who was many years steward to the noble and gallant Earl Howe.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The late storms have been severely felt in Lincolnshire, where much property has been destroyed; and, several boys who were employed in agriculture, killed by the lightning.

A gold coin of the reign of Edward III. called a Rose Noble, (6s. 8d.) was lately found by Mr. Botterill, of the Dolphin, in Boston, in a garden belonging to him in Mainridge. It is in a high state of preservation, having on one side the following inscription, "Edward, Dei Gra. Rex. Angl." and on the other, "Exaltibitur in Gloria."

Married.] At Long Sutton, Mr. H. C. Boulden, (nephew of Timothy Forster, esq.) to Miss Robinson, of Long Sutton.

At Crowland Abbey, Mr. T. Bates, of Whaplode, to Miss Mary Ashbury, of Crowland.

At Silk Willoughby, Mr. B. Newman, jun. of Nottingham, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Robinson, of the former place.

Mr. Thomas Evison, upwards of 30 years gardener at the Hotel at Skegness, aged upwards of 70, to the widow Ellis, aged 42. She has been married three times within the last ten years. Her first husband was about 72, the second 75.

Died.] At Swineshead, Mrs. Sarah Mears, late of Boston, 31.

Mr. Benjamin Laine, son of the late Mr. John L. surgeon, of Spilsby, 63.

Miss Cooke, daughter of William C. esq. of Scremby, 22.

Christopher Peat, gent. of St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron, formerly proprietor and printer of the Stamford Mercury.

At Gosberton, John Boocock, gent. 68.

At Bonby, Lincolnshire, at an advanced age, —— Goulton, esq. of that place.

Mar.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. H. C. of Little Steeping.

Mrs. Ann Watson, of East Kirkby, 72.

Mrs. Patchitt, relict of the late Samuel P. gent. of Scupholme, 66.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A meeting of the frame-work knitters of this Shire, was lately held at the Exchange, to consider, in pursuance of a recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, the Bill about to be brought in for the better regulation of the hosiery trade. Some discussion took place, in the course of which a Mr. Gardiner made the following striking remarks:—"Gentlemen," (said he) "what you now propose will not remedy the grievances you complain of—the disease is too deeply seated to be affected by such means. The cause of your calamities is the war: give us a peace, and the means of trading with the peaceable inhabitants of the world, and our manufactures will flourish again,—we shall not be disputing about peccadilloes, whether the stocking is narrowed or widened according to rule. Let us unite, and petition Parliament to grant us a peace, and that will be an effectual remedy for all the evils the country is now suffering under."

A threatening letter, signed "N. Ludd," was lately received by Henry Wood, hosier, of Leicester, acquainting him that "orders had been issued for his being shot on or before the 20th inst. and begging him to settle his worldly affairs." A reward of 400l. was offered for the discovery of the author, in consequence of which he was impeached, and is in custody.

Married.] Mr. Symonds, of Ullesthorpe, to Miss Ann Walker, of Frolesworth.

At Loughborough, Mr. William Launder, to Miss Cumberland, of Loughborough Park.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Captain Kergress, French prisoner on parole at that place, to Miss Kirkland, only daughter of Mr. T. K.

Died.] At Loughborough, Mrs. Cotton, sister to the Rev. Robert Hall, of Leicester.—At an advanced age, Henry Cropper, esq. formerly an eminent attorney.

Mr. W. Smith, of Lutterworth, 77.

At Leicester, Mrs. Catharine Bruce, relict of Mr. Joseph B.

Mr. Evatt, of Higham-on-the-Hill.

Mr. William Astle, gent. of Leicester, 73.

At South Luffenham, Rutland, of an apoplectic fit, Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of the late Middleton Trollope, esq. and sister of Sir. John T. bart.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Great rejoicings have taken place in the potteries, since the understanding that the Orders in Council are to be set aside.

Married.] Mr. J. Chambers, winnowing and drilling machine manufacturer, Wolverhampton, to Miss E. Riley, of Ettingshall, near Bilston.

At Lichfield, Mr. James Webb, maltster, to Miss Ann Brown, of Hademore.

Died.] Mr. Joseph Smith, of Rushall Mill, near Walsall, 60.

At Walsall, Mrs. Green, relict of William G. gent. 84.

At Basford, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, James Bent, M. D. 70.

Mr. Thomas Careless, of Walsall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

It has been proved at the Bar of the House of Commons, that the town of Birmingham alone has lost by the interruption of the American trade, the receipt of 1,200,000l. per annum; four-fifths of which were paid to the workmen for labour, the raw material costing only one-fifth of the total sum.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Jones, of Birmingham, to Anne, second daughter of Robert Roberts, esq. of Dolserey Ucha, Merionethshire.

Mr. Archer, of Flecknoe, in this county, to Miss Martha Adkins, of Thorpe-Mandeville Grounds, Northamptonshire.

At Grendon, Mr. Samuel Rathbone, to Miss Ann Cope, both of Grendon.

Mr. John Grafton, of Lapworth, to Miss Storer, of Ridware, Staffordshire.

Died.] John Morgan, esq. of Coughton, near Alcester.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Ingram, of Church-street.—Mr. Joseph Townsend, formerly of Newhall-street.—Sarah Cotterill; and in the 67th year of his age, her father, Mr. Clement C. of the Square.—Mr. Dawes, of Snow-hill.—Mrs. Munton, of Lichfield-street.—Soon after the interment of his eldest brother, Robert Blair, the youngest son of Mr. D. B. of St. Paul's-square.

Mr. Samuel Clive, of Washwood Heath, 66.

At Coventry, immediately after she had retired to rest, Mrs. Yardly, 85.—In his 67th year, most deservedly regretted, Mr. Matthew Payne, an eminent solicitor.—Mr. James Smith.—Mr. Billington, of Fleet-street.

At Sutton Coldfield, in her 70th year, Mrs. Hacket, relict of Mr. A. H. esq. of Maxhull.

At the Manwoods, Richard Wright, esq. 48.

Mrs. Lloyd, wife of R. L. esq. collector of the excise, Coventry.

Mr. Page, veterinary surgeon, of Bromsgrove.

SHROPSHIRE.

The foundation of the Lancastrian School was laid on the 11th, on the Castle Terrace, in Shrewsbury.

Married.] At Edgmond, Thomas Hartley, esq. to Miss Turner, only daughter of Mr. T. of Cockmere.

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Mr.

Mr. Thomson, to Mrs. Hancox, both of Newport.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Roger Jones, son of Mr. W. J. of Bryn Elny, to Miss Eliza Allinson.

At Madeley, Salop, Mr. Thomas Tyndall, attorney at law, of Shrewsbury, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. P. H. Witton, of Lightmoor.

At Newport, William Dixon, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Parsons, daughter of Thomas P. esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Minshull, relict of the late Mr. Thomas M. printer.

At Prees, Captain Marshall.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Jenny Wickstead, aunt to W. W. esq. of that place, 77.

Lady Glynne, of Farmcott, relict of Sir S. G. bart. of Hawarden Castle.

At Madeley, Miss Purton, daughter of Mr. William P. of that place, 22.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The subscription which was lately begun at Worcester, for the relief of the poor, amounted in a few days to one thousand two hundred and twenty pounds.

Married.] At St. John's, near Worcester, Mr. Richard Hayling, of Much Cowarne, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Homes, esq. of Surton Grandsome.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Sockett, attorney.—William Higginson, esq of Saltmarsh, near Bromyard. He died possessed of a very considerable property, both in England and Wales; though by the late war with America, he was deprived of an estate in that country of two thousand pounds a year.

Mr. James Mallen, of Dudley.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Abel Humphreys, gent. 87.

Mr. White, sen. of Kempsey, 72.

Mrs. Rufford, wife of Mr. R. banker, Stourbridge.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Letton, the Rev. William Domvile, third son of the late Charles D. esq. of Santry House, to Miss A. Freeman, youngest daughter of J. F. esq. of Letton.

At Abbeydore, Mr. William Highley, to Miss C. Barnett, of Grosmount.

Mr. Hignell, of Compton, to Miss S. Burroughs, youngest daughter of Mrs. B. of Hill.

At Hereford, Mr. William Ravenhill, to Miss Watson, both of that city.

Died.] At Lugwardine, Mr. Robert South, son of Mr S. 23.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. S. E. of Preston-upon-Wye.

The Rev. Weston Bayley, of Wormsley Grange.

At Bridstow, Mrs. Trownsor, relict of Mr. T. T.

At Upper Pool, Charles Cocke, esq. one of the aldermen of that Corporation, 78.

At Wisteston, Thomas Green, esq. late of the Hereford militia: he had served in that regiment upwards of thirty-four years.

At Putson, Mr. James Jones.

In Hereford, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Bird, relict of William B. esq. of that city.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Duberley, to Miss Roberts, both of that town.

Died.] At Trellick, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, Mrs. Powell, mother of the Rev. Ezra P. of that place, who possessed her faculties to the last hour of her life.

At Monmouth, Mr. Thomas Callendar, attorney-at-law, of that town.—In her 21st year, Miss Frances Freeman, late of Croft-y-Bulla, near that town.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Thomas E. Munnow-street.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Tewkesbury, Mr. Mutlow, of Ledbury, to Miss Wickes, daughter of Joseph W. esq. of the former place.

Mr. Robert Ellis, to Miss Sarah Heath, both of Cheltenham.

Mr. King, of Colwall, to Miss Reynolds, of Newland.

Mr. James Ford, of Thornbury, to Miss Lydia Thomas.

Died.] In the College-Green, Mrs. Stamford, widow of Robert S. esq. of Salford, Warwick.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Charter, of Northgate-street, mother of Mr. C. of Gloucester.

Mr. J. Osborn, of Gloucester.

Of a rapid consumption, Mr. J. Lyne, of Coomb End, 23.

Mrs. Bradley, widow of Mr. B.; and Mrs. Phillips, relict of Mr. Phillips, of Gloucester.

Mr John Cryer, of Wick, his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, on returning from Bath.

Mr. Thomas Cox, paper-manufacturer, of Huntingford, near Wotton Underedge: formerly printer and bookseller, of Tewkesbury.

At Ross, at an advanced age, Mrs. Brown.

Miss Chamberlayne, eldest daughter of Mr. C. of Haresfield.

Mrs. Judith Tidmarsh, relict of Mr. N. T. of Campden, 97.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Bedingfeld, widow of the late Rev. B. B. of Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk, and sister to the late Hen. O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwick Park, near Gloucester.

Aged 19, C. C. White, eldest son of the Rev. C. W. of Mickleton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The heads of the University, in grand convocation, have agreed, that no pastry shall be used in the colleges during the present scarcity.

Married.] J. Wells, esq. of Little Milton, to Miss Lovegrove, eldest daughter of Mrs. L. of Satwell.

Mr. Shrympton, of Great Haseley, to Miss Quartermaine, of Little Milton.

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At

At Hinksey, Mr. William Orpwood, to Miss Hastings, both of Oxford.

At Henley, Mr. Richard Moser, of St. Peter's-hill, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Williams, of Henley.

Mr. Thomas Cheney, printer, of Banbury, to Miss Esther Robbins, of Brackley.

Mr. Richard Jones, of Heath, to Miss Sirett, of Bicester.

William Sotham, esq. of Woodleys, to Miss Turner, of Holywell.

Mr. William Clarke, of Bicester King's End, to Mrs. Walker, of Bladon.

Died.] Mrs. Minchin, of Northmoor, 62.

Mr. Graves, of Magdalen college, 66.

Mr Thomas Gregory, of Bletchington, 29.

Mrs. Virtue, wife of Mr. V. in St. Giles's.

Mr. Robert Miller, of Waterperry.

At Wigginton, Matthew Samman, third son of Mr. S.

Mrs. Coates, of Holywell parish, 81.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

There is now standing at Crendon, belonging to Mr. William Cotswell, of that place, a bean-rick eighteen years old, in the midst of which grows a fine poplar tree, rising six feet above the roof of the rick. Several stalks have lately been drawn from the rick, the beans of which prove perfectly sound.

Married.] At Brill, Mr. Thomas Osborne, of Chilton, to Miss Elizabeth Shirley, of Oakley.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A cow, belonging to Mr. Cain, of Beaumont-hall, near Redburn, died lately, in consequence of the impossibility of her rising from the ground, occasioned by her being so big with calf: a butcher was called in to open her; and she was found to contain five full-grown calves!

At Mr. Flovell's late sheep-shearing, at Maiden, the Merino breeders were much pleased to hear, that out of 150 ewes, seasoned to the climate, not one death occurred from Midsummer, 1811, to April 1812, which includes the whole lambing season; also, out of 400 high cross pugs, and 30 rams of the pure breed, fed on turnips the whole winter, without the assistance of any dry meat, or being housed a single night, not a death took place till March; and during the dangerous season of change from turnips to grass, two ewes, and one ram, in a flock of upwards of 200 pure sheep, have been the total loss; and on a large flock of high crosses the loss has been proportionably small, though the season has been so wet and unhealthy. Two carcasses of mutton were exhibited, which, for their fatness, astonished the neighbouring agriculturists, who had formed an opinion that Merinos were not disposed to be fat.

Married.] In Hertfordshire, Chevalier Perroquet, to Miss Elizabeth Lintott, with a fortune of 20,000*l.*

At Totteridge park, Miss Sophia Lee, youngest daughter of the late W. L. esq. of the same place.

C. P. Wortham, esq eldest son of Lieut.-Col. W. of Aspeden, Herts, to Miss A. Flexney, of Littlecourt, in the same county.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedfordshire, George Grant, esq. of Waltham-place, Berks, to Miss Freeth, sister of Lieut.-Col. F. of the Bedford district.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Northampton, as expressive of their grief for the loss of Mr. Perceval, hung with black the church of All Saints in that place, voted a monument to be erected within it to his memory, and agreed to wear mourning for a fortnight.

Married.] Mr. John Marshall, to Miss Arnold, of Kettering.

At Northampton, the Rev. Edward Watkin, to Anna Maria, only daughter of W. Cliffe, esq.

Major Thursby, of the 53d regiment, to Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. Euseby Isham, of Lamport.

Died.] At Cosgrove, Mrs. Mary Lowndes, 76, sister to W. Selby, esq. of Winslow.

At Braunston, Mr. John Edmonds.

At Burton Lattimer, Mrs. Frances Robinson, widow, 84.

The Rev. William Raye, 77, rector of Weldon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDON.

The Bishopric of Ely, to which Dr. Sparkes has just been promoted, is one of the most desirable dignities in the establishment, being worth 12,000*l.* per annum, with a palace at Ely, and superb mansion in Dover-street. A patronage belongs to it of more than 100 very valuable dignities and benefices. It is besides a royal franchise; the bishop exercises *jure regalia*, having jurisdiction over all causes, criminal and civil.

Married.] The Rev. James Slade, M.A. fellow and tutor of Emanuel College, and rector of Teversham, to Augusta, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Law, rector of Willingham, and prebendary of Carlisle.

C. Boyce, esq. of Needham Lodge, Elm, to Miss Baldrey, of Westhall-Hall, Suffolk.

Died.] At Huntingdon, the Rev. Favell Hopkins, aged 87. For many years, such has been Mr. H.'s propensity to parsimony, that, although possessed of considerable funded property, he grudged himself the common necessaries of life; and often, when walking the streets, exhibited more the appearance of a miserable mendicant than a respectable clergyman.

At Cambridge, aged 21, Hannah, only daughter of P. Middleton, late of Whitby, esq.—Mr. C. Peat, formerly an eminent printer at Stamford.

Of apoplexy, aged 61, J. Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey. For more than 30 years he had acted as steward to the Duke of Bedford, for his grace's estate in the Fens of Cambridgeshire. During that period the protection and improvement of this precarious property had been the great object of his constant attention.

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Aged 88, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard, relict of the Rev. Dr. G. late master of Clare-hall.

At Castle Camps, the Rev. Fyge Jauncy, nearly 40 years rector of that parish, and likewise rector of Shelley, Essex.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Oxley, merchant, to Miss Henzell, both of Lynn.

Mr. T. Coats, of North Lopham, to Mrs. Grant, of South Lopham.

Mr. Parish, of Denver, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stammond.

Died.] At Ludham, aged 96, Mrs. Cubitt, relict of John C. gent. of Repps.

At West Newton, Mr. John Crafer, late of Babingley, 90.

Mrs. Pope, of Bracondale-hill, 63.

Mr. Henry Hawke, of Yarmouth, 74.

At Norwich, Joseph Gill, gent. merchant, and one of the aldermen of the borough of Thetford, 65.—Mrs. Catherine Kirby.—Mr. Isaac Bell, nearly 70 years an inhabitant of St. Paul's, Norwich.

At Lyng, Mrs. High, late of East Tuddenham, 88.

At Palgrave, Mr. E. Dyson, formerly of Diss, 87.

The Rev. Robert Parr, rector of Heigham, 71.

Mr. Wm. Botwright, of St. George's Colgate, 77.

Mr. John Fuller, of Feltwell.

Aged 77, the Rev. T. Kerrich, of Banham, of which parish he had been 40 years rector, and 50 years vicar of Tinenham, both in Norfolk.

SUFFOLK.

A notice having been given for a meeting at Stowmarket to vote an address to the Regent on the assassination of Mr. Perceval, an article, signed "*A Suffolk Freeholder*," was inserted in the county papers previous to the meeting, animadverting on the public conduct of the late premier, and calling on the voters to add to the address expressions of their abhorrence of Mr. Perceval's system, and to request him to put an end to corruption and abuses.

Married.] At Buxhall, the Rev. M. J. Brunwin, of Bradwell, to Miss Tweed, only daughter of the late T. T. esq. of Stoke.

Mr. John Worlledge, of Ingham, to Miss Adams, daughter of the late Wm. A. gent. of Great Barton.

Mr. R. Smith, of London, to Miss Mary Adams, second daughter of Mr. S. Adams, of Bury.

Mr. Linstead, to Miss Burrows, daughter of Capt. B. both of Woodbridge.

Mr. John Cordy, of Ellingworth, to Hester, daughter of Mr. L. Johnson, of Norwich.

At Debenham, Mr. M. Stewart, surgeon in the navy, to Miss Wharrie, daughter of the late R. W. esq.

Died.] Mrs. Broome, relict of the Rev. R. B. of Ipswich, 75.

Mr. Henry Orman, third son of the Rev. N. O. of Mildenhall, 16.

Mr. Robert Garrad, of Debenham, 84.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Loom's-lane, Bury.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Thomas, relict of George T. esq. formerly of Kesgrave.

Miss Catherine Morley, daughter of the Rev. J. M. of Woodbridge.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. J. B. ship-builder, of Ipswich.

Mrs. Rudland, of Claydon.

Mr. Henry Doughton, of Botesdale, 70.

At Babergh Place, aged 24, Mary Ann, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Powell, rector of Church Lawford.

Mrs. Beales, relict of Mr. B. late of Hargrove Hall, 84.

In the 21st year of her age, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. Vaux, wife of Mr. George V. surgeon, of Ipswich. Her blameless conversation, her unaffected piety, her peaceful but early close, would be perhaps best and most emphatically described by the following exquisite passage from Young:

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhal'd, and went to heav'n."

And in these precious memorials, "so great to the surviving friend," she, being dead, yet speaketh.

ESSEX.

Married.] At South Weald, R. Heatley, of Shenfield Place, jun. esq. to Georgiana, only daughter of the late G. Davis, esq. of Jamaica.

Mr. S. Dean, of St. Osyth, to Miss S. Heckford, of Great Bentley.

At Coopershall, the Rev. J. Currey, rector of Thurning, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Swaine, rector of Streatham, Cambridge.

The Rev. J. Morrison, of Stebbing, to Miss Sadler, of the same place.

William Rust, esq. of Fonches, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Francis Edward Holyoake, esq. of Moreton Bagot.

Mr. J. Mansfield, of Waltham Bury, son of Mr. T. M. of Ongar Park Hall, to Miss Mary Ann Abrey, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. of Chelmsford.

Mr. J. Joslin, of Stebbing Park, to Miss French, daughter of Mr. F. of Moor Hall, Little Bardfield.

Died.] J. Bennington, esq. of Stratford-grove, 72.

Miss Mary Hanbury, eldest daughter of Charles H. esq. of Halsted.

Mr. M. Andrews, of Down-hall, Bradwell, senior captain of the East Essex Legion.

KENT.

A controversy is still going on in Kent, respecting the building of a new gaol; though, in proof of its necessity, it is asserted, that the rooms both of the gaol, and the

Bridewell, are cruelly crowded, and all sorts of culprits, from a murderer to the father of an illegitimate child, are confined in the same room; there is only one, and that very small, into which they have been obliged to put seventy prisoners; and in the Bridewell there are seventeen women in a small room, from six to eight feet square.

A great number of twenty-four pounders have been landed from the ordnance vessels, at the East end of the Royal Military Canal, which is to be put in a most formidable state of defence.

From the proceedings at a late meeting of the subscribers to the Canterbury Canal, it appears that the idea of an harbour upon the extended plan at first proposed, is abandoned, and the estimated expence of the undertaking is now about one-hundred thousand pounds.

Married.] At Bridge, Mr. William Noble, of Littlebourne, to Miss Folwell, of Bridge.

At Nonnington, Henry Gipps, esq. of Norton-court, to Emma, eldest daughter of John Plumptre, esq. of Fredville.

At Margate, Mr. Henry Boys, of Mailmains, one of the sons of John Boys, esq. of Betshanger, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Edward Boys, esq. of Salmstone Grange.

Mr. Thomas Higham, of Hythe, to Mrs. Pyner, of Elham.

At Thanington, Mr. Stephen Pym, to Miss Mary Mears, both of Chilham.

Mr. John Smith, to Miss Mary Martin, both of Deal.

At Ash, Mr. James Hudson, of Newington, to Miss Becker, of Guilton.

Died.] Miss Sarah Butterworth, of Canterbury.—Mrs. Powell, widow of Mr. J. P.

At Ashford, the Rev. Charles Stoddard, master of the Grammar School of that place, and rector and vicar of Newchurch.

At Hadlow, John Carnell, esq. in his 80th year.

At Petham, Mr. Thomas Potts, 76.

At Maidstone, Mr. Edward May, 20.

At Nonington, Mrs. Rigden.

At Barham, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, 80.

At Margate, James Dyson, esq.

Mr. C. Morgan, candidate for the representation of the town of Sandwich in Parliament; by whose death the independent interest of that place is disengaged.

At Hardres, Mr. George Noble.

William Kingsford, esq. of Barton-mills, near Canterbury, 64.

Mr. Beer, of Nackington, 84.

SURREY.

Died.] At Chertsey, in the flower of his age, Mr. Martin Smart, perhaps the acutest grammarian of the present age. He was indebted for the rudiments of his education to Dr. Alexander Crombie, now of Greenwich, and was the fellow-pupil of the well-known and amiable Mr. Philip Mallet. Never did pupil do greater credit to the lessons of his instructor. He was, however, early and suddenly cut off from the further benefits of education, by the misfortunes in trade of his father. Resolute not to be a burthen to his friends, he at this time became a private soldier in a regiment of militia. Shortly after, he was raised to the rank of a corporal. While he was thus circumstanced, he made himself known to a person of some eminence in literature, by a series of letters he addressed to him, discussing with the utmost minuteness and ingenuity, a multitude of grammatical points. At the peace of Amiens, his regiment was disbanded; and, coming to London, Mr. Smart found some immediate resource in the employment of corrector of the press for the printers, for which office he was eminently qualified. He is known to the literary world, as the translator of an elegant edition of Gil Blas. As a reader for the press, he has for several years past done credit to the office of Mr. Hamilton, at Weybridge; and among works, which are deeply indebted to his acumen for their reputation and accuracy, may be named the edition of the Bible, to which some notes have been added by Mr. Hewlett. We may notice further, that the Monthly Magazine has been enriched at different times with many philological and critical papers of Mr. Smart, which may be recognised under the signature of S.

SUSSEX.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Bridger, of Battle, to Miss J. Weller, youngest daughter of Mr. W. W. of the same place.

Died.] At Southgate, R. White, esq.

The Rev. W. Penfold, rector of Feering and Preston.

Mrs. Durrant, wife of Mr. T. D. of Salehurst, 32.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, C. Goring, esq. of Wiston Park, to Miss Mary Ballard, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B. of Winchester-College.

The Rev. J. G. Bedford, of Avington, to Miss Smith, daughter of George S. esq. of the Dock-yard, Portsmouth.

J. Attwood, esq. of Basingstoke, to Miss Showell, of Oxford-street.

Died.] The Rev. Edward Salter, domestic chaplain to his royal highness the late Duke of Gloucester, canon residentiary of Winchester, a prebendary of York, and rector of Stralfieldsay and Stratfield Turgis, in this county.

At Millbrook, the Rev. W. Harvest, many years rector of that parish.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] G. J. Kneller, esq. of Donhead Hall, to Frances Mary, third daughter of S. Johnson, esq. of Gloucester-place.

At Great Durnford, Mr. Blake, to Miss Smith, both of that place.

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J. T. Thring, esq. solicitor, of Warminster, to Harriet, eldest daughter of J. Walker, esq. late of Bampton.

Died.] At Winterborne Dantsey, aged 80, T. Barnes, esq. This gentleman, by great knowledge and attention in agriculture, acquired a large fortune, and retired many years since from business with unsullied reputation.

Mrs. Blake, wife of Mr. Samuel B. of Salisbury.

At Millbrook, the Rev. Wm. Harvest, upwards of 40 years rector of that parish.

Samuel Orr, esq. of Brickwotth House, Whiteparish.

At Devizes, John Neate, esq. many years a respectable inhabitant of that borough.

At Southgate, R. White, esq. 90.

Mr. Richens, many years resident at Knowle farm, 69.

BERKSHIRE.

The *Reading Mercury* says, "There is, within two miles of this town, a young woman, who has lived during the last three years without meat, bread, or any solid articles of food. She subsists entirely on a little wine and milk. It is remarkable that she throws up every day a large quantity of blood. She is unable to move, having long lost every particle of flesh; but she appears nearly in the same situation as she was three years ago."

Married.] At Henney, Mr. J. G. Collins, to Miss Anne Gregory.

Mr. William Strange, to Christian Ann, eldest daughter of John Tomkins, esq. banker, Abingdon.

Died.] At Cavenham, Mary, eldest daughter of J. Webster, esq. of that place.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

We observe that a judicious correspondent writes to the editor of that respectable paper, the Bath Herald, very properly reprehending the ridiculous custom of those who place *oak boughs* in their hats, and against their houses, on the 29th of May, to celebrate the escape of the most profligate monarch that perhaps ever sat on the British throne. It is inconceivable (says the writer) what irreparable injuries are annually committed among the oak trees on the 29th of May. The stock of that valuable material on which our security so much depends, is thus greatly checked in its growth. He calls upon the people of England to discourage their servants from so absurd a practice.

Married.] At Bath, N. Reid, esq. to Ann, eldest daughter of R. Boddan, esq. late governor of Bombay.—Richard Jones, esq. of Poulstone, to Maria, fifth daughter of the late Samuel Brandram, esq. of Lee Grove, Kent.—The Rev. G. A. Baker, bart. to Sophia, daughter of Peter Sherston, esq. of Stobury-hill.—Major Waller, to Mrs. Moore, of Portland-place.

At Bristol, Mr. Hall, eldest son of Mr. H. of Rivers-street, to Miss Anne Ford, granddaughter of the late Mrs. F. of the Viney.rds.—Clement P. Coles, esq. at Stockland, Bristol, to Miss Mary Pain, second daughter of Mr. S. P. of Coombe Sydenham, Stogumber.—The Rev. R. Govett, vicar of Staines, to Miss Sarah Romaine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. of Reading.—Mr. Samuel Cary, of Bristol, attorney-at-law, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Hickes, Somerset-street.—The Rev. D. Hughes, rector of Englishcombe, to Miss Sarah Hughes, youngest daughter of Mr. T. H. of Haycombe.

At Hide, R. Palk, esq. of Ashburton, late captain in the South Devon Militia, to Miss Mary Carrington, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. H. C. vicar of that parish.

C. D. Mathias, esq. of Wells, to Mary, daughter of the late —— Bethall, esq. of Wellow.

The Rev. C. Mordaunt, jun. to the youngest daughter of the late J. Sparrow, esq. of Bourton.

Mr. Henry Stuckey, of Preston, to Miss Ann Barnes, of Shepton Mallet.

Died.] At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. Wingrove, mother-in-law of Mr. G. W. of Walcot-street.—Emily, only daughter of —— Croft, esq. of Belmont.—In Philip-street, Mr. Handley.—In the Abbey Green, Mr. Wigens.—At his house in Brock-street, Mark Pringle, esq. of Clifton, North Britain.—John M'Lean, esq. of Inverscadle.—Matthew Stephenson, esq. late of Sawbridge.—In Claverton-street, aged 70, Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Mr. R. P. the first pastor of the Dissenting Congregation in Somerset.—In St. James's square, George Ormsby, esq.—In Miles's buildings, Mrs. Burrows.—Frances Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Huson, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Baker, of Marksbury.

At Woolverton, Mr. Robert Moger, brother of Mr. M. of Union-street.

The lady of F. B. Reaston, esq. only daughter of Samuel Dodington, esq. of Horsington.

At Clifton, aged 71, Mrs. Stuckey; and two days since, aged 46, Miss Stuckey, her daughter.—Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ekins, dean of Salisbury.

At Bristol, Mr. B. Jacobs, attorney, 73.

Mr. Edward Slade, of Temple Combe; and his brother Robert, soon after being measured for mourning, was taken ill and died also.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Robert Lush.

At Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth Lancaster, 99.

Mrs. J. S. Chapman, of Blackford, Wedmore.

In her 29th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Charles, of Frome, and youngest daughter of Mr. T. Hollway, of Chilcompton.

DORSETSHIRE.

An agricultural nobleman, in the east part of the county of Dorset, has supplied the desideratum in husbandry, of preserving clover. The method is, to plough the young clovers up, at the commencement of the severity of winter; and to replace them on the surface early

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early in the spring, by running the furrow back, and rolling.

Married.] At Blandford, Mr. R. Everett, of Shaston, to Miss Ann Towsey, eldest daughter of Mr. J. T. of the former place.—Mr Rickman, to Miss Ann Charmbury, both of that place.

At Seaton, John Mallason, esq. of Sidmouth, to Miss Silk, of the former place.

Died.] Mr. Samuel Vowell, of Sherborne, captain in the Dorset local militia.

At the Isle of Wight, Lieut.-colonel Kent, a native of Exeter.

Mr. John Atwell, of North Petherton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stonehouse, C. Harrison, esq. to Celestina Blaxton, niece to Admiral Thornborough.

J. M. Woolcombe, esq. of Ashbury, to Anna Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir T. Louis, bart. of Cadewell; also the Rev. H. Woolcombe, to Jane Francis, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir T. L.

Died.] At Stoke, Mrs. Pellowe, wife of Capt. P. R. N.

At Totnes, Mr. John Hannaford, by a severe fit of the epilepsy, whose superior virtues and abilities will ever be regretted by all who knew him. His manners, through life, were as eccentric and uncommon, as his disposition was amiable and benevolent; and, though he had been but little known in the world of letters, from a natural reservedness which he could scarcely overcome, yet there were strong anticipations to suppose he would have been a valuable acquisition, had not the rapacious hand of Death too untimely taken him away. After having cultivated, with unremitting ardour, the sciences of mathematics and astronomy, from his youth, to almost the day of his death, he fell a victim to intense study, on June 8, aged 22.

WALES.

A new Westleyan chapel was lately opened at Neath.

Married.] R. J. Neville, esq. of Llanelly, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late W. Yalden, esq of Loonington.

Mr. James Jones, of Trevaldee, to Mrs. Bigham, of Trecastle.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas James, of Brecon.

REPORT OF DISEASES.

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1812.

Erysipelas	1	Phthisis	4
Catarrhus	2	Tussis cum Dyspnœa	27
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	Plenrodyne	1
Rubeola	2	Hœmoptoe	2
Pertussis	1	Hæmatemesis	1
Dentitio	2	Palpitatio	2
Convulsio	1	Dyspepsia	4
Hydrocephalus	1	Gastrodynia	2
Febris	1	Icterus	2
Cholera	2	Diarrhœa	2
Rheumatismus	4	Ascites	1
Lumbago	2	Colica	1
Cephalalgia	4	Calculus	1
Vertigo	2	Gravel	1
Paralysis	2	Tænia	1
Hypochondriasis	1	Ascarides	3
Asthenia	17	Menorrhagia	2
Marasmus	1	Amenorrhœa	3
Scrofula	3		

The case of ascites recorded in this report occurred in a boy only seven years old. The abdomen was distended as much as it appeared capable of admitting; and the skin seemed thin, and almost pellucid. He was extremely emaciated, and troubled with a constant diarrhœa. From his puny appearance and debilitated condition the operation of tapping did not promise any effectual relief, although I have seen it succeed very well in children. The immediate object, however, being to diminish the quantity of fluid contained in the abdomen; in spite of the diarrhœa, I directed him to have a large dose of scammony and calomel every third morning; and also to take digitalis, calomel, and opium, three times a-day. He has continued this plan for nearly three weeks, without any further reduction of strength, and with a very considerable diminution of bulk in the abdomen, the fluctuation of which, indeed, at present can hardly be ascertained. The liver, upon the nicest examination, does not appear to be enlarged, or schirrous, but it is probable that the mesenterie glands are diseased; and, though we may succeed in removing the dropsical affection, he will most probably sink into a state of marasmus.

The cases of measles, hooping-cough, dentition, fever, convulsion, and hydrocephalus,

were all infants, or at least children not passed the second year. The three first affections are sufficiently obvious, and require no interpreter. But the latter complaints are sometimes very obscure, and demand more than common attention to discriminate their peculiar character, and ascertain the remote as well as the exciting causes. We often see an infant, for instance, with a hot skin, quick pulse, and flushed cheek; having restless nights, refusing sustenance, and screaming occasionally very passionately, as if in extreme pain; and, upon minute examination, we shall find all these symptoms consequent upon a depraved state of the alimentary canal, which may be effectually removed by a few doses of suitable purgatives. Young mothers are apt to be alarmed at these symptoms; but more experienced nurses, in general, will refer them to the true cause, the child being stuffed with improper food. A most skilful veterinary surgeon has recently written upon the foot of the horse, and refers most of the maladies of that animal to the barbarous and unnatural mode in which that animal is usually shod; and I have no hesitation in referring most of the ailments, except the usual epidemics, which beset infants and young children, to the abuse of the stomach. The infant has scarcely forsaken the breast of its parent, and that bland nutritious fluid which Nature so admirably prepares for the delicate organ into which it immediately passes, than servants, guests,—aye, even the parents themselves, unwittingly, it is to be presumed, conspire against the well-being of the poor child, by giving it all the good things, confectionary, tarts, sugar plumbs, &c. &c. that they can actually cram down. As if, from the moment of weaning, an entire change had taken place in the anatomical structure of the digestive organs. If the diet of infants, from birth to the time they commence their a-b-c, were properly regulated, more children would be saved from the sexton than it is likely there will be rogues from the hangman, by the improved system of popular education, though, from its beneficial tendency, doubtless the number will be great.

Leicester-square, June 24, 1812. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE following table of the weight and value of several of the provincial tokens, which at present form a large part of the silver circulation, has been drawn up by Mr. North, of the Assay Office, York, from the assays made by him:

	s.	d.	Intrinsic value.
The Bank dollar of	5	6	5s. 6d.
Ditto of	3	0	2 11½
The Gloucester	2	6	1 10½
Newcastle	2	6	2 2½
Hull	1	6	1 1¾
Ships, Colonies, and Commerce	1	6	1 1¼
Doncaster	1	0	0 9¾
Leeds	1	0	0 10¼
Newcastle, by Robertson	1	0	0 10¼
Newcastle, by Kelly	1	0	0 10
York	1	0	0 10
Lincolnshire	1	0	0 8¼
Whitby	1	0	0 10
West Riding	1	0	0 9¼
Scarborough	1	0	0 9¼
Stockton	1	0	0 9½

	s.	d.	Intrinsic Value.
Newark	1	0	0s. 9¼d
Sheffield	1	0	0 10½
Shaftsbury	1	0	0 8¾
London (Warren's)	1	0	0 9¼
Bristol	1	0	0 9½
Bridlington	1	0	0 8¾
Derby	1	0	0 7¾
Lincoln	1	0	0 9¼
Gainsborough	1	0	0 10¼
Charing Cross, London	1	0	0 8¼
Stamp Office	1	0	0 8¾
Bradford	1	0	0 9¼
Fozely	1	0	0 8
York	0	6	0 4¼
Britannia	0	6	0 4¼
Hull	0	6	0 4¼
Derby	0	6	0 3¾

In pursuance of the arrangement made between the East India Company and the county of Cornwall, in 1789, there has been sold at the several factories in India and at China, in twenty-two years, the total quantity of 16,659 tons of British tin, for 1,399,200l. The average being 756 tons; and the average sale price 84l. per ton. Yet the quantity of tin annually imported into Canton only amounts to about 1800 tons; the Cornish proprietors propose therefore to insist that the company shall take of them 1200 tons per annum, at twenty per cent. under the average of the London price.

The Petition of the City of London, relative to the India trade and Company's Charter, states, "that, although the quantity of tonnage appropriated by the East India Company to the private traders of the United Kingdom (independent of the usual allowance to their own officers) has, during the last six years, amounted to 63,000 tons, it is ascertained that, of that quantity, 16,230 tons only have been employed, of which 7,000 tons have consisted of wine and beer, leaving a surplus of little more than 9,000 tons, or 1,500 tons annually, for all kinds of stores and British manufactures.

"That the expectation entertained by several branches of the manufacturing interest throughout the country of the great benefits likely to result to them from an increased exportation

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portation to India, appears erroneous and delusive, inasmuch as it is incontrovertibly established by the experience of the last six years, that the market of India is altogether incapable of extending the consumption of British manufactures beyond the present demand.

Quantity of sugar imported into, and exported from, Great Britain, in each of the years ending the 5th of January, 1810, 1811, and 1812.

	IMPORTED.	*Cwt.*		EXPORTED.	*Cwt.*
1810	- - - -	4,001,198	1810	- - - -	1,496,691
1811	- - - -	4,808,663	1811	- - - -	1,319 349
1812	- - - -	3,917,545	1812	- - - -	600,870

The number of commercial licences granted during the last ten years, distinguishing the years:—

1802	- -	68	1806	- -	1,620	1809	- -	15,226
1803	- -	866	1807	- -	2,606	1810	- -	18,356
1804	- -	1,141	1808	- -	4,910	1811	- -	7,602
1805	- -	791						

Nominal or Current Value of EXPORTS, *between* 1805 *and* 1811.

Years.	Continent of Europe.	Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.	Asia.	Africa.	United States.	America & West Indies	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1805 -	20,485,940	6,400,363	3,111,748	1,156,955	11,446,939	8,557,186	51,109,131
1806 -	17,547,243	5,813,650	3,259,834	1,655,042	12,865,551	11,887,561	53,028,881
1807 -	15,420,514	7,032,272	3,555,392	1,022,745	12,097,942	11,353,796	50,482,661
1808 -	13,983,123	7,971,694	3,716,813	820,194	5,302,866	18,173,056	49,967,746
1809 -	27,190,337	7,565,599	2,990,440	976,872	7,460,768	19,833,696	66,017,712
1810 -	24,224,567	5,765,464	3,117,075	693,911	11,217,685	17,683,707	62,702,409
1811 -	18,537,204	7,210,699	3,063,971	409,075	1,874,917	12,843,754	43,939,620
Annual average of three years, ending 1807.	17,801,232	6,415,428	3,308,991	1,278,248	12,163,811	10,599,514	51,540,224
Annual average of four years, ending 1811.	20,983,808	7,128,364	3,222,575	725,013	6,464,059	17,133,553	55,637,372

NUMBER *of* VESSELS, *with their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys, from and to all Parts of the World, between* 1806 *and* 1811.

		BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			TOTAL.		
	Years.	*Ships.*	*Tons.*	*Men.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*	*Men.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*	*Men.*
INWARDS.	1806	12,110	1,482,412	88,963	3,792	612,800	31,346	15,902	2,095,212	120,309
	1807	11,213	1,436,667	84,997	4,087	680,144	32,488	15,300	2,116,811	117,485
	1808	11,305	1,311,966	82,617	1,926	283,657	15,540	13,231	1,595,623	98,157
	1809	12,656	1,539,573	95,796	4,922	759,287	38,285	17,578	2,298,860	134,081
	1810	13,557	1,609,088	102,900	6,876	1,176,243	60,094	20,433	2,785,331	162,994
	1811	12,908	1,522,692	94,740	3,216	687,180	34,157	16,124	2,209,872	128,897
OUTWARDS.	1806	12,239	1,485,725	94,513	3,457	467,988	29,616	15,696	2,053,713	124,129
	1807	11,428	1,424,103	89,720	3,846	631,910	31,411	15,274	2,056,013	121,131
	1808	11,917	1,372,261	89,601	1,892	282,145	15,671	13,809	1,654,406	105,272
	1809	12,499	1,531,152	102,523	4,530	699,750	37,256	17,029	2,230,902	139,779
	1810	13,090	1,624,120	107,713	6,641	1,138,527	60,870	19,731	2,762,647	168,583
	1811	12,774	1,507,353	96,239	3,350	696,232	37,262	16,124	2,203,585	134,001

The

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The sum to be expended by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the current quarter, is 3,584,477l. 17s. 5½d.

The 3 per cent. reduced on the 28th were 55¾, the 4 per cents. 71¼, and the consols at ⅛ premium.

Fine gold rose one shilling per ounce on the 25th ultimo, and one shilling more on the 6th instant. Present price at the London refiners, fine gold 3l. 9s. fine silver 7s. 0½d.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s, Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch 225l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 26l. ditto.—East India Dock, 118l. per cent.—London dock stock, 113l. ditto.—West India ditto, 152l. ditto.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE the last Botanical Report, No. 304 and 305 of the Botanical Magazine have appeared, the contents of which we shall briefly run over.

ALÖE *saponaria*, var. (α) *minor*; the lesser or common soap-aloe: very properly a double plate to allow of a diminished outline of the whole plant. The specific name seems to have been suggested from the spots in the leaves, which give them somewhat the resemblance of some kinds of party-coloured soap.

SCILLA *non-scripta*, var. *incarnata*. A variety, according to Mr. Ker, and of Miller before him, of the common English harebell; though Linnæus had raised it into a distinct insufficient species under the name of Hyacinthus *cernuus*, misled probably by Clusius's account of another plant, the Scilla *campanulata*, to which he had inadvertently added a figure of this plant. It happened from this mistake that Scilla *campanulata*, though well known to the Baubins, and all the botanists of that day, was not to be found in the writings of Linnæus or his followers, till the publication of Aiton's Hortus Kewensis, when it first received the name of *campanulata*. From this we gather that Hyacinthus *cernuus*, which, with some authors, is put for S. *non scripta*, (mutans of Dr. Smith,) with others, for S. *campanulata* is to be expunged altogether.

Pitcairnia *integrifolia*; a new species, next to *angustifolia*, introduced from the West Indies by the late Lady Amelia Hume.

GUIDIA *humboldtii*; so called by Mr. Dryander in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis, figured in the Botanist's Repository, where it is erroneously called simplex, the name is derived from the circumstance of the eight squamulæ or nectaries being without any pubescence. Wendland mistook this species for *pinifolia*, and that again for *radiata*. The introduction of a non-descript species into a botanic garden, where those before described happen to be unknown, frequently leads to these mistakes, from botanists hastily concluding that the new plant must be one of them. We hope to see *radiata* and *pinifolia* figured in the Botanical Magazine, which will put an end to these errors.

DENTARIA *diphylla*. This species of toothwort is called pepper-root by the inhabitants of the mountains of Pennsylvania, where it is indigenous, and is used as a condiment instead of pepper or mustard. From the Botanic garden in Sloane-street.

PHYTEUMA *cordata*; supposed by Dr. Sims to be Villars's plant, but totally distinct from *Nigra*, to which species *cordata* is referred by Willdenow. The plant was raised from seeds and received from Siberia by Mr. Loddiges.

Pancratium *amœnum*. The species of Pancratium seem to be involved in considerable perplexity, which Mr. Ker has, as we think, successfully unravelled. The plant here given is supposed to be the amœnum of Salisbury, taken up by Willdenow, excluding the synonyms from Jacquin and Commelin, which belong to *coriaceum*, as does also P. *fragans*, of the new edition of Hortus Kewensis.

SCILLA *brevifolia*; Hyacinthus *brevifolius* of Thunberg and Willdenow: native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. It is observed to come near to Hyacinthus *corymbosus* of Thunberg, given in the Magazine under the name of Massonia, but which Mr. Ker now reduces to Scilla. The author has given an amended generic character of Massonia, and we think it would not have been amiss if he had done the same for Scilla, instead of sending us to examine no less than five numbers scattered through different volumes, especially as it has generally been the custom in the Botanical Magazine, very unnecessarily indeed, to repeat the generic character under every species.

ALLIUM *cepa*, (var. β.) The tree-onion. This is commonly called in the gardens *ramosum* with which however it has nothing to do: Mr. Kerr supposes it to be a mere bulb-bearing variety of the common onion; there are, however, two circumstances mentioned here which leave some doubt in our minds with regard to it; first, that this variety is certainly perennial, whereas the other is biennial only; secondly, it is said to be propagated, not only by the bulbs produced at the top of the stalk, but likewise by offsetts from the root. The

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first

first perhaps may be accounted for from its not producing seeds, the maturing of which destroys the life of many plants that will otherwise continue years. But it has always been remarked that the onion never produces offsetts, whence it had its name of unio, and by corruption onion.

LAURUS *Diospyrus* and LAURUS *geniculata*; two nearly allied North-American deciduous Bays, the first is supposed to be the *melissæfolia* of Walter. They are both low shrubs growing in watery ground, in North Carolina; introduced by the late Mr. Fraser.

SEPTAS *globiflora*; an undescribed species of Septas, of which, however, it does not possess the character of having seven stamens, and is not distinguishable in this respect from Crassula; but, being evidently of the same genus with Septas *capensis*, Dr. Sims prefers keeping it distinct from Crassula, a genus already overgrown. From Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Little Chelsea.

Begonia *evansiana*. This is perhaps the most beautiful species of Begonia that our collections are as yet graced with, and, being readily propagated by cuttings, will soon be very common. It was first published in the Botanist's Repository, and its specific name given it in honour of Mr. Evans, of the India-House, who spares no expence to collect rare and beautiful plants, to enrich his collection in the Commercial-road, Stepney. It appears to be cultivated in China, and is said in the Repository to have been first discovered by Mr. Evans's collector, growing in the clefts of rocks, in the island of Pulo-penang, in the East Indies; it is more probable however that he found it in a state of cultivation in the gardens of some of the Chinese settlers on the island. Indeed it was known in the royal collection at Kew some years prior to this supposed discovery.

We have also another number of the BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY, containing,

CYMBIDIUM *andersonii*; supposed to be an undescribed species, a very shewy tall plant, with large yellow flowers, from the valuable collection of T. Evans, esq. of the East India-House. Mr. Andrews, in a note, appears to be very angry at a former Botanical Report, in which we were tempted to ridicule some very curious blunders in the prior Number of the Repository. Had the mentioning the Cape of Good Hope instead of Cape François been the only mistake, we should have simply corrected the error, and have considered it as a mere slip of the pen, though the author seemed to have some idea that the place was at a great distance, as it is not very usual to call the going to the nearest market "travelling;" but there occurred such an assemblage of blunders in so short a space, that we could not withstand the temptation of enlivening our dry Report with a little jocularity. We must acknowledge however that, setting aside a little ill-humour, Mr. Andrews tells his facetious stories with a much better grace.

We can assure him, by the bye, and the whole tenor of our Reports will confirm our assertion, that we have never wished to lessen the sale of his valuable work; but, on the contrary have, on all occasions, endeavoured to promote it, as we shall continue to do; though we cannot consent to pass over his blunders, without sometimes setting him right. Could we persuade him to confine himself to his proper sphere, as a botanical draftsman, and to employ a more able pen to write his letter-press, we are convinced that the sale of his work would be increased, and his own reputation, as an author, suffer nought.

XERANTHEMUM *humile*. Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Niven. The author has added a good practical direction, which we shall transcribe as applicable to the preservation of many plants. "It requires, when watered, (which should not be often) to be thoroughly wetted, as partial watering is a general destroyer of plants, by suffering the atmosphere to exhale the humidity, before it has half penetrated to the bottom; which, by repeated wetting, rots the upper part, and leaves the roots below to starve for want of water."

CORREA *speciosa*; a very elegant species of a New Holland shrub, named in honor of M. Correa, a celebrated Portuguese botanist, now resident in Paris.

GNAPHALIUM *eximium*. A well known plant, but which does not readily flower in so great perfection as the one from which this drawing was taken.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats just getting into bloom, are described in the Reports from most parts of the country as looking particularly well. The continued winds and rain have not yet had an unfavorable effect, on the contrary, the rains have been beneficial to the corn, and an early harvest is expected. The crops appear large and bulky, the wheat in particular, on the best soils, and very little laid. Beans and pease, and all other crops, said to be good, oats excepted, which are in many parts bad.

Hay harvest, near London, is about half completed, the crop large, and the greater part well preserved. The clovers and artificial grasses, generally, either making upon the ground, or carted. No want of hands.

Potatoe

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Potatoe planting nearly finished, and the largest extent of ground planted throughout the Island, it is supposed, ever before known. Turnip sowing not yet finished; the drill but little practised for turnips in the south-eastern counties. Hops in a promising state; no defect reported. Same of the seed crops. A large breadth of cole-seed in Essex. The fruit has suffered materially from cold and blighting winds, but the cherries most of all, being, in many parts, entirely cut off in the bloom. The fallows work well.

The stock of old wheat in the country, universally said to be at a very low ebb, and is well known to have been spared by a variety of substitutes and admixtures in the bread, more especially in the metropolis, in which potatoes have supplied a considerable share. Very great want, in the course of the next two months, is expected by persons of the best information. Wool has rather a brisker sale, but the stock in the growers' hands still very large.

Cattle of all descriptions, fat and lean, excessive dear; lambs scarce. Cows, invariably, at a high price. Store pigs form an exception, being still lower in price.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.—Mutton 5s. 6d. to 6s.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—Lamb 6s. to 8s.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.—Bacon 6s. 8d.—Irish ditto 5s. 6d. to 6s.—Skins 20s. to 60s.—Fat 4s. 8d.—Oil-Cake 16l. 16s. per thousand.—Potatoes 8l. per ton; New ditto, no regular price.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 82s. to 160s.—Barley 56s. to 69s.—Oats 48s. to 62s.—The quartern loaf 19½d.—Hay 3l. 15s. to 6l. per load.—Clover do. 4l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 2l. 16s. to 3l. 15s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, 1812, to the 24th of June, 1812, inclusive; Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30°·10 June 8 & 9. Wind E. & N. E.
Lowest, 29·10. ——19—20. —— W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 44 hundredths of an inch. In the morning of the 18th the Mercury was at 29·54, & at the same hour on the 19th it had fallen to 29·54.

Thermometer.

Highest, 76½°. June 12. Wind West.
Lowest, 45°. June 8. —— East.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 9½°. On the 25th ult. the mercury was no higher at any time of the day than 63°, but on the 26th it was as high as 72½°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it is equal to 2 ⅝ inches in depth. The rain-gauge made use of by the author of this Report, is described in the XIth volume of the Monthly Magazine, p. 25-6; it is fixed about six feet from the ground, almost at the top of Highgate Hill. The observer is not aware of any inaccuracy in his computations. (See the last Number of the Magazine, p. 409.)

The average temperature of the whole month is equal to 59°·35, which is under that for the same month in 1811, about three degrees; and less by two degrees than that for June, 1810. The thermometer has been but once as high as summer-heat, and during the last ten days the greatest height of the mercury has been from 10° to 18° less than summer-heat. From the 4th to the 15th, the weather was remarkably fine, and admirably adapted to the hay harvest; the crops being, about the metropolis, not only very large, but in high order for the scythe. On the 9th, however, the mercury began to fall, and continued descending gradually from 30°·10 till the 16th, when it had fallen to 29·40; the rain then set in and has lasted in greater or less quantities till this day (26th). On the 20th the mercury began to rise again and continued to rise till the 24th, when, without producing settled fair weather, it began once more to go down, and is still descending with much rain.

The wind has blown chiefly from the West. In the 31 days there have been 14 very brilliant days, and 15 on which there has been rain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We have again to apologize to several much esteemed Correspondents, for the unavoidable delay of their Communications.

We again invite a Chemical Report.

We shall be glad also to receive original Notices relative to the late Phenomena in the West Indies.

The SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *abounding in interesting matter, will be published, at the close of July; and on the First of August will appear the First Number of the Thirty-fourth Volume, orders for which, from persons disposed to become Subscribers, should be given to their Booksellers before the 25th instant, when they write to London for their monthly parcels.*

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SUPPLEMENTARY NUM[illegible]
TO THE THIRTY-THIRD VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 33. No. 229.] JULY 30, 1812. [Price 2s.

THE SPEECH
OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX,
IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS;
ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1812.

WITH PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

[We notice this admirable piece of argumentative eloquence with the sincerest pleasure. It does more honour to the House of Brunswick than all its titles, rank, or power, and it proves that the family is not devoid of talents, however stupid and besotted may have been some of its branches. The superior talents of the Duke of Sussex have long been known in the higher circles, and this speech will render them familiar to all ranks. The regret will be general that such great views should not be actively engaged in the public service, and that the intelligence of this illustrious personage has not the weight that is due to it in the councils of his brother. For our parts we have long directed our hopes towards his Royal Highness, and have anxiously desired to witness the influence of his transcendant abilities and liberal policy in rescuing his country from the abyss into which it has been plunged by vice, folly, and incapacity.]

RIGHT OF PETITIONING.

EVERY good subject must respect the laws of his country.

It is not enough to begin by submitting to them, but it is our duty also to maintain them as long as they exist.

This obedience, which must be religiously observed, does not prevent us, however, from investigating the inconveniences of laws, which, at the time they were framed, might have been political, prudent, nay even necessary, but now, from a total change of circumstances and events, may have become unjust, oppressive, and equally useless.

If, on inquiry, the subject finds himself aggrieved, his next step should be to petition the sovereign, or both Houses of Parliament, for redress.

This is one of the greatest privileges of our glorious Constitution, upon which too much stress cannot be laid, as it tends not only to secure the liberty of the subject, but likewise to ensure the tranquillity of the state. 1 *William and Mary, Stat.* 2, *c.* 2.

Such memorials ought always to be drawn up, and presented with all humility and respect; when it becomes the duty of the Legislature to receive them in that conciliatory and gracious manner, and to pay them that due and serious attention, as will convince the petitioners of the justice and relief they may reasonably expect from the inclination which the Sovereign and Parliament cannot but at all times feel to benefit the loyal and faithful subjects of these realms,

CAUSES OF PERSECUTION.

Let us examine the real source, the *primum mobile*, of those bloody tales, which have dyed the page of history with indelible and eternal disgrace.

If the historian be impartial and correct, in man alone we shall find the whole to originate, who has at all times evinced himself to be an animal of blood; and the policy of states has seldom scrupled to associate, at least the name of religion, in the perpetration of its enormities.

There is no doubt, but that state policy, and the wicked love of power, was, and ever will be, the first cause of those dissentions; and, therefore, to man alone must we look for their remedy.

SACRIFICES OF PATRIOTISM.

I am well aware, my lords, that the man who ventures to speak the truth to contending interests, must expect the resentment of the fanatics on both sides; those men who, losing sight of all religion, transfer the name to the secondary objects of their idolatrous doctrines, and veil their polluted politics with the sacred mantle of Christianity.

To their resentment I know I am exposed, but the man who feels the *amor patriæ*, who disinterestedly and sincerely has the prosperity, glory, and welfare, of

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the nation at heart, should brave the danger, if he thinks he can be of any use; and, arming himself with the courage of a Curtius, plunge into the gulf, should his country and his duty require it of him.

Inspired with these sentiments; fully acquainted with the political causes which placed that branch of the family to whom I have the honor to belong on the throne of these united kingdoms, and professing the religion of the country as by law established, with which I am satisfied, considering it the most perfect, as long as I believe, and I am convinced that it is the most charitable, I think myself called upon to explain to your lordships the motives and considerations which determine my vote upon this great question.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.

I pretend to nothing else; nor wish but to recommend the moderation and gentleness which belong to Christian hearts, instead of the rage which portrays the nature of tigers.

TRUE POLICY.

In tolerating all religions, government becomes acquainted with their tenets, and of course knows the limits, as well as the extent, of the pledges requisite for the tranquillity of the state, besides what holds it has, or can have, upon them.

The wisest and soundest policy would leave all religions quietly to themselves, so long as they neither attack morality nor subvert the public quiet, either by their ambition or intolerance; their variety would not fail to produce a rivalship, useful as a balance in the scale of power, and as an emulation to virtue. The state has no right to exercise its authority over the private opinions of any individual; but merely to notice those acts which may endanger and disturb the regularity and good order of its civilized community.

Man is amenable for his thoughts to no one except his Redeemer, who alone has the knowledge, power, and right, to judge them.

A limited state may wisely adopt sumptuary laws; and, in that case, very prudently admit but of one religion; however this would be a very narrow and weak policy in a great empire like ours, where the extent of our possessions calls upon us to govern a variety of nations, amongst whom there must naturally exist a diversity of opinions, and an industry which extends to an infinity of objects.

Thus situated, an enlightened, wise, and liberal government, should protect all religions, of whatever sects or casts, without any partial distinction; when jealousy, complaint of tyranny and oppression, and the loss of hope and confidence in the legislature (which must inevitably arise when they have been treated unequally and unfairly for a great length of time) would cease and give way to an union of interests.

By such means alone can an immense state or empire exist, and be maintained, when every new acquisition and conquest will prove advantageous and beneficial.

It was upon these principles that the Greeks and Romans conquered the greatest part of the known world; when they were every where acknowledged and considered benefactors and protectors, instead of conquerors and tyrants.

The same plan, our chief antagonist, who narrowly watches, and strictly adheres to, the examples and instructive lessons of the ancients, has craftily pursued; and such is the balm, and even charm, of religious toleration, that it has caused his iron-yoke to be borne with less clamour; and that the French nation, lulled asleep by the consolation of a promiscuous and free exercise of their religious tenets, have lost sight of the inquisitor's fagot, and unguardedly, before they were aware of the danger, submitted to his temporal inquisitions and tortures.

Should we not then take lessons of wisdom from our adversaries, and guard against such a dangerous weapon, wielded by the able hands of so wary a foe? By adopting a similar system of perfect toleration, which harmonises so well with our constitution, and is so congenial with our ideas of liberty, we might produce incalculable advantages;—we should gain over fresh votaries to our cause, and lead the nation on to still greater victories and triumphs, by ensuring the united efforts and good wishes of many additional millions of grateful and loyal subjects.

Had we acted upon these salutary, generous, and luminous principles, such scenes as took place in the East Indies a few years ago would not have existed to be recorded by the historian to our disgrace as a nation, and as statesmen, whilst for a time they must have seriously injured

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injured us, in our interests and good name with the natives.

By toleration, in short, is meant conformity, safety, and protection, granted by the state to every sect, that does not maintain doctrines inconsistent with the public peace, the rights of the sovereign, and the safety of our neighbour.

In proportion as civilization encreases in the world, diversity of opinions must naturally multiply; and on no subject, so much as on that of religion, in which meditation has so great a share, in relation to the present security and future happiness of every individual.—As the mind of man improves, and expands by discoveries and communications with his fellow-creatures, he is enabled to reason with greater advantage to himself, by comparison and reflection; and in no instance do the mental faculties shew their rapid strides so quickly, or under such a variety of forms, as in matters of religion.

PAPAL TEMPORAL POWER.

Many of the popes not only disclaimed *temporal* power over kings, but acknowledged themselves their subjects.

In a letter addressed by Pope Gregory, to the Emperor Mauritius, who insisted on the publication of a law, he expresses himself to that very effect:

"I, being subject to your command, have caused the law to be sent into several parts; and, because the law agrees not with God omnipotent, I have by letter informed my serene lord; wherefore, I have in both done what I ought; obeyed the Emperor, and not concealed what I thought for God."

Pope Eugenius received a caution from St. Bernard, admonishing him not to interfere in temporal matters, in the following terms:

"Earthly kingdoms have their judges, —princes and kings: why do you thrust your sickle into another man's harvest? St. Peter could not give what he had not. Did he give dominion? It is said in the gospel, the kingdom of the Gentiles has dominion over them; but you not so: it is plain, dominion is forbidden to Apostles; go now, and there unite either dominion with the apostleship, or the apostles' dominion: you are plainly forbidden the one; if you will have both, you will lose both; you will be of the number of those of whom God complains: 'they have been princes, and I know them not.'"

Tertullian, a stranger to fear or flattery, has left an abridgment of the prayer offered up by Christian subjects for their Pagan rulers: "We pray for the emperors, and that God may grant them a long life and quiet reign; that their family may be safe, and their forces valiant: their senate wise; their people orderly and virtuous; that they may rule in peace, and enjoy all the blessings they can desire, either as men or princes;—*et omnia quæ tendunt ad Cæsaris votum.*"

The popes themselves were used to take oaths of fidelity, as appears from a letter of Charlemagne to Leo the Third, A.D. 796.

Many learned writers of the church, amongst whom are numbered several popes, call the king, God's vicar on earth, forbid the priest to usurp the royal dignity; and confine the power of the church to the dispensation of the divine, and that of the prince to the administration of temporal.

The Council of Constance in 1415, the Jesuits assembled at Ghent in 1681, and the clergy in France in 1682, declared that kings and princes, by God's ordinance, are not subject in temporals to any ecclesiastical powers: and that they cannot be deprived directly, or indirectly, by the authority of the keys of the church; neither can their subjects be freed from fealty and obedience.

In canon law it stands, that kings acknowledge no superiors in temporals, and that appeals, concerning temporals, should not be brought to the pope's tribunal.

Philip, the Fourth of France, in a dispute with Pope Boniface the Eighth, in 1303, addresses him in the following words: "We should have your Madness to know, that we acknowledge no superior in temporals but God alone."

Charles the Sixth, of France, who reprobated as much as the church, and particularly the University of Paris, the Milesium doctrines preached by Pope John, the Twenty-second, ordered him to retract them in the following words:

"Retracte ou je te ferai ardre."

This same pontiff was afterwards excommunicated for having maintained those tenets; which, of itself, would put an end to all questions of supremacy and infallibility.

This happened in 1334.

Alfonso the Fifth, of Portugal, after his conquest over the infidels in Africa, conceiving the ecclesiastical jurisdiction to be vested in him, delegated a part of it to the Order of Christ; granting them the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all

their possessions beyond the seas; and which is in force at the present time.

Francis, the First of France, when he reduced the Duchy of Milan, in 1520, appointed the bishop of Tarbes to exercise, sovereignly, all ecclesiastical jurisdiction in that country, without the intervention or authority of the Pope.

The Emperor, Charles the Fifth, when Clement the Seventh had made a league with Francis the First, abolished the papal authority all over Spain.

Already, in the reign of William the Conqueror,—that illustrious warrior and sovereign, acceded to pay the peterpence, which was levied in this country; but he positively refused, by letter to Pope Gregory the Seventh, his legate Hubertus's pretensions to swear allegiance to the Pontiff.

His sons, William Rufus and Henry the First, continued in the same sentiments.

The preservation of the Magna Charta, the first great bulwark of every Englishmans liberties, is solely to be attributed to the firmness of Cardinal Langton, who, supported by the barons, refused to publish the excommunication, which was issued by the Pope against those who should press King John to maintain his treaty with them. From those the sovereign had sought to get himself released; and, to that end, had personally applied to the court of Rome: having, at the beginning of his reign, freely resigned, to Innocent the Third, his crown and independence; and of course placed himself under the papal protection.

The reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second, equally manifest the same disposition to resist the encroachments of the pontiffs, which was also followed by Henry the Eighth.

It is right, though, to remark here, that personal motives had an additional sway, in creating the separation between the monarch and the holy see; for in enacting those very laws, it was positively decreed, that nothing as to the faith was to be altered.

Queen Mary, who repealed Henry's statutes, prudently put this safeguard:—that the Pope's bulls and briefs were merely to be confined to spirituals, without interfering either with the independence of the kingdom, or the independence of her subjects.

Queen Elizabeth, her successor, who cancelled the Acts of Philip and Mary, and re-established the supremacy over the church of England, was as much, if not more, actuated than her father, by motives of personal security, and the maintenance of her crown; to which her attention had been particularly called by Clement the Seventh's refusal to acknowledge King Henry the Eighth's divorce from Catharine of Arragon, prior to his marriage with her mother, and by an Act the parliament had passed, declaring her illegitimate, although afterwards revoked.

Still the Catholics, after Elizabeth had declared herself Protestant Queen, and Governess of the Church, joined their sovereign in resisting the forces which Sixtus the Fifth had influenced Catholic princes to employ against her; so much so, that the Spanish admiral observed, that on landing, he would make no distinction between a Catholic and a Protestant, save what the point of a sword would have made between their flesh.

FAITH WITH HERETICS.

The only other serious political objection, which has ever been violently urged against the Catholics, is the supposition of their not considering themselves obliged to keep faith with heretics.

Their own especial refutation given to this charge, in the most positive terms, by the oath of allegiance, which they take, is a sufficient contradiction to a stigma that has been thrown upon their character in times of religious controversies, when both parties seemed emulous which of the two should blacken the other the most.

However, some opinions of Catholic divines and jurists, as to this very point, will add, if necessary, additional weight to their assertions.

Justinian declares, that he acts contrary to the law,—who, confining himself to the letter, acts contrary to the spirit and interest of it;—and whosoever, to excuse himself, endeavours fraudulently to illude the true sense of a law, by a rigorous attachment to the word of it, shall not escape its penalties by such prevarications.

S. Isidorus, *apud* Gratianum, states, whoever swears, must do it according to the intention of him to whom he swears, let the mode and form of the expression be what it will.

In the general council of Constance, even where the conduct of that assembly towards Huss is cited by Protestants, in proof of the accusation, urged against Catholics, for breach of faith to Heretics,—Pope Martin the Fifth declared, that

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it is not lawful for a man to perjure himself on any account, even for the faith; it further adds, "let the persons suspected be asked, whether he, or she, does not think that all wilful perjury, committed upon any occasion whatsoever, for the preservation of one's life, or another man's, or even for the sake of faith, is a mortal sin."

If any additional contradiction were requisite, the behaviour of the illustrious Empress, Maria Theresa, towards her Protestant subjects in Hungary, must satisfy the most caviling disposition, as to the sincerity and strictness with which a Catholic princess fulfilled her promises, made to a body of men, commonly called Heretics, in the hour of distress.

That magnanimous heroine, surrounded on all sides by numerous and powerful foes, ready to invade her dominions, and to make her captive,—armed the softer and more delicate feelings of her sex with a manly and martial firmness. She took in her arms her infant son, and, shewing him to her subjects of every description, "Behold your Prince," says she, "unable to guard you, defend his rights; and when he shall be able to sway the sceptre, the grateful remembrance of your services shall procure you his favor, love, and protection."

Her Protestant subjects of Hungary flocked to her banners, and, as a reward of their loyalty, she repealed the restrictive laws which former sovereigns had enacted; she made it high treason to molest them in the exercise of their religion; this toleration, Maria Theresa began in her hereditary kingdoms, and Joseph the Second completed the emancipation all over his dominions, by restoring his Christian subjects, of every denomination, to the freedom and rights of citizens.

ACTUAL DISABILITIES.

Now to deprive a man of the power and liberty of acquiring a fortune, or existence by honest means, is robbing him of the rights of nature, more valuable even than life itself; and, therefore, to him who suffers, whether it be by the hand of justice, or by the hand of oppression, it is equally the same, and neither gilds the pill, nor sweetens the bitterness of the draught.

Our constitution is not made for great, general, and proscriptive exclusions: sooner or later it will and must destroy them; or they will destroy the constitution.

Immodicis brevis est ætas, et rara senectus.

In the Magna Charta, it is provided, that no man shall be disseized of his liberties and free customs, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; meaning clearly for some proved crime, tried and adjudged.

Neither Heaven nor man has granted a power to punish any one but malefactors, and no one is less open to such an accusation, than he who follows the dictates of his conscience.

To him it is the oracle of the Divinity; in abiding by its prescription, he imagines to please his Creator; mistaken, perhaps, he may be, but a mistake is not a crime.

The magistrate who punishes an honest peaceable man, for following the religion of his education, and the dictates of his conscience; and the legislators who authorize him to do so, both forget themselves, and the rights of mankind.

We are men, and must live among men, and must make and claim merciful allowances for the errors of fallible and peaceable beings, and for that repugnancy of our nature against coercion, which, if well disciplined, and well directed, is in fact the origin of all liberty.

Magna Charta regards the civil rights and liberties of the subject, as much a fundamental part of the constitution, as the establishment of the church of England was thought; either in the Act of King William or Queen Anne.

It was not a fundamental part of the Act of Settlement, at the Revolution, that the state should be Protestant without any qualification.

In no other country in the world, is the religion so peculiarly defined as in this; for, till within these few years, a signature of thirty-seven, out of thirty-nine articles, was absolutely necessary for the toleration of any other protestant sect.

Now the power that could remove the tests from dissenting Protestants, was not authorized to exercise it more for the one sect, than for the other; and, therefore, the Catholics ought to have been equally included in this relief; for the legislature did not, beyond a doubt, mean to guard the church in one part only, and to leave her defenceless and exposed in every other.

There is no disability that affects any other class of Dissenters, which affects not equally the Roman Catholics, whilst there are several disabilities to which the latter are liable, but do not in any respect affect the former.

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HIS OWN OBSERVATIONS.

Whenever I knew of an English, Scotch, or Irish seminary, existing on any part of the continent I happened to pass through, I made it a point constantly to visit them; when the most unfeigned marks of devotion and attachment to my family, and to their countrymen, were, at all times, most unequivocally evinced.

In many I have observed, and particularly at Rome, the pictures of their Majesties exhibited in their public halls, as an incontrovertible testimony of their loyalty and allegiance.

HIS OWN HEALTH.

These sentiments are the consequence of diligent, constant, and serious inquiry, and have been greatly influenced by deep and religious meditation.

Since the last time I ventured to intrude myself upon the attention of this house, domestic calamities and serious indisposition have almost constantly visited me;—it is in such moments as those, my lords, when it appeared a few instants would separate me for ever from this mortal life, and the hopes of a better consoled me in the hour of anguish and sorrow,—that all prejudices cease, and that man views human events, unbiassed by prepossession, in their true light, inspired with Christian charity, and calmed by a confident resignation on the mercy of the Omnipotent: at these times, when one may be almost said to stand face to face with one's Creator, I have frequently asked myself, what preference I could urge in my favor, to my Redeemer, over my fellow-creatures, in whose sight all well-intentioned and well-inclined men have an equal claim to his mercy? The answer of my conscience always was: follow the directions of your Divine Master; love one another, and do not unto others what you would not have them do unto you: and upon this doctrine I am acting.

The present life cannot be the boundary of our destination; it is but the first stage, the infancy, of our existence: it is a minority, during which we are to prepare for more noble occupations; and the more faithfully we discharge our duties here below, the more exalted will be the degree of protection and felicity we may hope to attain hereafter.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Lost, indeed, must that church be, whose only existence could depend upon depriving any body of men, from a faithful and firm adherence to their own conscientious and religious opinions, of their liberties and free customs; and reduce them to a state of civil servitude.

Should the safety of the church be utterly inconsistent with all the civil rights of the far larger part of the inhabitants of a country, that church would be, not only in the most deplorable state, but likewise in the most imminent danger.

THE CORONATION OATH.

I have, for particular reasons, studiously avoided touching upon the Coronation Oath, not from want of having formed my opinion upon that subject; but from motives of personal respect and delicacy.

But one remark I cannot refrain from making; and, if I am out of order, I beg the learned lord to signify it to me, when I shall instantly desist.

Much has been said relative to the repugnance shown to the measure in a certain quarter.

Should this repugnance have proceeded from considerations of religious and prudential motives warring together, may not the indisposition which most deeply affects us all, and none more particularly than myself, have been occasioned by them?

By removing these obstacles, might we not pave the way and open a gleam for a perfect recovery?

This is a mystery which can only be known by the Great Disposer of all human events, who alone has a right and a power to take away that life which he has given us; and therefore to his will we must patiently submit, but with pious resignation hope for the best.

I could not, however, have brought my mind to have concluded, without mentioning this consideration.

*** The notes indicate extensive reading and profound erudition.

BIONOMIA.

OPINIONS

Concerning LIFE and HEALTH,

INTRODUCTORY TO

A COURSE OF LECTURES,

On the Physiology of

SENTIENT BEINGS.

By A. P. BUCHAN, M.D.

Of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

[Dr. A. P. Buchan, son of the late eminent author of Domestic Medicine, has been already

ready distinguished by some medical works, displaying acuteness of observation and perspicacity of reasoning. His present performance is avowedly an introduction to a course of lectures, and it applies some original and clear views of Nature to solve difficulties in the animal economy. Such a work is not well adapted to purposes of extract, the passages following are likely however to gratify by their good sense and perspicuity of expression.]

SENSATION.

SENSATION and motion enter into our most simple notions of animal life. But the existence of these faculties always implies organic structure. That modification of animal matter, in which sensation appears peculiarly to reside, is termed nervous. The more simple species of zoophytes, as the polypi, may be considered as consisting totally of nerve. Without disparity of parts, the living principle seems equally diffused throughout the whole of their simple structure; so that, when subdivided, each separate portion, closing on itself, soon becomes fit to perform all the functions of a complete animal. The pain instantly perceived from irritation, even by the finest point applied to the surface of the body, affords sufficient proof that a homogeneous sentient substance is diffused over every part of the largest and most complicated animal.

NEW SECRETIONS.

According to a law of nature, every animated being requires perpetual reparation, by fresh supplies of matter, which are retained in temporary union, by the plastic power of life. It is the presence of the principle of animation which imparts individuality. The component parts of all living bodies are in a state of perpetual secretion. For the purpose of containing a proper quantity of the materials, whence this accretion of new matter is derived, all animals are provided with an internal cavity, termed the stomach; an organ subordinate to the faculty of loco-motion. By this peculiarity of structure, the animal is distinguished from the vegetable kingdom. Plants are immovably attached to the ground from which they derive their nutriment, by means of their roots.*

RESPIRATION.

Another condition, essential to the existence of animal life, is a communication with the atmospherical air. In the earliest rudiments of animal existence, some contrivance for maintaining an intercourse with the external air may be detected. It was at a very early period observed, that somewhat necessary to vitality was derived from the air, which the ancients termed the *pabulum vitæ*. The demand for fresh supplies of air varies much in the different periods of existence of the same animal, and still more in the various classes of animated beings; but a full and free respiration of pure air is absolutely necessary to support the health and vigour of the more complex and perfect animals.

ANIMAL ECONOMY.

Respiration, accretion or digestion, and secretion, complete the circle of the animal economy; and, as these functions appear to be essentially necessary to the existence of the sentient principle of life, they are denominated the vital functions. The influence of the living principle is again absolutely requisite to maintain their agencies; for, if the communication of the nervous power with any organ of the living body be intercepted, by compressing or dividing the nerve through which it passes, that organ will soon cease to perform its proper office.

USE OF THE SENSES.

By sensation, animated beings are connected with external nature. Resistance, perceived by means of the touch, which may be termed the universal sense, informs us, that something exists besides ourselves. By the organs of the different senses we become acquainted with other properties of matter, through the intervention of certain media. To excite the perception of taste or smell, there must previously be a solution in water, or in air. Sound is transmitted by the vibrations of air; and sight is produced by the impression of the rays of light upon the eye.

PHENOMENA OF LIFE.

The operations of physical causes are, in a variety of instances, suspended or controlled by the principle of life, which, to a certain extent, seems to exempt the organic forms with which it is connected, from the influence of chemical or mechanical agency. Vegetables spring upwards from the ground in direct opposition to the tendency of gravitation. A living creature is not sensible of its own weight. And man, the chief of animals, touches the earth with little

* See our Magazine for September 1811, page 117, Art. XVI. See also Blair's Universal Preceptor, article Animated Nature, paragraph 453, 454, and 455.

more than the termination of his inferior extremities.

The operation of chemical agents is, in like manner, modified by the presence of the principle of vitality. A living animal can maintain its proper temperature, and resist the impressions of both heat and cold, to a very considerable extent; and the action of a chemical solvent is also resisted by the powers of life. Certain extremes of heat or of cold are, indeed, inconsistent with animal existence, and an active caustic occasions the death of the part to which it is applied.

MIRACLE OF MAN.

The exquisite contrivance displayed in the formation of the animal body, and the energies of the internal vivifying principle, particularly as evinced in the economy of the human automaton, the power it possesses of retaining in harmonious union the discordant principles entering into the composition of the body, and of resisting the tendency to putrefactive fermentation in circumstances highly favourable to the commencement of that process,—in compensating various irregularities of action,—repelling different external impressions of a deleterious kind,—and expelling from within matters of a noxious nature,—in rectifying the derangements occasioned by disease, —in the healing of wounds,—the re-union, and strengthening of fractured bones, —the faculties of self-motion, self-repair, and reproduction, are operations so truly wonderful, that it is not surprising to find their more early observers inclined to refer them to the immediate interference of supernatural agency.

PLAN OF STUDYING MEDICINE.

Were the fundamental principles of that general plan of organization, which, variously modified, seems to pervade the whole of the animal kingdom of nature, pointed out, the particular class of phenomena connected with the presence of the vital principle rendered more familiar to the mind, the influence of external impressions requisite for the support of life, and the astonishing compensatory powers of the constitution better understood, analogy authorises us to conclude that the extent of the control assumed by man over the functions of the animal economy, in the state of health and of disease, would be more correctly appreciated. Pretensions to work miraculous cures by concealed and apparently inadequate instruments would be exploded. A just confidence in the healing energies of nature, under the guidance of science instructed by experience, would take place of the present prevalent belief in the potency of drugs; and the art of preserving health, and of treating disease, would truly deserve to be considered as a department of liberal science.

It is only by noting the phenomena exhibited by animated beings, and comparing them with each other, that we can expect to obtain any just knowledge of the laws of life. But, from the steady contemplation of this subject, the attention, even of those devoted to the profession of medicine, has always been in some degree diverted by the fashionable studies of the time. The success attending the application of the principles of mechanical philosophy by Newton, to determine the laws of the planetary motions, led many persons to suppose that all the appearances of nature, and among them the animal functions, might be explained by the same means. The disciples of the Newtonian philosophy favoured the public with laborious calculations of the triturating powers of the human stomach, a membranous bag; and the process of digestion was supposed to be illustrated by the analogous operation of a pair of mill-stones in grinding corn. Then, there were mechanical theories of fever; muscular motion was supposed to be better understood by calling the bones levers, and the tendons cords; and the action of the heart, in circulating the blood, was likened to that of a forcing pump.

VALUE OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE.

If any farther apology be requisite for attempting to draw the attention of some portion of mankind, in this age of general inquiry, to objects of such acknowledged importance as life, health, and the means of preserving it, I may cite the example of that great and wise man who has already been so often quoted, because I consider his authority as paramount in all matters pertaining to natural philosophy, of which, in this country, he is justly deemed the father. In the preface to his history of Life and Death, which is, in fact, a treatise on the preservation of health, Lord Bacon states that, 'although this was originally the last in order of six monthly designations, which he intended to publish, he thought it good to change his plan, and to give it the second place; because even the smallest loss of time is precious in a matter

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a matter of such great utility, and which he hopes and trusts may redound to the good of many.' Nor is it in my power to convey a notion of the general nature and import of the matters intended to be treated of in these lectures more clearly than in the very words of the same eminent philosopher. In the second book of the Advancement of Learning, he observes;—'The knowledge that concerneth man's body is divided as the good of man's body is divided, unto which it referreth. The good of man's body is of four kinds; health, beauty, strength, and pleasure: so the knowledges are, medicine or art of cure; art of decoration, which is called cosmetic; art of activity, which is called athletic; and art of voluptuary, which Tacitus truly calleth *Eruditus luxus*. It is evidently true, that, of all substances which nature hath produced, man's body is the most extremely compounded. For we see herbs and plants are nourished by earth and water; beasts for the most part by herbs and fruits; man by the flesh of beasts, birds, fishes, herbs, grains, fruits, water, and the manifold alterations, dressings, and preparations of these several bodies, before they come to be his food and aliment. Add hereunto that beasts have a more simple order of life, and less change of affections to work upon their bodies; whereas man, in his mansion, sleep, exercise, passions, hath infinite variations; and it cannot be denied but that the body of man is of all other things the most compounded mass. The soul, on the other side, is the simplest of substances, as is well expressed.

'Purumque reliquit
Æthereum sensum, atque aurai simplicis ignem.'

This variable composition of man's body, hath made it an instrument easy to distemper; and, therefore, the poets did well to conjoin music and medicine in Apollo, because the office of medicine is but to tune this curious harp of man's body, and to reduce it to harmony.' Considering the state of natural knowledge, at the period when Lord Bacon's History of Life and Death was written, it will be found to contain a prodigious accumulation of important facts, mingled, unquestionably, with some false reasoning. The limits of the different kingdoms of nature not having at that time been clearly ascertained, unfounded conclusions are occasionally deduced from the affections of inert matter, and misapplied to the state and condition of animated beings.—May I be permitted to indulge a hope that the present attempt to bring some of the rays of that light which has been diffused by the more recent improvements in natural philosophy, to bear upon the subject of sentient existence, will be considered, as in some measure conducing to fulfil one purpose of this great man; not only by teaching how to maintain the harmonious play of this living harp, but also to promote the usefulness and respectability of a science,—' which that its professors should do, the nobleness of their art doth deserve, well shadowed by the poets, in that they made Æsculapius the son of the Sun, the one being the fountain of light, and the other the second stream; but infinitely more honoured by the example of our Saviour, who made the body of man the object of his miracies, as the soul was the object of his doctrine.'

SYMPATHETIC POWDER.

To the effects of the Sympathetic Powder, blazoned by Sir Kenelm Digby, unquestionably among the first philosophers of his time, surgeons are, in my opinion, indebted for one of the chief improvements of their art, healing wounds, by what is technically termed the first intention. The powder was applied to the weapon, by which the wound had been inflicted, covered with salve, and regularly dressed two or three times a-day. The wound, meantime, was directed to be brought together, and carefully bound up with clean linen rags, and let alone for seven days. At the end of that period the bandages were removed, and, to the glory of Sir Kenelm, and the astonishment of the Surgeons and by-standers, the wound was in a great majority of instances found perfectly united; and the cure was, with due solemnity, attributed to the powder and plasters which had, *secundum artem*, been daily applied to the innocent sword or dagger.

USE OF SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The discovery and habitual use of agreeable and exhilirating liquors has tended more than any other invention of man to impair his primeval state of health. Against the ultimately deleterious effects of distilled spirits, there seems to be no provision made in the human frame, except indeed the innate dislike to their taste, which, however,

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easing effects of inebriation soon
ated. The habitual use of spirits
the moral sense, causes ferocity
ruelty of manners, and augments
, by destroying reflection, mani-
changes the expression of the coun-
e, and even alters the tone of the

The quantity of land devoted to
oduction of the grain from which
are manufactured, forms an insu-
e barrier to the increase of popu-
as the habitual use of them does
duration of individual life.
comparatively small quantity of
forced into the stomach of a dog,
or a hedge-hog, is productive of
death; and a larger quantity is
ed by the same effect in man. A
of brandy, received into the hu-
omach at once, causes almost in-
death, by destroying the life of
important organ. But the pre-
nce of the structure of the human
is, in no respect, more signal than
sting the effects of fermented and
d liquors.
ave remarked several instances of
equiring the habit of drinking ale,
ther strong liquors: in a very few
s their faculties were impaired,
ecame bloated, were affected by
s discharges from the eyes, and
f universal dropsy. The human
ution will bear, not indeed with
ity, the habitual use of the pro-
of fermentation for a series of

rge proportion of the diseases of
nd are derived from what they
and more than are at present sus-
, in my opinion, from water it-
The *scelera aquarum* demand more
on than has been hitherto be-
l upon them. The ancients, a-
f the importance of pure water to
, paid more attention to its quali-
nd to the means of obtaining sup-
f good water, as the magnificent
s of their aqueducts sufficiently
, than the moderns, notwithstand-
our boasted improvements.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

menbach, in his work de Generis
ni Varietate Nativa, has enume-
the peculiarities in structure, func-
and diseases, by which man is
guished from other animals. A-
which he mentions,—Stature erect,
nds two,—Pelvis broad and de-
prest,—Teeth meeting in horizontal contact.—A human being alone is possessed of proper nates.—Membrana hymenis sequiori sexui propria; ut et frænum præputii viro. The softness and flexibility of the cellular texture is peculiar to man, and probably enables him to sustain, with impunity, every variety of climate; man is omniverous; he alone is possessed of the faculty of reason, and articulate speech; and capable of laughter and weeping.

Diseases peculiar to the human species are:

Of the eruptive kind,

Variolæ,	Morbilli,
Scarlatina,	Miliares,
Petechiæ,	Pestis.

Hæmorrhages,

Epistaxis? Hæmorrhoides, Menorrhagia.

Diseases of the nervous system,

Hypochondriasis,	Hysteria,
Mania,	Melancholia,
Satiriasis,	Nymphomania,
Nostalgia,	Cretinismus.

Asthma Spasmodicum?

Constitutional Complaints.

Rachitis,	Scrofula,
Lues venerea,	Lepra.

Local Diseases.

Amenorrhœa,	Cancer?
Clavus,	Hernia congenita,
Herpes,	Tinea capitis,

Solus etiam inter tot animalia ructat.
Heu mihi! tot mortes homini quot membra; malisque
Tot sumus infecti, mors ut medecina putetur.
Sed meliora speramus;
Et quoniam variant morbi, variabimus artes;
Mille mali species, mille salutis erunt.

DESPOTISM:
OR
THE FALL OF THE JESUITS.
A POLITICAL ROMANCE,
Illustrated by Historical Anecdotes.

"Je dois regir en Dieu l'univers prevenu,
Mon Empire est detruit si l'homme est reconnu."—*Le Fanatisme de Voltaire.*

My empire falls if once they view the MAN!

[Readers who form their ideas of romance by the standard of the Mysteries of Udulpho, or who expect every work of this class to treat of sufferings from the tender passion, will be disappointed in the perusal of this work. The philosopher, the politician, and the moralist will, however, derive infinite satisfaction from its pages; and the following extracts from its preface and illustrative notes, prove that it is not the production

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production of a writer for bread, but the work of an elegant and enlightened scholar.]

THE JESUITS.

The Jesuits were originally a Missionary Society; but the rude constitution of fanaticism and ambition, new-moulded by a dynasty of subtile Italians, from the school of the Florentine secretary, produced a government unparalleled in ancient or modern times. The General of the Jesuits was a *Sovereign;* and the Jesuits were a *People*, diffused in the two hemispheres, exhibiting the singular spectacle of *a secret Despotism*, tending to universal monarchy; a monstrous ambition, which could only exist by a perpetual growth of power, and spread itself by enormous subjection; practising the worst crimes of the worst governments; craft, perfidy, injustice, and irreligion: the use of spies, informers, and assassins; arbitrary imprisonment, social excommunication, and inquisitorial inquiry; all actuated by the unrelenting genius of a peculiar despotism, for it was to be as enlightened as powerful, as seductive as terrific.

Their true designs had never been developed, during two centuries; and their accusers had little more than vague surmises to urge against them. But the age had changed, though the Jesuits had not; and its strength produced their weakness. Their views were traced out; their means discovered; and the documents of their political crimes produced.

Once known, they ceased to exist. They had alarmed the sovereigns and the ministers of Europe; an evidence at once of their power and their guilt. The Jesuitic sovereign seemed struck by the instant lightning from heaven, and appealed to Rome; maternal Rome stretched out her withered hands over her child and her champion, grieving, while she herself united in one common sacrifice to peace—and the Jesuits were immolated!

While Europe resounded with the cry against the Jesuits, their precipitated fall was here listened to like an incredible tale, and indistinctly told. A Mysterious Society seemed to have perished in mystery. We had long lain out of the circle of their necromancy; and, of the Jesuits, nothing had remained in this country, but their name as a proverb.

Yet two of our great writers have expressly alluded to the invisible Jesuitic empire. Algernon Sydney, during his residence at Rome in 1661, a close observer of political intrigues, in a letter to his father, tells this curious story: "The last week, at a time when all the cardinals weare at severall churches, it was soe ordered, that a gentleman put into every one of theire hands a printed memoriall, and retired immediately, before they could read it; and, being examined, it was found to be a most bitter invective against the Jesuits, as persons that set up a commonwealth amongst themselves, independent of and destructive unto the Pope's supremacy; representing them as politicale heretics, and with such sharpnesse, full of such truths as they cannot deny." Lord Chesterfield, in 1749, desires his son to get acquainted with the General of the Jesuits; "who, though he has no seeming power out of his own society, has more real influence over the whole world than any temporal prince in it."

Robertson, in his History of Charles V. has composed their history, and sketched their singular constitution. The narration is abruptly closed, as it did not further enter into his plan, by this observation:

"The causes which occasioned the ruin of this mighty body, as well as the circumstances and effects with which it has been attended in the different countries of Europe, are objects extremely worthy the attention of every intelligent observer of human affairs."

SECRET CAUSES OF EVENTS.

The most important events in modern history, were probably produced from very different motives, than their ostensible ones. The league in France was raised for "Religion, and the relief of public grievances"—such was the pretext; after the princes and the people became alike its victims, the league was discovered to have been formed by the pride and the ambition of the Guises, aided by the machinations of the Jesuits. A parallel event occurred between our Charles I. and the Scotch covenanters. His Majesty declares, "That religion is only pretended and used by them as a cloak to palliate their intended rebellion, is demonstrated by this, &c." "A large Declaration concerning the late Tumults in Scotland, 1639," p. 6.

The reformation, excellent as its results have proved in the cause of genuine freedom, originated in no purer source than human passions and selfish motives. It was the progeny of avarice in Germany, of novelty in France, and of love in England.

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England. The latter elegantly alluded to by Gray:

"And Gospel-light first beam'd from Bullen's eyes."

The reformation is considered by the Duke of Nevers, in a work printed in 1590, and by Francis I. in his Apology in 1537, as a *Coup d'Etat* of Charles V. towards universal monarchy. The duke says, that Charles V. silently permitted Luther to establish his principles in Germany, that they might split the union of the elective princes, and facilitate, by their division, their more easy conquest; thus to secure the imperial crown hereditary in the House of Austria. Had he really felt any zeal for the Catholic religion, which he pretended to fight for, he would not have allowed the new doctrines to spread for more than twenty years without the least opposition.

The *Frondeurs*, a revolutionary party in France, which shook that kingdom under the administration of Cardinal Mazarine, had for their pretext the public freedom—but that faction, composed of some of the French princes and the mob, was entirely organised by Cardinal De Retz, who held them in hand at will, or spurred them for the occasion—all this out of a mere personal pique with Mazarine, who had not treated that vivacious genius with all the deference he required.—This appears from his own Memoirs.

Leo X. projected an alliance of the sovereigns of Christendom against the Turks. The avowed object was to oppose the progress of the Ottomans against the Mamelukes of Egypt, who were more friendly to the Christians—but the concealed motive with his Holiness was to enrich himself and his family with the spoils of Christendom, and to aggrandise the Papal power by war; as, indeed, the policy of the popes had ever been in those mad crusades they excited against the East.

When James II. was so strenuous an advocate for *toleration* and *liberty of conscience*, in removing the Test Act, this enlightened principle of government was only an ostensible one with the bigot—the real motive was to introduce and make the Catholics predominant in the government—the result would have been, that "liberty of conscience" would soon have become "an overt act of treason."

History might be recomposed in a new manner—it would not be to describe *events* and *characters* in the forms they now appear. When we mistake the characters of men, we mistake the nature of things—secret history is often a treasure under ground.

Amilcar was the first author and contriver of the second Punic war, though he died ten years before the commencement of it, observes Polybius. A distinction, he says, should be always made between the cause and pretext, and aptly illustrates the observation by the facts he explains.—"A statesman (adds that wise and grave historian) who knows not how to trace the origin of events, and discern the different sources from whence they take their rise, may be compared with a physician, who neglects to inform himself of the causes of those distempers which he is called in to cure. Our pains can never be better employed than in searching out the causes of events, for the most trifling incidents give birth to matters of the greatest moment and importance."—*Hampton's Polybius*, book iii. c. 1.

There is a volume, intituled, "Farfaloni de gli Antichi dall' Abatte Lancelotti, Ven. 1668;" the design more fortunate than the execution.

THE JESUITS IN THE INDIES.

The immense power and wealth of the Jesuits in both Indies, originated in a simple contrivance.

Acquaviva, among their early founders, of a noble family of Naples, was a great politician in the school of the Florentine Secretary. One of the vows enjoined by their romantic founder was the profession of poverty—but Acquaviva perceived that poverty was no political virtue. He obtained from Gregory XXII. the privilege of trading with the Indies, "for the happier issue of the missions!"—a simple project by which the pope lost nothing, but which the foresight of Acquaviva contemplated as a source of unrivalled power.

As these missions became colonies, one of their earliest objects was gradually to possess themselves of the Spanish and Portuguese Indian domains, and thus to become masters of their rich productions. Their pretext was, the conversion of souls; but, in pursuing their design, they practised so many stratagems, and were influenced by such human motives, that their enemies found no want of accusations. Pasquier, one of their earliest adversaries, asks, where do these missionaries direct their steps? to a distant country *quas Indias vocant*, which

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which Ignatius preferred to Turkey, because it was a more difficult conquest. But the truth is, they soon abandoned the North for the opulence of the East!

They perpetually intrigued in the cabinets of Portugal and Spain to extend their oriental dominions. In the "Recueil Chronologique," published by order of the court of Lisbon, many of their secret manœuvres and cabinet intrigues are displayed from their original memoirs and correspondence discovered in the various jesuitical archives which were seized on by the government at the time of their expulsion from Portugal.

In their character as royal confessors they were admitted to a close intimacy with the royal families. Their silent victories were often obtained on the death-bed of superstitious princes. They had the advantage of turning to their views the young princes, whom they educated. Don Theodosius, the Prince of the Brazils, humiliated himself so far as to become one of their novices; and, had he lived, the crown of Portugal would have been in the possession of the Jesuits. On his death-bed, they pressed him to request of his parents, knowing that at such a moment nothing would be refused, that they would assist the Order to form an establishment at Cape-Verd, with annual subsidies for their maintenance. The parents, with tears in their eyes, and their son dying in their arms, could not refuse the solemn injunction, which opened Africa to the political missionaries.

By a political stratagem, they contrived that the courts of justice in the Indian provinces should be filled by themselves; thus the King of Portugal was salarying courts of justice, which in reality belonged to the General of the Jesuits.

When they obtained this power, the next step was the boldest imaginable. They resolved to shut out all intercourse between the white men and the Indians, of whom they had now become the lords, under the disguise of fathers. They issued two extraordinary edicts, in the King's name, in which, under the pretext of protecting the Indians from the ill treatment of the whites, (as the Jesuits asserted,) they actually contrived to shut the Spaniards and Portuguese out of the interior of the country. The commerce was exclusively their own. When the captain-general attempted to encourage an intercourse between the Europeans and the natives, and perhaps to discover what was passing in the concealed interior, the Jesuits had him tried as a criminal, in a court of which the judges were Jesuits.

Their next extraordinary invention, was that of creating a language for their state; an idiom to be understood only by their own subjects; an effectual interdiction of all intercourse with strangers, from the utter impossibility of communicating their sentiments. This language, called Guarani, was the only one permitted to be spoken in their republic. The complete subjugation of these Indians, by ignorance and superstition, was such, that they imagined there was no other power in the whole universe but the Jesuitic; no despotism ever appeared more firmly established than that of their theocratical dominion.

It required a war of five years of the allied forces of Spain and Portugal before the good fathers were conquered.

COUPS D'ETAT.

It is evident that, among the *Arcana Imperiorum*, there are sometimes what the political French term, great *Coups d'Etat*, to be performed; and these *Arcana*, to adopt the words of Tacitus, are nothing less than *flagitia imperiorum*, political crimes, supposed to be necessary to preserve the governing powers. These can only be confided to a select few, to whom the inmost secrets of the king's heart are exposed; from their nature they cannot be deliberated on in any open Council. Henry III. could not have concerted the death of the Guises; Henry IV. that of Biron; nor Elizabeth that of Essex, but in the darkest corners of their Cabinets. The massacre of St. Bartholomew, a great *Coup d'Etat*, could not admit of an open Council—Stratagems are silent things. We do not take hares by blowing a trumpet, nor catch birds by hanging bells in the nets, observed a shrewd statesman.

By a curious fact given in the Memoirs of Anne of Austria, it appears that Charles I. consulted with his queen on the means of arresting the Five Members of the Popular Party. When he had gone to perform this *Coup d'Etat*, her Majesty, looking on her watch every minute, and waiting anxiously for the news, said to Lady Carlisle, "Rejoice! by this time I hope the king is master in his own dominions, and such and such persons must be now arrested!" Lady Carlisle contrived to leave her Majesty, dispatched a letter to one of the members, and acquainted him with the contrivance. Whe

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When the king entered the house it was too late. "The birds I see are flown!" said Charles. The queen lamented all her life her indiscretion, which in a few minutes undid the state.

JESUIT CORRESPONDENCE.

Some notion may be formed of the intelligence conveyed to the General of the Jesuits in the following statement of his correspondence from all parts of the world.

		Letters.
37	Provincials, who were to write monthly - - -	444
612	Superiors of Colleges, who wrote monthly - - -	2448
340	Superiors of Houses of Residence were to write quarterly -	1360
59	Masters of Novices of 59 Houses of Noviciates, to write quarterly	236
1048	Consultors, Admonishers, and Socials, who were to write at least twice a year - - -	2096
		6584

Total of letters indispensably written, without calculating those on particular occasions, the correspondence of two hundred missions, and eighty-four houses of the professed.

These 6584 letters divided by 37, the number of the provinces make 177 states of every kingdom and every province. So that the General was regularly informed 177 times a year of all affairs in every part of a kingdom where the Order existed.

The spirit of this perpetual stream of intelligence flowing into the Jesuits' College at Rome, may be conceived, when the Institute ordains that the materials of their periodical or extraordinary dispatches shall relate to the state of persons, and generally all objects of a public nature; not only those which more particularly pass "among *ourselves*, but also those which concern the *externals*." The General must not be ignorant of any important event, although it appears to have no connection with the affairs of the Order. The *externals* was the term which described persons who were out of their pale. The details of affairs, persons, and the provinces, must be given as circumstantially as if the provincial had been present at what he described. Some letters were only to be written in cypher, of which the General furnished the key.

Cautious language was enjoined when they wrote concerning the *externals*, that the style of the letter might admit of a favourable construction—in case it was intercepted.—*Histoire de la Compagnie de Jesus.*

AMBASSADOR F.

Wicquefort's curious Treatise on "Ambassadors" abounds with singular researches. He was a great politician; but his Treatise is dated "de ma Prison;" by this one might imagine he was not quite so great in practice as in theory. But we have seen in our traps a mouse with very long whiskers.

It is acknowledged that ambassadors are only honourable spies; and Wicquefort asserts, "they may with impunity corrupt the ministers of the court at which they reside; because it is the duty of an ambassador to promote the service and the interests of his master, and to employ for this purpose all sorts of means and intrigues." Honest men may be thankful for the confession.

Resident ambassadors are a political refinement, comparatively of modern date. They were formerly, as in Comines' days, only *Extraordinary*—so that the malady of the state was then temporary, but not contagious. Comines, who had learnt his trade under a most shrewd and adroit master of the craft, (Louis XI.) lays down as a maxim, that "it is more advantageous to a prince to *send* ambassadors than to *receive* them, because they are spies who are held in honour, and can intrigue in safety." Wicquefort smiles at the imbecility of the Ottoman Court, who never *send* but *receive* ambassadors—priding themselves in these visitors, as a public evidence of homages paid to their power. The Turks have recently lost their pride and improved their politics.

The political genius of the House of Austria made ambassadors sedentary; and destined them to penetrate into the secrets of the courts where they reside, and to be ready on occasions to stir their intrigues. It was by this invention, (says Anquetil in his *L'Intrigue du Cabinet*, Vol. I. 163) that, during the league in France, Spain became the mistress of the great, and of the people; and she found it so much her interest, that it was continued under Henry IV. whose courage and sagacity required her closest espionnage. Her ambassador in ordinary was Don Balthazar de Zuniga, a refined politician, too capable of answering all the views of the council of Philip III.

While Zuniga remained in France that kingdom

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kingdom was never tranquil; he gave them his advice, almost as dangerous as the money he distributed; and his promises, more seducing than both. He had the address to gain over to himself, the queen, the mistress, and the monarch; and Spain governed France.—So much for an ambassador!

POLITICAL VERACITY.

Politics have been defined the *Art of imposing upon men, as well as of governing them.* When Ferdinand V. was accused by Louis XII. that he had imposed upon him already twice—Ferdinand, turning to his minister, exultingly exclaimed, "The Frenchman lies; I have imposed upon him ten times at least!"

It was observed of Alexander V. and his son, Cæsar Borgia, that the one never did what he said, and the other never said what he designed to do. It was their maxim to give their word to any one, but to keep it with no one. Reproached with breach of faith, they replied, that they had sworn indeed,—but they had not sworn to keep their oath. Charles V. always swore *à fé de hombre de bien!* He had Machiavel translated for his use, and made it his bible!

What a world of credulity must such great politicians imagine the universe to be, if in their state of self-delusion they think they deceive it! The oaths of politicians are put into the same bottomless bag which the mythologist said Jove used for the oaths of lovers—they are never to be found again! The oath is not an oath; or what is not an oath is an oath, as occasion determines—admirable logic for the pupils of Machiavel!

NICK NAMES AND CALUMNIES.

Men in private life who go down to their graves with some unlucky *Sobriquet*, or nick-name, are not usually so feelingly alive as a minister of state. *Malagrida* occasioned the first Marquis of Lansdown some trouble; *Jemmy Twitcher* to Lord Sandwich, &c.; but the Earl of Godolphin, in Anne's reign, was so provoked by that of *Volpone*, that it was the occasion of driving him into the opposition party! "He became a thorough convert by a perfect trifle, taking fire at a nick-name delivered by Dr. Sacheverell, with great indiscretion, from the pulpit, which he applied to himself; magnanimity was none of his virtues."*

* Swift's Four Last Years, p. 19.

The following passage on Political Calumny is extracted from Busembaum, one of the favourite authors of the Order; their great advocate for Regicide. The Jesuits practised this Machiavelian and diabolical principle; and a more recent and formidable politician has often adopted it.

"Whoever would ruin a person or a government, must begin this operation by spreading calumnies, to defame the person or the government; for it is certain that the calumniator will always find a great number of men inclined to believe him, or to side with him; it therefore follows that the object of such calumnies, once lowered in credit by such means, will soon lose that reputation and power on which it is founded: and sink under the vindictive attacks of the calumniator."

The enemies of the Jesuits have formed a list of great names who have become the victims of their atrocious calumnies.

RICHELIEU'S ADVICE.

Extract from a letter of Cardinal de Richelieu to father Suffren, a Jesuit, on the appointment of the latter to be confessor to Louis XIII.

"Never dabble, I beseech you, in state-affairs; because, not to mention that they do not belong to your province, you know not the data; and therefore it is impossible you should be able to pass a sound judgment on them.

"Never go to the king except when he sends for you, that you may not make yourself too common and cheap.

"Never talk of the affairs of a third or a fourth person merely on temporal concernments; that is not your business. You would otherwise be fatigued with the importunity of petitioners, and diverted from the duties of your station.

"Strive not ambitiously to have the disposal of bishoprics and abbacies, or other favours, as they ought always to come spontaneously from the king.

"As to what concerns your Order, have but little to do with its affairs; and let men see that your Order does not seek to obtain any thing from the king through the influence of his confessor.

"I could wish that your fathers would not persist in erecting colleges in places where they meet with opposition; and even that they would not go every where whither they are called. They might content themselves with preaching, hearing confessions, catechising, and instruct-

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ing youth, where they are already established, without being desirous of diving into the affairs of other towns, of private persons, and family secrets."

AN INQUIRY
INTO THE
VARIOUS SYSTEMS
OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY;
THEIR ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES;
AND THE
THEORY MOST FAVOURABLE TO THE INCREASE
OF
NATIONAL WEALTH.

By CHARLES GANILH, Advocate.

Translated from the French,
By D. BOILEAU,
Author of "An Introduction to the Study of Political Economy," &c.

[We have been agreeably disappointed by the perusal of this work. We did not expect to receive much light from a Frenchman on political subjects, during the present vassalage of the press in France. Mr. Ganilh has, however, discussed all the topics of economical and financial science with freedom and ability; and has detected many errors and prejudices of English authors. As no subjects are at this time more deeply important to the people of England, the fate of the empire depending on the management of its finances, so no service could have been more useful or acceptable than this translation. Our extracts demonstrate the ability of Mr. Boileau, in the arduous duty of transferring from one language to another, the verbal precision which belongs to this branch of knowledge.]

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

As if the inability of ascending to general causes were the inevitable lot of man, the sources of wealth have hitherto escaped the most laborious research. The solitary and combined efforts of the most distinguished writers among the most celebrated nations of Europe, have alike been unable to dispel the clouds in which these sources are enveloped. Opinions, arguments, and controversies, have been heaped together, which by their variety and multitude embarrass and fatigue the mind. The difficulty of choosing among them disheartens the student, and leaves him in doubt and uncertainty.

If he should wish to know wherein national wealth consists; how great will be his surprise at meeting with so many different and even contrary opinions, in the most esteemed authors!

Some state the wealth of a nation to consist in the totality of the private property of its individuals; others, in the abundance of its commodities.

Some, distinguishing public from private wealth, assign to the former a value in use, but no value in exchange; and to the latter, an exchangeable value, but no value in use; and make public wealth to consist in the exchangeable value of the net produce.

Others state wealth to consist of all the material commodities which man may use to supply a want, or to procure an enjoyment either to his sensuality, his fancy, or his vanity.

One writer considers wealth as being the possession of a thing more desired by those who have it not, than by those who possess it. Another defines wealth, whatever is superfluous.

A modern French writer calls wealth the accumulation of superfluous labour: and a noble English author, who, like the French economists, distinguishes individual riches from public wealth, submits that the latter may be accurately defined to consist of all that man desires as useful or delightful to him; and the former to consist of all that man desires as useful or delightful to him, which exists in a degree of scarcity."

The same uncertainty, the existence of which we deplore concerning the nature of wealth, prevails with regard to the means of contributing to its progress and increase.

Those who first wrote upon this important subject, being misled by appearances, assigned the precious metals obtained in return for the raw and manufactured produce exported, as the cause of the wealth of nations.

Others ascribed the origin of wealth to the lowering of the legal rate of interest.

Deluded by a fascinating and captious theory, the French economists greatly extolled the agricultural system.

Adam Smith gave the preference to "Labour improved by subdivision, which fixes and realizes itself in some particular object or vendible commodity, which lasts for some time, at least, after that labour is past."

Lord Lauderdale, in the work which we have quoted before, and which is remarkable for the sagacity of its views, states that; "man owes his wealth to the power of directing his labour to the increasing of the quantity, or the melio-

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rating of the quality of the productions of nature, and to the power of supplanting and performing labour by capital."

The same variety of opinions prevails respecting the action or influence of the causes of wealth, their immediate or distant effects, their apparent or actual results. Some systems agree on a few points, and are at variance upon others; and, generally, they disagree in so many respects, that they cannot possibly be reconciled, reduced to common tenets, or condensed into a general theory.

Hence that variety of systems among authors, of methods among governments, of opinions among the learned; hence the discouragement of those who are desirous of studying the science, and the indifference of those whom a sense of duty should prompt to acquire the knowledge of it; hence also the little consideration which political economy enjoys in the world, and its total exclusion from the official routine of practical statesmen.

Some, in other respects well-informed men, doubt the existence of the science; others are even tempted to consider it as an occult one, the mysteries of which are revealed only to a few initiated individuals: thus ignorance, in this as in many other instances, begets alike incredulity and superstition.

HISTORY OF WEALTH.

The Persians, who appear first on the theatre of history, were wretchedly poor when Cyrus led them on to the conquest of the rich provinces of Asia. The hope of emerging from misery was their only motive for war. They became conquerors for the sole purpose of enriching themselves; which they accomplished by stripping the vanquished of their wealth. The treasures of the conquered kings were distributed by the conquerors among the army, the generals and grandees, and all who, by their services, had deserved well of the country. Thus the wealth acquired by contest contributed, at first, to the grandeur of the monarch, and the splendour of the empire: but it soon devolved to a few favourites, courtiers, and slaves; to all, in short, who, under absolute governments, feed upon the depravity and vices of their masters. From that instant, the power of the Persians declined, until it vanished before an army of thirty-five thousand men, who issued from the barren mountains of Macedonia, or enlisted from among the *Proleturians* of Greece.

The Spartans, not less celebrated for their contempt of riches, than for their astonishing exploits, appear little entitled to the praises with which they have been honored by posterity. They reduced the Helotes, or inhabitants of Laconia, to servitude, for the purpose of imposing upon them the task of supplying their wants. The laws of Lycurgus, which had grounded the happiness of the Spartans upon disinterestedness, and obtained the approbation of the gods, could not guard them against the dangerous seduction of riches. Scarcely had their illustrious lawgiver ended his days, than, regardless of both his laws and the gods, who had, as it were, declared themselves the patrons of those laws, the Spartans conquered Messene, and exterminated, banished, or enslaved, its inhabitants: and it is this very period of oppression and robbery which marks the beginning of their importance and consideration among the nations of Greece. The Spartans did not shew themselves more rigid observers of the laws of Lycurgus against riches at any other period of their history: the ransom of the prisoners of war, and the booty of Platæa, were eagerly heaped up in their public exchequer; and, as Plutarch justly observes, "private individuals took care not to despise the wealth which the public held in estimation; and the law which watched at the gate of their houses to keep them shut against gold, proved less powerful than the example of the people, who opened their hearts to cupidity." Their best generals, and even the chiefs of the state, were bribed by the gold of the great king, and the owls of Athens crept under the roof of the covetous Spartan.

But the wealth which the Spartans so anxiously coveted, could only be obtained by reducing other nations to poverty and wretchedness; and when, in spite of the laws of Lycurgus, riches had been accumulated in the hands of a few citizens, Sparta had no longer any virtue, glory, or power, left.

Attica, a dreary and barren country, could never have emerged from the state of indigence to which it was condemned by nature, had not the road to wealth and the career of ambition been opened to it, by its sharing in the booty of Platæa, and in the plunder of the cities of Asia Minor, which had declared for Xerxes. This first favour of fortune proved a powerful stimulus to fresh usurpations. The Athenians seized the chest containing the contributions which the confederate

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federate cities of Greece levied among themselves to repel the attacks of the great king. They arbitrarily raised the rate of contribution, subdued several towns and islands of Greece, stripped them of their riches, and exacted exorbitant tributes. Thus the Athenians grew rich by plundering, oppressing, and impoverishing other nations; and, as their wealth got into the hands of a few citizens, it caused the ruin of the state.

A few huts, built by strangers and fugitives on the sea-shore, were the slender foundations on which arose the magnificent towers of proud Carthage. Though at first indebted for her wealth to commerce, it was the plunder of the small nations by which she was surrounded, and the conquest and spoliation of the principal islands of the Mediterranean, and of a large portion of Africa, which gave Carthage so considerable a mass of riches, that many of her private citizens were said to have been as wealthy as monarchs.

The history of Carthage does not inform us what became of her riches, and whether they fell exclusively into the hands of a few citizens, as they did among the other nations of antiquity: but it positively acquaints us with the inordinate passion of the Carthagenians for wealth. The citizens were obliged to pay for whatever the state might or ought to have given them, and were paid for every service rendered to the state. This mutual avarice of the citizens, and of the state, caused the misfortunes and ruin of Carthage, and produced precisely the same effects which wealth, exclusively possessed by a small portion of the people, had produced in other countries.

It was the fear of having their treasures diminished by extraordinary expences, which, in the first Punic war, induced that celebrated people to submit to the laws of the conqueror.

During the second Punic war, the interested policy of Carthage confined her attention to the preservation of her wealth. She did not extend her views to futurity, nor did she appreciate the genius of Hannibal. The Carthaginians were alarmed at the expences to which they were driven by the illustrious exploits of that great man; while they ought to have sacrificed the whole of their riches to his glory. And it may be asserted of this extraordinary people, that, if the passion for riches was the principal cause of their greatness and power, it was the dread of poverty which occasioned their decline and ruin.

Rome, founded by robbers and fugitive slaves who were seeking an asylum against the justice of the laws, had for a long time nothing to subsist upon but what the Romans seized from the harvest of their neighbours. "Romulus was almost constantly at war to procure citizens, women, or lands.

"The Romans used to return loaded with the spoils of the vanquished, which consisted in sheaves of corn and droves of cattle. This proved the occasion of great rejoicings.

"Rome, being without commerce, and almost without arts, pillage was the only road to wealth. There was, nevertheless, a kind of order and regularity observed in plundering. The booty was collected into one heap, and distributed amongst the soldiers.

"The citizens, who had been left at home, shared likewise in the fruits of victory. Part of the conquered lands was confiscated and divided into two lots; one was sold for the benefit of the public, and the other given to the poor citizens, at an annual rent paid to the state.

"As the glory of a General rose in proportion to the quantity of gold and silver that graced his triumph, none was left to the vanquished.

"Rome continued enriching herself, and every successive war enabled her to undertake a new one.

"Her allies, or friends, ruined themselves by the astonishing quantity of presents which they made to obtain a greater degree of favor, or to secure that which they enjoyed: half of the sums sent to Rome for this purpose, would have been sufficient for her overthrow.

"Masters of the world, the Romans arrogated to themselves all its treasures. Their rapacity as conquerors was less unjust, than as legislators. Having heard of the immense wealth of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, they passed a law by which they constituted themselves heirs of a living monarch, and confiscated the dominions of an ally.

"The cupidity of private individuals was not backward in seizing whatever had escaped public avarice. Magistrates and governors made a traffic of their injustice to princes. Competitors vied in rushing to their ruin to purchase a doubtful protection against a rival, whose means were not yet completely exhausted;

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ed; and the grandees of Rome shewed themselves devoid of that kind of probity which even robbers observe in their crimes.

"No right, in short, lawful or usurped, could be kept safe but by means of bribes. To obtain money, princes robbed the temples of their gods, and confiscated the property of their richest subjects: they perpetrated a thousand crimes, to throw all the money of the world into the lap of the Romans."

This eloquent sketch of the passion for wealth among the Romans, sufficiently explains the motive of their wars, and the cause of their victories, conquests, domination, and power; and it is with as much justice as truth, that the immortal Montesquieu has ranked their passion for wealth among the causes of their grandeur.

The riches accumulated at Rome by the pillage of Italy, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and the opulent countries of Asia, became the exclusive patrimony of the Patricians, and caused those perpetual complaints of the Plebeians against them. They gave birth to the dissentions which convulsed the republic, and repeatedly threatened its dissolution. They furnished Julius Cæsar with the means of destroying public liberty, and enslaving his country. It was the prodigious wealth which the proscription of the richest citizens of Rome had placed at his disposal, that enabled Octavius to raise the Roman empire on the wrecks of the republic. It was, also, merely by lavishing upon the legions, Prætorian bands, and Barbarians, (by whose seditions and continual incursions their power was constantly menaced,) the produce of the proscriptions, murder and spoliation of the richest individuals of Rome and the empire, that his successors maintained themselves on the imperial throne. As long as mere private persons, whom their riches assimilated to kings, were smarting under the extortion of the emperors, the people felt no abhorrence for their execrable crimes; but, as soon as the increasing load of taxes began to fall heavy upon themselves, the nation revolted against their oppressors; and from that instant the empire rapidly declined, and shortly became the prey of the Barbarians.

Lastly, it was with the sole view to possess themselves of the wealth of which the Romans had stripped the then known world, that the barbarous nations which surrounded the empire from the north to the east, commenced their harassing incursions, and contended for its wrecks.

Thus wealth, among the nations of antiquity, was alike the object of individual and public ambition, and the principal cause of the elevation and grandeur, and of the decline and utter ruin, of states.

The people of the middle age exhibited the same spectacle, and experienced the same fate.

"The country of the Scythians being almost uncultivated," says Montesquieu, "its inhabitants were subject to frequent famines: they partly subsisted upon their trade with the Romans, who used to bring them provisions from the provinces bordering on the Danube: the Barbarians gave them in return the commodities they had gained by pillage, the prisoners they had made, and the gold and silver they had been paid to keep the peace: but, when the Romans became unable to grant them tributes sufficient for their maintenance, the Scythians were forced to seek for settlements."

Wherever they settled, they possessed themselves of a more or less considerable portion of land, of slaves, and moveable wealth; and, although these riches must have appeared immense, comparatively to their former poverty, they yet failed to produce upon them any of the effects which they had produced upon the nations of antiquity. The Barbarians underwent none of the vicissitudes which those nations had experienced. They preserved their spirit, their manners, their character, and their propensity to robbery and devastation. "To have no one to rob was to them a state of slavery."

When they had no more enemies to fight, no more booty to share, no more wealth to wrest by conquest from strangers, they warred with themselves to strip each other; and hurried along by their insatiable cupidity, they paid no respect either to the identity of origin, to the ties of blood, to political connections, or even to social and domestic relations. Fathers, children, and brothers, kings and barons, lords and vassals, all fought against each other to increase their riches, by the misery and poverty of their enemies: but their culpable expectations were deceived. Their general and continued hostilities, instead of enriching them, created every where wretchedness and indigence; harbingers of the revolution which caused the destruction of the feudal government.

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The barrenness of the soil introduced, among the Arabs, a maxim in which they have confided, and which they have practised ever since the most remote times: they suppose that, by the division of the earth, the rich and fertile climates have been assigned to other branches of the human race; and that the posterity of the proscribed Ismaël, from whom they are descended, may recover, by fraud or violence, that portion of his inheritance of which he has been unjustly deprived. According to Pliny, the Arabs were equally addicted to theft and commerce; the caravans which journey across the desert, must either ransom themselves, or submit to be pillaged: and ever since the remote times of Job and Sesostris, their neighbours have been the victims of their rapacity.

Mahomet took advantage of this rapacious disposition, and, by methodizing it, united all the Arabs under the banners of religion and plunder. He set apart the fifth of the gold and silver, prisoners, cattle, and moveables, for pious uses; the rest was divided in equal portions among the soldiers who had contributed to the victory, and those who were left to guard the camp. The share of those who had fallen in battle, was given to their widows and orphans.

The first caliphs who succeeded Mahomet, took no more from the public revenue than was requisite to supply their wants, which were extremely moderate; the remainder was scrupulously applied to the salutary work of spiritual and temporal conquests.

The Abassides impoverished themselves by the multitude of their wants, and their neglect of economy. Instead of taking ambition for their guide, as the first caliphs had done, their leisure, their affections, and the faculties of their minds, were solely engrossed with the pomp of feasts and pleasures. The rewards due to valour were dissipated by women and eunuchs; and the royal camp was incumbered with the luxury of the palace. The same vices spread among their subjects; and from that instant their tottering empire, dismembered and disunited, left nothing in their impoverished hands but the barren deposit of the laws and religion of Mahomet.

This hasty sketch of the passion for wealth among the nations of antiquity and the middle age, of the course it followed, and the share it had in their elevation and decline, leaves no doubt respecting the power and empire which it exercised over them. Notwithstanding the high colouring employed by historians, misled or prepossessed by their splendid exploits, to disguise it under the veil of their love of country, glory, or religion, truth pierces every where; the insatiable thirst for riches betrays itself in all their private actions and public concerns; and the illusions of the historian, and the fascinating powers of the orator, are both dispelled by the torch of history.

Modern nations are not less addicted to the passion for wealth, than the nations of antiquity and the middle ages but they have been more enlightened, or more fortunate in the direction which they have given to that passion; and their wisdom or good fortune has not only guarded them against the perils and calamities attached to riches, but has also made them sensible of the unforeseen, incalculable, and unbounded benefit, which wealth is capable of affording.

Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Florence, which first attract our attention in modern history, turned their passion for wealth to labour, industry, and commerce. Though they sometimes fought for the advantages of an exclusive commerce, yet their wars had less tendency to enrich them with the spoils of their enemies, than to remove competitors and rivals, and to enjoy a monopoly, of which the ignorance of the times magnified the benefits, and kept the vices and inconveniencies out of sight.

It was only in labour, manufactures, and commerce, that the Hanseatic towns and the cities of Spain, France, and Germany, when they escaped from feudal depredations, sought for means to enrich themselves; the object of their league was merely a system of defence, contrived for the interest of the confederates, and inoffensive in every other respect. History accuses them neither of violence nor of usurpation.

Though the Portuguese and Spaniards, who first sailed beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and found a new world, shewed themselves on the outset as conquerors in the countries which they discovered; though they carried thither the spirit of rapine and conquest, which was still predominant in Europe, and stripped the vanquished of their manufactured and agricultural produce; the impossibility of turning this produce to advantage, without exchanging it for other commodities, subjected them to the law of

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of competition, which, as it excludes every idea of force and violence, is intimately allied to notions of justice and equality, and connects all men by the need in which they stand of each other.

This barter, exchange, or commerce, which was become the basis of the connection of the European nations with each other, exercised also a favorable influence over their relations with the nations of Hindoostan and America. In vain do force and violence still attempt to keep them in subjection, and to maintain an odious monopoly in those two portions of the globe. Modern nations have no solid and durable means to enrich themselves, but by labour, by the development and improvement of their faculties, by the economy and rapid circulation of their produce, and by its wise application, distribution, and consumption. From Kamtschatka to the Pillars of Hercules, from the Elbe to the Ionian Sea, labour is the power which distributes wealth, and whose favors all nations implore; and it is particularly worthy of remark, that this wealth, far from occasioning the destruction or decline of opulent nations, has proved the firmest support of their prosperity, power, and grandeur. Whenever particular causes have dried up or diminished the source and abundance of this wealth, nations have declined in consideration, grandeur, and power, in the ratio of their impoverishment. Venice, Genoa, Florence, the Hanseatic Towns, and even Holland, lost their preponderance, or political influence, only when their commerce, the principal source of their riches, declined, and, taking a different road, went to enrich nations possessed of a more extensive territory and a larger population.

INFERENCES DRAWN FROM HISTORY.

The nations of antiquity, as well as those of the middle age and modern times, have all been ruled by the passion for riches: they only differ in the means employed to satisfy that passion. This difference satisfactorily explains the various effects which wealth has had upon these different nations, and throws a brilliant light upon its true nature.

The ancients, and the people of the middle age, knew and practised but one way to grow rich, and to increase and keep their riches: they placed their hope and confidence in the right of the strongest, to which they made their institutions, their laws, their manners, and their customs, subservient. Their only object was to render their population numerous, brave, skilled in arms, and always ready to sacrifice themselves for the purpose of subduing other nations and seizing their wealth.

But, by a singular fatality, it happened that, in proportion as these nations improved in military science, as their arms were successful, and their wealth augmented by victories, their domination lost its stability, they became less able to defend themselves, their grandeur shortly declined, and they were soon subdued.

Both moralists and publicists have observed this phenomenon, and have thence inferred that wealth caused the fall of the great empires of antiquity: and it must be confessed, that their opinion appears indeed an immediate consequence of the most certain and best authenticated facts.

But have they not gone too far, when they magnified this consequence into a principle, and pronounced the wealth and safety of nations, and the opulence and preservation of empires, to be absolutely incompatible?

Had they inquired without prejudice into the causes which rendered riches fatal to the Persians, to the Greeks, to the Carthaginians, to the Romans, and to the nations of the middle age, they would have perceived that these causes did not arise from a vice particularly inherent in wealth, but from the system of violence by which these nations acquired their riches; from the nature of their military government, which concentrated wealth in the least numerous class, and, as it enslaved or impoverished the other classes, rendered wealth equally fatal to the rich and to the poor, to individuals and to the state.

Among the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, the people were divided into two classes. One, composed of slaves, formed three-fourths, two-thirds, or at least half of the population. The other, composed of freemen, formed the state, the nation, the country.

Although all the individuals of this class had an equal right to the benefits of the social compact, they yet did not share these benefits in equal portions.

Independently of the inequality of individual faculties, which in every community opposes the equal distribution of wealth, an essentially military government favoured this inequality, and aggravated its pressure and misery.

At the origin of empires the vices of this

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this concentration were not felt, because the military force consisted of all the citizens, and all had more or less share in the booty and riches conquered upon the enemy. The desire of wealth was at that period the surest pledge of victory, and the most powerful cause of the elevation and grandeur of the state. But, when the whole body of the citizens was no longer wanted either for defence or for attack, when one part of the forces of the state sufficed for its views and projects, the military government became concentrated; and wealth, following the laws of this concentration, passed almost exclusively into the hands of those who were invested with power.

In vain did the classes, deprived of their share in the general riches, murmur and revolt at the voice of a tribune, a demagogue, an ephorus, or a popular orator; their cries were stifled or appeased, but the wrongs of which they complained were not repaired, and wealth always followed the bias of concentration. Matters went so far, that the greatest number of freemen had no means of subsistence but what they derived from the generosity of their patrons, the liberality of candidates, and the distributions made by the public exchequer.

Such a distribution of wealth must inevitably prove fatal. It gave every thing to a small number of individuals, and denied every thing to the general mass of citizens. It created at once extreme poverty and extreme wealth; it placed want on one side, and on the other the arbitrary power of prolonging or ending its misery. It inevitably occasioned every disorder attendant on general depravity, perverted institutions, laws, and manners, corrupted the morals of the people, and subverted justice and humanity.

Slaves, over whom their masters generally had the right of life and death, were and must necessarily have been the passive instruments of their caprices and vices.

The freemen who were poor, and dependent for their subsistence on the liberality and munificence of the wealthy, had not, and could not have, any other conduct, morality, or virtue, than that of their patrons, magistrates, and benefactors.

The rich themselves, while they enjoyed their immense riches, had nothing to fear, nothing to hope, nothing to wish for. What virtues must they have been possessed of not to be absolutely vicious! What notions could they have of domestic duties, of the relations of masters and slaves, magistrates and citizens, nations and individuals! The power of satisfying every desire vitiates them all, and renders virtue too difficult, not to say, impossible.

This distribution of wealth smothered every private and public virtue in the bud; and nurtured only the vices destructive of social order.

Both the slaves who were submissive to the will of their masters, and the freemen who depended on the kindness of their patrons, were indifferent to the fate of their country, and took no interest either in its safety or in its glory.

The rich, as sole possessors of wealth, and exclusively invested with public offices, shared, or contended for, the supreme power, made war or peace, maintained public order or fomented civil discords, and acted right or wrong, at their convenience or pleasure.

This concentration of wealth and power among the rich had so reduced the number of individuals interested in the safety of the state, that every page of ancient history records the difficulty of finding defenders for the country, and of levying and recruiting armies. We see the number of combatants decreasing every where in proportion to the increased wealth of the state and its concentration in one single class.

When the law of the Ephorus Epitadeus allowed the Spartans to sell their landed property, and to dispose of it by will, and when the estates which had been distributed by Lycurgus among nine thousand citizens were possessed by one hundred individuals, Sparta had no longer any soldiers, army, or power.

When Athens contained within her walls individuals possessed of three miles of land, while others had not wherewith to get buried, Demosthenes vainly proposed to raise an army of two thousand foot and five hundred horse; a third only of which was to consist of citizens; no one was ready to defend a country which was become the property of a few families.

At Carthage, the wealth produced by commerce and conquest did not follow the law of concentration of military governments: her political constitution did not accumulate it exclusively in the lap of one class of the people. Hence her citizens were not infected with any of the vices that occasioned the ruin of the other ancient nations; and, though Car-

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thage perished like them, it was neither from the same causes nor by the fatal influence of wealth.

But her riches did not prove of great utility for her defence; perhaps they were even rather unfavourable to those civil and political virtues which are so essential to the prosperity and preservation of states: the reason of this may again be found in the polluted source from which her riches sprang. As the fruits of commerce and conquest, the wealth of Carthage partook of the vices of both: the parsimony of the merchant tarnished the warlike virtues of the soldier, and the avidity of the soldier impaired the social virtues of the merchant; both were less occupied with the state than with their private interests, and less anxious for their country than for their wealth. But in this instance these vices were not the offspring of wealth, they proceeded chiefly from the conquests to which the Carthaginians owed the greatest part of their riches. The influence of the commercial spirit could not prevail over the spirit of conquest; they mutually perverted each other, and became equally incapable of saving and defending the country.

Lastly; Rome, which during the second Punic war counted two hundred and fifty thousand men under arms, beheld, when she was become mistress of the world, her liberty decided at Pharsale by sixty-three thousand combatants, forty-one thousand of whom were in the army of Pompey, and twenty-two thousand in that of Cæsar; and the world submitted to the decision of that famous battle.

What more striking proof can there be required of the fatal effects of the concentration of riches? And is it possible to ascribe to any other cause the numberless calamities which hurled all the empires of antiquity from the summit of grandeur and power?

The Barbarians, who invaded the Roman empire in the middle age, left to the vanquished a part of their riches, and shared in the other part: this partition divided wealth among two classes of men, but in proportions so unequal, that, if it did not occasion a concentration similar to that which existed at Sparta, Athens, and Rome, it caused at least so great a disparity, that the people were again divided in three classes; one composed of slaves and bondmen, the second of small proprietors, and the third of the owners of large estates.

The bondmen, like the slaves of the ancients, were condemned to labour for their masters, and had no more rank in the state than the slaves of Athens and Rome, and the Helotes of Sparta. The class doomed to this servitude, composed the major part of the people.

The small proprietors, much more numerous than the great land-owners, were indebted to the latter for their safety, and part of their means of subsistence; and in both respects resembled the Proletarians and the poorer citizens of Rome, and other ancient states.

The great land-owners, as they disposed of the bondmen and small proprietors, whom they attached to their fortune, or rendered dependent, defied public power, warred with each other, and regarded themselves as so many independent sovereigns. This anarchy, again, had evidently its source in the concentration of wealth; a concentration, the strength of which increased as the public power was enfeebled; its excess occasioned that general misery which every where provoked resistance, and finally delivered Europe from feudal oppression.

Again, therefore, does the history of this period impute the calamities of the times to the concentration of riches, and absolve wealth itself of the reproaches with which many philosophers have judged themselves authorized to load it.

But its moral and political effects, as soon as it circulated, with comparatively less obstacles, in every class and among all individuals, ought, in my opinion, to remove every doubt respecting the nature of wealth, and the estimation in which it is to be held.

From that period, which separates modern times from the middle age, wealth has been as productive of public and private prosperity, as it had been before of general and individual distress.

Produced by labour, it rendered men particularly attentive to the means of augmenting the productiveness of labour. They soon perceived that the free labourer who works for his profit multiplies the produce he consumes during his labour; while the slave or bondman scarcely replaces what he consumes. In proportion as this truth was diffused by experience the passion for wealth broke the fetters with which it had held mankind enslaved.

On the other hand, the free but poor class that till then had lived dependant on the great land-owners, being enriched by labour, shook off this dependence, afforded to the public power a force formerly

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merly devoted to the private power of the great land-owners, conferred upon civil society a greater stability and extent, and gave it a stronger and more secure direction.

By being rendered more general the interests of the community were aggrandized, the commonwealth ceased to be a private concern, and actually became common. The interest of the hitherto oppressive and domineering rich was no longer an obstacle to good laws, a protecting government, and a public power capable of watching over and maintaining the rights and interests of all. The ideas of morality, justice, and humanity, which are effaced when poverty is oppressed by wealth, resumed their force, as soon as riches circulated in every rank of the community; the poor had no longer to dread the oppression of the rich, the laws guarded every private interest, and governments directed their attention to the interests of all.

As wealth diffused itself in every rank of the community, it consolidated for ever this beneficial revolution, by affording to every class the means of knowledge, instruction, and wisdom, formerly confined to the rich alone. Nations, as they grew more enlightened, became better acquainted with their own interests, and better disposed to perform every individual, domestic, and social duty. Knowledge exercised a re-action upon wealth, and imparted to it a power which rules alike individuals, associations, and empires.

The social compact, the constitution, the laws, and the institutions of every people, were gradually directed towards the maintenance, preservation, extension, and possession of those riches, which every one may acquire by labour, industry, and commerce.

Even in the foreign concerns of nations, and in their treaties with others, diplomacy had no other object in view than the preservation and extension of their respective riches.

Thus that passion for wealth, which had armed the nations of antiquity and the middle age, which had continually excited them to battles, rapine, destruction, and conquest, and filled up the measure of social calamities, enticed the moderns to labour, manufactures, and commerce, and inspired them with the love of peace and feelings of general benevolence and friendship. On this new road to wealth, individuals, communities, and empires, have found all the prosperity which may reasonably be expected in civilised society.

Wealth, produced by labour, maintains, in eighteen-twentieths of the people, the strength, energy, and dexterity, with which man is endowed by nature, and developes, in the two remaining twentieths, those faculties of the mind which seem beyond the sphere of humanity, and bring men as it were nearer to the divine nature. Produced by labour, wealth banishes idleness, and the vices unavoidably connected with idleness; it renders man laborious, patient, sober, economical, and adorns him with those precious qualities, the sources of individual, domestic, and social virtues.

It binds the natives of the same land by the most powerful of all ties, mutual wants, reciprocal services, and the general consideration which they entail upon their country.

It restores man to his primitive dignity, through the sentiment of his independence, through his obedience to laws common to all, and his sharing in the benefits of society in proportion to his services.

It has rendered nations more powerful, because every individual member is interested in the success of national affairs, all bear their weight, and all share in the advantages which they procure. This community of good and evil, to which the circulation of wealth calls every individual of the nation, affords the greatest strength which the social compact possibly can or ever did produce. The conquering nations of antiquity and the middle age were acquainted with this stimulus, and employed it during their conquests; it constantly insured their success, but they neglected it after victory; they attached the rich alone to the interests of the community, and from that instant their power declined, and was shortly annihilated.

This stimulus is as active among industrious and commercial as among conquering nations, and its strength and intensity can never be impaired or lost. Whatever may be the stock of riches accumulated through labour, it impoverishes no one; on the contrary, it enriches every individual, it is the instrument of general wealth, it increases the mass of labour, and the sum of its produce, and consequently augments the resources of the laborious and the treasures of the rich.

Modern wealth affords yet another inestimable advantage to civil society; the more it is generally diffused, the more it renders

renders obedience light and easy, government strong and powerful, and public authority just and absolute. The rich man is every where the most submissive, the most disposed to obey the laws of his country, because he is sensible that to them he owes the preservation of his wealth. The poor man, on the contrary, obeys only by constraint and necessity, and consequently lives in a continual hostility against society. Had the science of statistics arrived to that degree of improvement which it is desirable that it should reach, the ratio of the security and power of governments might, by an algebraic calculation, be determined by the ratio of wealth and poverty; and political revolutions might be foretold with as much certainty as astronomers foretel the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

Lastly, the effects of wealth, produced by labour, are felt alike by the nations that compose the great family of mankind, and by the individuals who compose each national family.

In this system man is no longer an obstacle to man, nations are no longer obstacles to nations. It is the interest of all to labour the one for the other, to interchange the respective produce of their labour, and to increase the domain of general wealth. The labour, industry, and commerce of every individual is useful to all, whatever portion of the globe they may inhabit; the more extensive agriculture of one country is beneficial to all laborious, manufacturing, and trading nations; it increases the produce destined for general consumption, which, in its turn, augments population; and this augmented population affords new consumers to the productions of the industry of every nation. Thus all nations share in the prosperity of each, and the portion of each is proportioned to its labour, manufactures, and commerce.

In vain do nations exert, fatigue, and exhaust themselves in military, diplomatic, and commercial combinations, to obtain, by cunning or force, a larger or smaller share of the general wealth. Their efforts are abortive; the distribution of wealth follows the ratio of labour, manufactures, and commerce; and, as these obey neither force nor cunning, and only yield to equivalents, blind ambition will necessarily at last be obliged to submit to their peaceable rule.

If the combinations of force are delusive and deceitful, and cannot be substituted for the toilsome and painful efforts of labour, manufactures, and commerce, those of monopoly are neither wiser nor more beneficial. The charges of a monopoly absorb its profits, and monopolizing nations are actually impoverishing themselves whenever they want to turn the prosperity of other nations to their own particular advantage.

In short, to prevent wealth from flowing into the channels which labour, manufactures, and commerce, have dug for it, is impossible; and, if we deplore the blindness of the times when military force fancied it could extract treasures from the misery, indigence, and calamities of the world; the moment is not far distant when monarchs will acknowledge that there are no safe, legitimate, and honourable means to grow rich but through labour, manufactures, and commerce.

Let us therefore conclude, that wealth, in all ages and under all governments, exercised an absolute power over individuals, nations, and empires; and that, according as it was attempted by force, conquest, and devastation, or by labour and economy, its effects have been fatal or salutary to the human race. How greatly then have they erred, who thought they could apply to modern wealth the results and effects of the wealth of the nations of antiquity and the middle age! One is no more to be compared to the other than the offensive and defensive weapons of the ancients can be compared with those of the moderns, or their tactics with ours. Their wealth had its source in the impoverishment of nine-tenths of the people: modern wealth is derived from the riches of the whole population. The former enervated, effeminated, and depraved the rich, perverted and degraded the poor, and rendered them strangers to the community: the latter furnishes the rich with the means of knowledge and instruction, and enables them to direct labour, industry, and commerce: it insures to the less fortunate classes, and even to those who are the most needy, a portion of the general wealth, which portion is always proportion to the extent of that wealth. Thus the interest of the poor is never separated from the interest of the rich; they lend each other a mutual support.

The wealth of the ancients kept all nations in a permanent state of hostility, devastation, and servitude, and consequently held out a permanent obstacle to the general civilization and improvement of mankind. Modern wealth connects all nations, it binds them by common interests, causes them to forward the same ends

ends by the sentiment of their private interest, and associates them, in some degree, to the progress of the civilization and amelioration of the human race.

THE MERCANTILE SYSTEM.

The most ancient system concerning the sources of wealth derives wealth from foreign commerce; that is to say, from that commerce in which one nation sells more to other nations than it purchases, and is paid for the surplus of its sales over its purchases in precious metals. This doctrine was adopted without any limitation by the authors who first wrote upon Political Economy in England, Italy, and France, during the sixteenth, seventeeth, and up to the middle of the eighteenth century; and, although it has been strenuously combated by later writers, it has yet prevailed and still prevails in the opinion of individuals, nations, and governments; all consider commerce as the true way to grow rich; and by commerce they all understand the exchange of commodities with foreign nations. An opinion so general, so ancient, so lasting, can neither be ascribed to blind prepossession nor to vain credulity, or foolish obstinacy. Time, which has destroyed so many errors, superstitions, and inveterate habits, almost coëval with the social state, would not have respected a doctrine contrary to private and public interest. What then has so long protected this doctrine against the outrages of time, the progress of knowledge, and the charm of innovations? Is it not its resting on the authority of facts, on the experience of ages, on every thing that is certain and evident among men? The conjecture is not improbable.

If we ascend ever so high in the history of wealth, we find that wealth always followed the direction of foreign commerce, and remained faithful to its banners and ships. During eight hundred years the commerce of the Phœnicians fixed wealth in the ports of Sidon and Tyre. In these celebrated cities it long bade defiance to the avarice of the greatest conquerors of the East; and, when the conquest and ruin of these industrious cities forced wealth to seek for a fresh asylum, it went over to the nations that inherited their commerce.

The Greek and Ionian cities, Alexandria, Marseilles, and Carthage, which gathered the wrecks of the trade of Sidon and Tyre, were not less celebrated for their wealth. Carthage in particular rose to the highest degree of splendour and power, struggled successfully for a length of time against the fortune of the Romans, and delayed for more than a century the subjection of the other nations.

When the genius of Rome grounded on the ruins of Carthage the conquest of the world, the sources of wealth were dried up in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, because these countries had no longer any commercial communication.

The treasures which had been accumulated at Rome by the plunder of all nations, did not prove a source of wealth for any country; they fertilized no lands, improved no kind of industry, and did not extend the bounds of civilization in any one respect. They were exhausted by purchasing the rich productions of Asia, appeasing the seditions of the cohorts, saving the empire from the successive depredations of the Barbarians, and satisfying their insatiable avidity. They vanished without leaving a vestige behind, and Rome, her provinces, and her tributary nations, differed only in the degree of misery and wretchedness.

During the eight centuries which followed the overthrow of the Western empire, under the rapid succession of Barbarians, who left nothing behind but the remembrance of their ferocity, rapacity, and devastations; during that long period of violence, anarchy, and crimes, the opulence of a few individuals condemned the whole population to general misery.

Constantinople, it is true, was the centre of an immense variety of political and commercial affairs: but the great extent of the empire, the majesty of a conquering nation surrounded by barbarous and rapacious neighbours, the magnitude of the tributes, the sums accumulated in the imperial exchequer, stifled that emulation, that activity and energy, for which commerce is distinguished, and through which it yields abundant riches. It may therefore truly be said, that, from the destruction of Carthage to an advanced period in the middle age, that is to say, for more than thirteen centuries, the sources of wealth were dried up throughout the Roman empire, and consequently throughout the whole then known world.

It was only in the twelfth century that these sources were again opened, and Europe was again indebted for wealth to foreign commerce.

Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Florence, though doomed to poverty by the barrenness

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rerness or smallness of their territory, acquired yet great wealth by their commerce with the produce of the East and North. Not less powerful than Tyre, Sidon, and Carthage, they dictated laws to the Greek empire, bade defiance to the greatest monarchs, and balanced for more than three centuries the fate of Europe. Their grandeur declined with their wealth, which they imprudently sacrificed to expensive wars, to a fatal rivalship, and an unbounded ambition; it vanished for ever when unforeseen events turned aside the current of their trade, and reduced them to the resources of their territorial riches and local industry.

The numerous factories which these cities had established in the north of Europe, at Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburgh, Bruges, and Antwerp, created there new sources of wealth and prosperity. Towns hardly known before the introduction of foreign commerce, were soon distinguished for their wealth, splendor, and power. Wiser than the cities of Italy, they guarded against the dangers of rivalship, formed a confederacy for the protection and defence of their trade, and laid the foundations of the Hanseatic league, that monument of boldness and prudence in a barbarous age and among a rude people.

Strengthened by the accession of one hundred and sixty towns of Flanders and the Baltic, the Hanseatic league rapidly attained a great commercial and political prosperity: the wisdom of its conduct was equal to the wisdom of its institution; it opposed a salutary resistance to the progress of feudal anarchy, enlightened the people concerning their true interests, and caused the spirit of commerce, manufactures, and labour, to prevail over the spirit of murder, rapine, and devastation. The services which the Hanseatic league rendered to humanity in those barbarous times, are invaluable, and yet they scarcely occupy a few pages in the records of Europe; while many volumes are filled with the history of the crusades by which Europe was devastated, of the ambitious pretensions of the Pontiffs of Rome, by which she was disgraced, and of the quarrels of vassals and lords, by which she was oppressed and kept in servitude. Is it possible that the picture of public vices should be more attractive to mankind than the spectacle of public virtues? Or is there no other title to the remembrance, consideration, and veneration of men, than the harm which is done to them? The Hanseatic league, that perfect paragon of a wise political association, only ceased to exist, when its existence was no longer necessary to the protection and safety of its commerce, and when the towns of which it was composed found, in the government of the countries in which they were situated, a full security of persons and property. By its generously confiding its interests to the care of all, the Hanseatic league left the world an honourable remembrance consoling to humanity.

The discovery of America and of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, the abundance of the precious metals which it caused to circulate in Europe, the general comforts, which were an obvious consequence of this discovery, every circumstance of this ever-memorable event confirmed the opinion respecting foreign commerce, and left no doubt about its being the true source of wealth.

But how does commerce enrich a country? By what channels does it pour its benefits? And how is the productiveness of commerce to be increased and its prosperity insured?

The majority of writers supposed, that foreign commerce enriches a country by the plenty of gold and silver which it causes to circulate; and governments, in conformity to this doctrine, endeavoured to retain the precious metals, or to invite them by encouraging national manufactures, by directly or indirectly prohibiting the produce of foreign industry, or by procuring to the produce of national industry, an easy and even privileged introduction into foreign countries. Such was, and such is still, some few modifications excepted, the system which places the source of wealth in foreign commerce; and which, on that account, is called the Mercantile System.

THEORIES.

Such are the various systems concerning the sources of wealth. Though they appear at variance, or, at least, offer different points of view, their difference is however merely nominal, and of very little importance to the science.

The partisans of the mercantile system, for instance, do not think, and have never asserted, that the precious metals which commerce accumulates in a country, are not derived from the produce of land, labour, and capitals; on the

the contrary, they uniformly take it for granted that it is so.

Again, the French economists, as founders of the agricultural system, though very positive in their doctrine, do not assert that the soil spontaneously yields wealth; on the contrary, they allow that, if land be the source of wealth, it is agriculture that multiplies it: and by agriculture they understand the labour and stock advances of the husbandman: they even admit that the exchangeable value of the agricultural produce is the measure of the wealth of a nation; and that this exchangeable value can only be obtained by the free concurrence of the home and foreign trade: thus the French economists themselves derive wealth from land, labour, capitals, and commerce.

By placing the source of wealth in labour, which fixes and realizes itself in some permanent object, Adam Smith also admits the concurrence and co-operation of land, labour, capitals, and commerce.

Lastly; the system of Lord Lauderdale differs from the other systems only as far as his lordship assigns a particular importance to capitals. In every other respect the noble author coincides more or less with the agricultural system and the system of labour.

Thus, after all, it is not properly concerning the sources of wealth that the different systems vary; they all come pretty nearly to the same conclusion on this important point; they all implicitly acknowledge that wealth is produced by the concurrence of labour, land, capitals, and commerce: they only differ respecting the more or less important share which they assign to each of these causes: in this only consists their contradiction, or their difference; it is herein lies all the difficulty of the science. The only problem which is actually to be resolved, is this:—Of those three causes, labour, capitals, and commerce; which is best calculated to produce public and private wealth?

LARGE AND SMALL FARMS.

The point is not yet decided, whether the division of agricultural labour is more profitable than its concentration; or, in other words, whether small or large farms are more advantageous to public wealth. Both opinions have numerous and illustrious defenders.

"There is no maxim of political economy more true," says Dr. Price, "than this: the division of property increases population; the concentration of property reduces the small farmers to the condition of common day-labourers, and forces them to purchase in the market the corn they want for their subsistence. This manner of existence is more painful, the children become more burthensome, marriages less frequent, and population declines.

"When lands were divided among a greater number of owners, day-labour was dearer than at present (1772), when it is not four or five times dearer than in 1514, and when food, with regard to bread, is seven times, and, with regard to meat, fifteen times dearer.

"Whence it follows, that ever since the introduction of large farms, the maintenance of the husbandman is dearer, and his wages less; which circumstance has, of course, diminished that important class of the people."

Mr. Arthur Young, who has combated the opinion of Dr. Price, observes, that "it is not the number of people, but their wealth, which constitutes their power; and that population ought to be subordinate to agriculture, so that the abundance of produce should constantly precede the increase of population." Whence he infers, that "large farms, being more advantageous than small ones, ought to contribute more than small ones to the increase of population."

"A nation whose territory comprises thirty millions of acres of land proper for agriculture, with large, middling, and small farms, would give the following results:

Upon the plan of small farms, one million of farms, of thirty acres each, would require two millions of regular husbandmen and three millions of horses.

On the plan of middling farms, that country would have five hundred forty-five thousand farms of fifty-five acres each, one million six hundred thirty-five regular husbandmen, and two millions seven hundred twenty-five thousand horses.

On the plan of large farms, that country would have three hundred forty-one thousand farms of eighty-eight acres each, one million three hundred sixty-four thousand regular husbandmen, and two millions forty-six thousand horses.

"And, as the produce consumed by a horse may be reckoned equal in value to that consumed by a labourer for his food, the nation may be considered as having, in the system of small farms, five millions

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of regular husbandmen; in the system of farms of the middle size, four millions three hundred and sixty thousand; and, in the system of large farms, three millions four hundred and ten thousand."

HOARDING THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Metallic currency is a mere instrument, proper to circulate the produce of labour, whatever this produce may be. Abstracted from this destination, or hoarded, it becomes like a merchandize that is not in commerce; and which, as long as it remains out of it, has no value or use for any one. It is as if it did not exist, as if it were still buried in the bowels of the earth.

Hoarding becomes of some importance only when it takes place in consequence of political causes or mal-administration, when the minds of men are uneasy about public affairs, or when their safety and property are threatened. In such cases, the hoarding may be so considerable, that capitals may not be easily or but partially circulated; that the distribution of part of the annual income of the nation may be paralyzed; that the returns of the advances on cultivation, of the wages of labour, and of the consumption of the different classes who exercise lucrative trades, may be impeded; and that the re-production of the revenue and taxes may be diminished. Instances of such hoarding are met with wherever government respects not persons and property, nor causes them to be respected; and in times of political commotions.

Political economy affords no remedies against this calamity.

As the interchange of the produce of labour is the source of wealth, whatever endangers the safety of individuals, the circulation of productions, the return and peaceable enjoyment of equivalents, causes the metallic currency to be eagerly sought for by all classes of the community, occasions its being hoarded, and opposes an insurmountable obstacle to that credit which might, to a certain degree, supply its place.

To import precious metals for the purpose of converting them into money, and thus replace the coin that has disappeared from circulation, can be done only at a great expence, and is not of material assistance. The operation can only be entrusted to merchants, who cannot perform it otherwise than by the exchange of national produce; but commerce is liable to all the chances which occasion the hoarding of coin. Nothing can induce merchants fearing for their property, to import precious metals, but the certain prospect of a considerable benefit which is to indemnify them for the risks to which they expose themselves, or afford them, in fraud and corruption, a guarantee which they find not either in the laws or in government. To complete the misfortune; when the newly imported precious metals are circulated in the shape of coin, they do not remain long in circulation; the same motives which caused the old coin to be hoarded, cause the new coin to disappear; the penury continues the same, and the scantiness of circulation dries up every source of wealth.

Against these inconveniences, the constant attendants of political commotions and bad governments, science loses its power, and all those measures, which political economy disavows, are but juggling tricks or miserable palliatives, which aggravate the evil and delay its cure, or render it impracticable.

CAPITALS OF INDIVIDUALS.

Capitals consist in the accumulation of the produce of labour. This accumulation is effected by economy in consumption. In proportion as this accumulation takes place, capitals divide and follow various destinations. Some are destined to produce a revenue, and are called fixed capitals: others are destined to maintain labourers and to furnish the materials of labour; these are called circulating capitals: others, lastly, are destined to be lent out at interest in public or private loans, and constitute a part of the circulating capital.

Of all these employments of capital, the most useful, the best calculated to enrich even an agricultural country, to increase its wealth, and to raise it to the highest degree of prosperity which it can attain, is that which is applied to manufactures and commerce, which gives motion and life to the mercantile system, and seconds its efforts, its combinations, and its speculations. But the more this employment is favourable to the progress of public wealth, the less is its utility to private wealth; and, the more it is productive of private wealth, the less it is beneficial to public wealth.

Governments, however, ought not to suppose that it is in their power to put an end to this opposition of interest. It is

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is grounded in the nature of things: whatever governments may do, capitals always have a great value wherever national wealth declines, and they constantly lose their value in proportion to the increase of public wealth. All attempts to stem this irresistible tendency will ever prove unavailing; and the remedy will always be worse than the evil. The best thing enlightened and prudent governments can do under such circumstances, is to remove the accidental causes which may hasten the decline or impede the progress of national wealth. Their power goes no further. Above all, they ought never to forget that an error on this subject is much more fatal than in taxation, to which they give such serious attention. An error in taxation produces but partial evils, private misfortunes, and local inconveniencies. But an error in matters concerning capitals, affects the faculties of the community, attacks the principle of life in the body-politic, and paralyses the whole. May this important consideration enforce the utmost caution, and teach governments, that it is not always enough to wish to do good, that they ought also to know how good is to be effected, and that, in the present state of political economy with regard to capitals, the wisest administration is that which commits the fewest mistakes.

DEBASEMENT OF MONEY.

Independently of the losses which the alteration of money brings upon nations in their commercial dealings with other nations, its effects are not less disastrous in their interior, civil, and domestic, concerns.

1. It causes money to be hoarded, which obstructs payments, multiplies failures, impairs credit, diminishes and interrupts labour, reduces the labourers to misery, and occasions universal despair.*

2. It alters the price of wages and of personal services, and the stipulations of contracts, deprives labourers, servants, pensioners, and creditors, of part of what is due to them, encourages bad faith, and inflicts a fatal blow to morals.

3. It deprives the sovereign of part of his revenue, forces him to disastrous measures, exposes the state and the subjects to violent commotions, and carries disorder and confusion into every department of civil society.

* What a picture of England at this moment!

PROPORTION OF MONEY.

Another question is, whether there be a known and fixed proportion between money and the produce which it is to circulate, and, in case the existence of such a proportion should be doubted, whether the abundance of metallic money be beneficial, injurious, or indifferent to the progress of wealth.

Many celebrated writers on subjects connected with political economy have examined this question; but their opinions are mere conjectures, on which no positive doctrine can be grounded.

Sir William Petty thought that England required a quantity of money equal to half of the annual rent of her lands, to a fourth of the rent of dwelling-houses, to the weekly expences of the people, and to the value of a fourth of all commodities exported.

D'Avenant, who quotes the opinion of Sir William Petty, regards it as extremely well founded.

Cantillon thinks, that the money which circulates in the different countries of Europe is generally equal to at least half of the produce of the soil, and at the utmost to two thirds of that produce.

Montesquieu thinks, that the quantity of money is pretty nearly indifferent, because the rising or sinking of its value proportionates it to all wants.

"If we compare," say this illustrious author, "the mass of gold and silver which is in the world with the amount of existing merchandize, it is certain that every commodity or merchandize in particular may be compared to a certain portion of the whole mass of gold and silver. As the total amount of one is to the total amount of the other, so will be a portion of one to the portion of the other. Suppose there be but one commodity or merchandize in the world, or only one that is purchased, and that it be divided like metallic currency, that portion of merchandize will correspond to a portion of the metallic currency, half of the amount of one to half of the amount of the other, the tenth, the hundredth, the thousandth part of one to the tenth, the hundredth, the thousandth of the other; but, as that which constitutes the property of men is not all at once in trade, and as the metals or coins which are the representatives of that property are neither in trade all at the same time, prices will be fixed in the compound ratio of the totality of commodities to the totality of representative coins, and of the totality of commodities actually in trade to the totality

of the representative coins actually current; and, as commodities which are not in trade to-day may be so to-morrow, and as the coin which is not in circulation to-day may return to it to-morrow, the fixing of the price of things is always chiefly dependent on the proportion of the total amount of commodities to the total amount of representative coin."

Adam Smith has neither adopted nor combated any opinion on this point. He contents himself with observing, that "what is the proportion which the circulating money of any country bears to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by means of it, it is, perhaps, impossible to determine. It has been computed by different authors at a fifth, at a tenth, at a twentieth, and at a thirtieth part of that value. But how small soever the proportion which the circulating money may bear to the whole value of the annual produce, as but a part, and frequently but a small part, of that produce, is ever destined for the maintenance of industry, it must always bear a very considerable proportion to that part."

From these various opinions it may be inferred with certainty, that the problem is not yet solved; and it ought, perhaps, to be considered as incapable of being solved, when we reflect that the circulation of commodities in an agricultural country is essentially different from that which takes place in a manufacturing country; that the circulation of a country which enjoys a great credit cannot be the same as that of a country whose credit is limited or circumscribed by the nature of its government or the imperfection of its legislation; and that a circulation mostly carried on with the assistance of well accredited banks has no resemblance to a circulation that derives no assistance from banks.

BANK OF VENICE.

The first bank that ever existed in Europe is that of Venice.

The republic, smarting under the burthen of a war with the emperor of the East in 1171, and being also engaged in hostilities with the emperor of the West, the doge or duke Michel II. after having exhausted all financial resources, recurred to a forced loan borrowed from the wealthiest citizens. The creditors formed a board, which received the interest from government at the rate of four per cent., and divided it among its members in proportion to their contribution. This board afterwards formed the bank of Venice, the principal operations of which consisted in paying all commercial bills of exchange.

In 1423, its revenue amounted to about two hundred thousand pounds sterling, and consisted chiefly in the interest paid by government. It is more than probable that it issued some paper-currency at that time for its operations. The fact, indeed, seems to be proved by the circumstance, that a law was passed ordering that all payments of bills of exchange, which had been made in paper, should in future be effected in specie, under a penalty of one hundred ducats, or forty-five pounds sterling.

Venice was at that time a manufacturing and staple town, and a place of great consumption.

The produce of its manufactures amounted to above twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling.

As a manufacturing town, and a place of great consumption, it was the interest of Venice to economize the use of metallic money, the cost of which increased its expences and diminished its profits, and to supply its place by bank paper.

As a staple-town, Venice wanted bank-paper for that portion of consigned commodities only which were appropriated to its consumption. With regard to the rest of the warehoused merchandize, which was to be conveyed to strangers, and which left only a commission to the Venician merchants, the use of metallic currency was very immaterial, because the finding of the sums thus employed, fell upon the foreign consumers. But, as consumption is stimulated by cheapness, and impeded by dearness, it was the interest of Venice, even as a staple-town, to economize the use of coin, because its cost was a dead loss to the consumer, and obstructed consumption.

Thus, in the triple capacity of a manufacturing town, of a staple-town, and of a place of great consumption, it was the interest of Venice, that its commercial payments should be made in bank-paper.

But the wars in which the government of Venice was engaged with the Albanese, and the dukes of Milan, occasioned considerable expences which could not be discharged otherwise than in metallic money. Commerce had not made sufficient progress, its resources were not sufficiently extensive, to relieve the wants of government and economize its expences; and, as government considered

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payments in bank-paper as causing coin to disappear from circulation, or at least as rendering it more scarce, and making government purchase it at a higher price, it thought it had attained its end by ordering payments to be made in specie. Thus the interests of commerce often appear in opposition to the well or ill understood interests of government, and are sacrificed to it without any scruple.

Whether this measure of the government of Venice induced the bank to cease paying in bank-paper, and to make its payments by transfers in its books, I do not know. But, according to Macpherson, the payments of the bank of Venice are made by mere transfers in its books.

BANK OF GENOA.

The bank of Genoa, which was founded in 1407, and which owed its existence to the causes that had produced the bank of Venice, was formed upon the same model.

The foreign and civil wars with which that republic was continually afflicted, forced its government to resort to loans bearing interest, the payment of which was provided for by certain demesnes, and the administration of these demesnes entrusted to a company of eight individuals, chosen from among the state creditors. Their association constituted the Bank of St. George.

As the wants of the republic increased in proportion as its power declined, government continued to borrow of the Bank of St. George, and to assign a larger revenue to it; government even made over to the bank the property of several demesnes and important places, the administration of which was entrusted to a council of one hundred individuals, chosen among the holders of bank-stock.

The historiographer of the republic of Genoa, notices it as a circumstance worthy of admiration, that during the various changes to which the republic was exposed, and even when it passed under a foreign dominion, the government of the bank experienced no change: but what change could a banking company experience, that confined itself to manage the common stock, collect its revenue, and distribute it to the parties concerned? The utmost that could be apprehended was infidelity, or negligence in the management; and even this danger was sufficiently removed by the interested superintendance of a council composed of one hundred individuals. What is most to be wondered at is, that the republic, in the midst of its distresses and political troubles, never touched the property of the bank. A proposal of that tendency was made after the bombardment of Genoa, in 1684: but it was rejected, because to touch the money of the bank appeared too dangerous. It would, indeed, have been extremely dangerous, since there is every reason to suppose that the greatest part of the nation were interested in the safety of the property of the bank.

Moreover, I have not been able to discover what were the relations of the bank of Genoa to commerce; whether its transactions consisted in transfers in its books, or in payments in bank paper.

Confined to its primitive object of a chest, from which government might borrow, the Bank of St. George is an excellent institution for public credit; it were to be wished that it had been imitated by the great powers of Europe, when they had recourse to loans. With the assistance of such a bank they would have avoided that confusion in their finances, which always proved so fatal to public credit, so injurious to the honour of governments, and so detrimental to the prosperity of empires.

BANK OF AMSTERDAM.

The bank of Amsterdam was established in 1609, on the model of that of Venice; and it must be acknowledged to have been well adapted to the situation of that city, similar in almost every respect to that of Venice.

Like Venice, Amsterdam was then a staple-town, a perpetual fair, a market constantly open for the exchange of the produce of all climes, and of the industry of all nations. The sales and purchases of the productions of all countries, were reciprocally paid by the intervention of the Amsterdam merchants, and the particular commerce of each state had only the balance of its trade to receive or to pay.

Had the merchants of Amsterdam always traded on their own account, like those of Lyons, and had they been able to fix the same term to their engagements, they might, like the Lyonese, have carried on their trade by simply exchanging the documents of their respective debts, as Lyons did for its own private trade.

But the immense extent of the payments which the merchants of Amster-

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dam had to make, would not allow their being effected by reciprocal changes of debts and demands, at certain fixed times. Payments must be made daily, because they were daily wanted; and, in this respect, the bank of Venice suited Amsterdam better than a liquidation by the exchange of debts and demands, as used at Lyons.

By the charter of its foundation, the bank of Amsterdam was authorized to receive the deposit of any sum of money above three hundred gilders; and to pay all bills of exchange exceeding that sum by transfers in its books. The sums deposited were declared safe against any attachment; the city of Amsterdam guaranteed their safety, and engaged to represent them. The amount of these deposits has been estimated very high by some authors, and rather low by others. D'Avenant estimated them to amount to thirty-six millions sterling; Adam Smith calculates them to amount only to about three millions sterling, or, at eleven gilders the pound sterling, thirty-three millions of gilders.

Adam Smith was convinced, that the deposits in the bank of Amsterdam had been faithfully respected. But a modern English author pretends, that, when the French took possession of Holland, it was discovered that the bank had lent part of its deposits to the city of Amsterdam, and to the ancient government of Holland; but he does not quote the authority on which he grounds his assertion.

The bank of Rotterdam, created in 1635, was also founded upon the model of that of Amsterdam.

So was the bank of Hamburgh in 1688.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England lost its way on its very outset. Instead of devoting itself to the commercial credit of which the banks of Amsterdam and Hamburgh had so ably laid the foundation, it endeavoured to revive public credit, and lent government the money which its shares had produced. The first operation of the bank confounded the commercial with the public credit, though they are essentially different; as will be seen hereafter. This confusion caused the bank to languish for sixteen years. Its credit experienced the fate of public credit, its notes were at a discount of 20 per cent., and it was only through the constant protection of parliament, and through a very uncommon perseverance, that the Bank of England was finally established on a solid foundation.

The charter of the bank made it a corporation, and granted it the exclusive privilege of banking as a joint-stock company. Subsequent statutes allowed the bank to lend money on pledges, and to deal in gold and silver bullion.

These grants shew, that the founders of the bank, and the parliament of England, had not very correct notions of the nature and object of banks of circulation; and this becomes evident, when we consider that the bank, even when it was in the greatest distress, advanced to government all the money it could procure, either by creating new shares, or through private loans. In its commencement the bank was, and could not be considered otherwise than, a chest for government to borrow from, or a lombard (lumber-office) totally unconnected with commercial credit.

But, if the bank mistook at first the career which it had to run with so much glory, it was not long ere it discovered its error, and wisely promoted the object which it was to accomplish. Without ceasing to be faithful to its engagements with the public creditor, from which it could not separate itself on account of the sums advanced to government, the bank leaned more towards commercial credit, and perceived that all its efforts ought to be directed to circulate commercial bills without the intervention of metallic money.

It was a difficult problem for the bank to solve, since it could only offer its own credit guaranteed by the capitals which it had in the public funds; a guarantee already discredited in public opinion by the discredit of the funds, and perfectly novel and unknown in money concerns. The banks that had preceded the Bank of England, had all effected their payments in real coin, equal and even superior to the standard of the common metallic currency. How should the bank be able to deviate from the customary method which had become a generally adopted rule? This consideration did not stop the bank-directors. They dared to open a new path; they created bank-notes convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holder, and used them in all their payments. The promise to pay in coin at the pleasure of the holder was obviously and notoriously illusory; and both the bank and the public knew perfectly well that it could not be realized;

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for there was not, and there could not be, any other coin in the coffers of the bank but what was received as interest of the public debt, and its amount bore no proportion to its notes.

Bank-notes were, however, received in circulation, and, though at a discount for a considerable length of time, they yet recovered their value in proportion as the services which they rendered to circulation became better known, as their nature was better appreciated, and the circumstance clearly understood, that the basis of their credit rested less on the primitive capital of the bank than on the equivalent commercial bills of which they effected the payment. Thus the Bank of England notes owed their success to the same principles which cause the commercial credit of all countries to prosper and flourish; that is, to an entire confidence in the good faith and probity of the individuals engaged in commerce.

The successful attempt of the Bank of England led to the discovery of one of the properties of banks, which had not yet been and which could not have been suspected as long as banks had made use in their operations of real coin of a standard superior to the common metallic currency. Till that time it had been, and must have been, supposed that the services and successes of banks were due to their monied capitals. On a more close inspection, however, it would have been perceived that those capitals bore no proportion to the operations of banks, and that the ability, good faith, and fidelity of the directors and agents of such banks, are their true support in both cases: it would have been seen that bank-money is but an instrument to liquidate commercial debts, and that of course it matters little whether it be of gold and silver or of paper.

It has already been observed, that the transfers of the money deposited in the bank of Amsterdam liquidated, without displacing any money, the totality of the commercial transactions of that city, and that by means of these transfers as many payments were effected in one hour as could be performed in metallic currency in one day. I ought to add, that the rapidity of this mode of payment required a smaller quantity of money than any other method would have required; and it is probable that, with the deposit of a single million, as many payments were effected as with twenty millions in metallic currency. This singular phenomenon could undoubtedly not be attributed to money only; it was owing to other causes; and that such was the fact could no longer be doubted, when it was perceived that the notes of the Bank of England produced the same effects as the transfers of the Bank of Amsterdam.

Experience having once established this property of bank-paper, the Bank of England conformed its further operations to it, and employed it with equal success in liquidating and extinguishing commercial demands by the debts of commerce, public expences by the public revenue, and a great part of private expences by a great portion of private income. In short, with the help of its notes, the Bank of England liquidated all the commercial transactions of the London merchants at home and abroad; all the engagements of government with its functionaries, agents, and contractors; and all the transactions of opulent private individuals with their tradesmen, servants, and labourers.

Banks of circulation have to fear lest the merchants, whose bills they discount, should abuse their facility for the purpose of extending their speculations beyond due bounds, and pile in their warehouses a larger stock of commodities than what ordinary consumption requires.* The longer or shorter continuance of such a glut may force the merchants to exchange the bank-notes for coin, in a proportion superior to what the banks receive. If a bank, in such a case, has not in its coffers a sufficient stock of metallic currency to meet such an exigency, its embarrassment aggravates the crisis, and it is again forced to suspend its payments, and to wait till the equilibrium between consumption and the stock on hand be re-established.

Notwithstanding these imminent and fatal risks, banks of circulation have been introduced into almost all countries of Europe, and their present advantages have got the better of distant fears.

KINDS OF TRADE.

Whether the home or the foreign trade is most beneficial to national wealth, is

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* No person can estimate the mischiefs of the system of discounting *them* bills of wholesale dealers and speculators, unless he resides in the city of London!—We are now paying an extra 10*l.* per month for the paper of this Magazine, owing to the operation of artificial capital raised on accommodation bills by dealers in rags and paper.—EDITOR.

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one of the most important, most difficult, and most controverted questions of political economy.

"Prudence," says D'Avenant, "is generally wrong when it pretends to guide nature. The various products of different soils and countries is an indication that Providence intended they should be helpful to each other and mutually supply the necessities of one another."

The benefit of trade does not consist in the profit of the home-merchant, but in the clear gain the nation acquires through the exchange of its raw and manufactured produce for the produce of other countries.

Sir James Stuart observes, that "when foreign trade ceases the internal mass of wealth cannot be augmented."

"A nation," says Forbonnais, "gains the amount of its sales to foreigners, and loses the amount of the purchases it makes abroad."

"As foreign trade is carried on with benefit," observes Beccaria, "that is, as it receives a greater quantity of values it serves as a more powerful incentive, and is more efficacious to increase the sum of productions. Besides, it burthens the subjects of other countries with a considerable part of the taxes paid to the state."

Dr. Quesnay is the first who attempted to combat that system. "In a free concurrence of foreign trade," says he, "there is but an exchange of equal value for equal value, without either loss or gain on either side, and a nation cannot have a more advantageous commerce than its home-trade."

Elsewhere he adds, "it would be necessary first to enrich the foreign purchasers, to extend the sale of your manufactured produce abroad, and to enrich yourselves in your turn by this trade at the expence of foreigners, &c. Foreign trade is but a last resource to nations, for which their home-trade is not sufficient profitably to dispose of the productions of their country."

Adam Smith has, like Dr. Quesnay, combated the system favourable to foreign trade, and extolled the home-trade as the most beneficial to national wealth; but his opinion has been influenced by motives not only different but even opposed to those of Dr. Quesnay.

"That trade," observes Adam Smith, "which, without force or constraint, is naturally and regularly carried on between any two places, is always advantageous, though not always equally so to both. By advantage or gain," he adds, "I understand, not the increase of the quantity of gold and silver, but that of the exchangeable value of the annual produce of the land and labour of the country, or the increase of the annual revenue of its inhabitants.

When the produce of national labour is consumed in the country, its consumption is not very active, because, as Montesquieu observes, people of the same climate have nearly the same productions, and find in them none but common and ordinary enjoyments: consumption never goes beyond their wants, because the productions are not capable of exciting their desires, gratifying their sensuality, or flattering their vanity.

When, on the contrary, the produce of national labour is consumed abroad, the returns, which consist of new, various, and more abundant productions, are generally sought after, their consumption is rapid, labour and industry redouble their efforts to procure them, and both private and public wealth make an astonishing progress.

Moreover the returns for the exported produce are always more considerable than that produce; that is, the foreign country gives a greater quantity of produce than it receives, and this surplus consequently increases the capital destined for the support of national wealth. The characteristic of foreign commerce is to offer to all nations the produce which suits them best, and consequently to make them pay dearer for it than what it is worth in the place where it is produced. Hence it follows, that foreign commerce affords every nation sure means of selling dear the produce of its own labour, and purchasing cheap the produce of foreign labour.

Thus it appears certain, that foreign trade is more favourable to private and public wealth than the home trade. Nations ought, therefore, studiously to exert themselves to place foreign trade on a solid and immovable basis, and eagerly seek for the means best calculated to raise it to the highest pitch of perfection.

OF MODERN COLONIES.

Modern colonies, in whatever light they may be viewed, have nothing common with the colonies of the ancients but the name.

Modern colonies have a totally different object. They are an extension of the territory of the mother country, the means of increasing its population,

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wealth, and power; and they accomplish this important end by the fertility of their soil, and the variety and novelty of their productions, which render them universally desirable, and, above all, by their abundance and cheapness, which place them within the reach of every one.

Brought into the market of Europe, these productions afforded a new equivalent to the produce of its soil and industry, raised its price, and necessarily augmented its production. They therefore increased the wealth of Europe, not only with their own value, but also with the value of all the commodities which they caused to be produced to serve as their equivalent. The results of this double improvement are incalculable.

EXCHANGES AND BALANCE OF TRADE.

Although the balance of trade cannot give the exact results of the circulation of the produce of every country, it may be of service to judge of its acceleration or obstruction, to lead an attentive and enlightened observer to discover the causes of either, and to suggest the means which may prevent its impediments and increase its beneficial effects. I therefore think the balance of exports and imports of great importance; it may afford much valuable information concerning the progressive, stationary, or retrograde state of national wealth.

The subject of exchanges is more involved in obscurity and fallacy, than the balance of trade.

Adam Smith has so clearly discussed this matter, that I cannot do better than quote what he states on the subject.

"When," says he, "the exchange between two places, such as London and Paris, is at par, it is said to be a sign that the debts due from London to Paris are compensated by those due from Paris to London. On the contrary, when a premium is paid at London for a bill upon Paris, it is said to be a sign that the debts due from London to Paris are not compensated by those due from Paris to London; but that a balance in money must be sent out from the latter place, for the risk, trouble, and expence of exporting which, the premium is both demanded and given.

"But several causes destroy this consequence.

"1. We cannot always judge of the value of the current money of different countries by the standard of their respective mints.

"2. In some countries, the expence of coinage is defrayed by the government; in others, it is defrayed by the private people, who carry their bullion to the mint; and the government even derives some revenue from the coinage.

"3. In some places, as at Amsterdam, Hamburgh, Venice, &c. foreign bills of exchange are paid in what they call bank-money; while in others, as at London, Lisbon, Antwerp, Leghorn, &c. they are paid in the common currency of the country.

"4. The ordinary state of debt and credit between any two places is not always entirely regulated by the ordinary course of their dealings with one another; but is often influenced by that of the dealings of either with many other places."

In whatever light, therefore, the rate of exchanges may be viewed, it is evident that it gives but fallacious indications of the state of foreign commerce.

RATE OF INTEREST.

A high rate of interest is not always a proof of the declining wealth of a country; on the contrary, it is a proof of its prosperity when this prosperity is progressive. The interest of money must always be very high in countries whose prosperity is progressive, because its agriculture and manufactures, increasing with its population, are always requiring fresh capitals, the demand for which necessarily keeps the rate of interest very high.

A low rate of interest may likewise not be an infallible sign of the wealth of a country being progressive. "A low rate of interest," says Swift, "the usual sign of the wealth of a state, may also be a sign of misery, when no one, for instance, wants to borrow, because there is neither industry nor commerce in the country."

CIRCULATION.

The circulation of the produce of labour effected by commerce has its principle in the passion for enjoyment, which men gratify by interchanging the produce of their labour, industry, talents, knowledge, and genius. This circulation is more productive in proportion as it is less confined, more extensive, and more general. When it extends only from the country to the neighbouring towns, and from

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from the towns to the country, it is slow, weak, and languid, because the produce which it offers to the consumers is calculated only for the most ordinary wants of life. It gains in animation, activity, and usefulness, when it pervades every district, every town, every city, and the metropolis of every country, because it then circulates productions more numerous, more various, better calculated for the conveniency, comforts, and peculiar enjoyments of every country. It attains the highest pitch of grandeur and power, when in its course it embraces all climates, all countries, and all nations, because it then distributes to every consumer the produce of all soils, the productions of all kinds of industry, all the riches of nature and labour, and excites every desire, flatters every taste, and gratifies every caprice and every fancy.

The different methods of circulating the produce of labour, such as corporations and privileged companies, the monopoly of colonial commerce, exclusive commercial treaties, and every combination that has been contrived to give another direction to the course of commerce, when it is supposed unfavorable or less beneficial, or to enlarge it when supposed to be favorable, are as many obstacles which restrict and shackle the progress of commerce, and are equally fatal to public and private wealth.

In short, nations ought never to forget that the circulation of the produce of labour is always beneficial, and that the only way to reap all its benefits is to render commerce safe, free, easy, and general.

NATIONAL INCOME.

Adam Smith discovered these laws in the very nature of things.

He states, that the distribution of the national income is naturally regulated by the progressive, stationary, or retrograde state of national wealth. When wealth is progressive, more produce of the annual labour is distributed in wages of labour, profit of stock, and rent of land. When wealth is stationary, a smaller quantity of that produce goes to the labourers as wages, and to the land-holders as rent; and the profit of stock remains as before. When wealth is retrograde, the wages of labour sink so low that they are scarcely adequate to supply the most urgent wants of the labourers; rents also suffer a considerable diminution; but the profits of stock experience, on the contrary, a rise corresponding with the decline of national wealth. Not to be struck with the justness and truth of these laws, and to withhold a tribute of praise and admiration from the mind that discovered them, is equally impossible.

To these general and fundamental rules of the distribution of the produce of annual labour, Adam Smith has added some particular ones for the wages of different labours, the profit of different capitals, and the rents of every different kind of soil.

Thus the public and private income consist of the annual produce which is distributed in the shape of wages of labour, profits of stock, and rents of land; and this distribution is regulated by the progressive, stationary, or retrograde state of national wealth. The observation of these laws is of the utmost importance to the progress of wealth, and forms one of the fundamental principles of political economy.

PUBLIC REVENUE.

The revenue of governments generally consists of contributions levied upon individuals. If, either from a love of luxury and magnificence, or from the passion of conquests, or from a bad economical system, or from a vicious administration, these contributions are raised to an excessive height, the efforts of the individual members of the nation, to repair by their labour and economy the evil of an excessive expenditure of government, must prove abortive. If this expenditure, coupled with that of the individual members of the nation, exceeds the annual produce of the national labour, the aggregate of the nation is placed in the same predicament as an individual who spends more than his income. Capitals are swallowed up, labour is left to pine, its produce is diminished, population reduced, and the impoverished nation declines, and is perhaps exhausted to such a degree, that it is no longer ranked among free and independent powers.

Individuals and nations cannot possibly consume more than their income without exposing themselves to certain ruin; they ought not even to consume as much as their income. Whenever they do so, their condition becomes precarious, and national wealth is endangered by the many accidents of life, national calamities, and all the evils which are continually assailing the human race. Every national calamity inflicts an injury upon capital, affects labour

produce, impoverishes the nation, and, in proportion as it is serious and lasting, influences its power and the grandeur of its destinies.

Individuals and nations enjoy a solid and permanent prosperity only when private and public consumption does not absorb the general income; when the surplus produce, that is annually accumulated, is not diverted from its destination by the political constitution of the country, or the economical and administrative measures of government, nor concentrated in some favored classes, or among a few privileged men; when, being left to the individual by whom it has been saved, it augments the sum of labour, raises the wages of labourers, increases population, developes industry, multiplies wealth, and places public power on the immoveable basis of population and wealth.

LABOUR FOR AMUSEMENT.

Far from restraining the developement of the labours calculated for amusement, they ought to be favoured, encouraged, rewarded; because this is the only way of giving them the greatest intensity, of increasing the population of the country, carrying wealth to the highest pitch, and attaining the highest degree of power to which civilized societies can arrive. It is a delusion to suppose that labours, calculated to amuse, ought only to be maintained by the surplus of other labours; they would not exist, if they were to wait for that tardy and uncertain event; they ought to precede, to produce this surplus, and use it to re-produce it and increase its force. Useful labours would stop at the produce necessary for their support, if they were not stimulated by amusements; and it is only by striving to obtain that surplus of labour to which amusements give birth, that nations can arrive at opulence.

NATURE OF COMMERCE.

Commerce undoubtedly owes its existence to the interchange of the produce which the producers will not or cannot consume: but this interchange is only effected by commerce, by the capital, the talents, and the genius of merchants. Commerce is not only the instrument of the interchange of commodities; it is its promoter, its instigator, and frequently its sole cause. It is by constantly exhibiting to all producers fresh enjoyments, by exciting their desires, flattering their taste, or gratifying their appetite, that commerce stimulates them to labour, developes their industry, keeps them in continual activity, and forces them as it were to augment the mass of their productions, and to give them infinite variety and the highest degree of perfection. Far from being the mere instrument of productive labours, and entitled to rank only after them, commerce is the agent of general production, diffuses its benefits by the equivalents which it affords to every producer in exchange for his produce, and deserves to be considered as the most bountiful source of public and private wealth.

It matters little whether the interchange be more favourable to one of the parties than to the other; they both recover, in the equivalent which they receive, whatever the equivalent they give cost them. Were it not for this condition, the interchange would not take place at all, or would soon cease. The interchange between fellow-subjects, as well as between natives and foreigners, can never be detrimental to any one; and the least favourable exchange still yields an agreeable commodity for one that is not so: it is therefore the interest of all nations to protect, to encourage, to favour commerce. It keeps the mass of wealth up even when it does not augment it; and it prevents the decline of national wealth, even when it cannot effect its increase. The obstructions, restraints, and prohibitions, to which commerce has almost always been exposed, with the view to save it from the losses that were apprehended, or to obtain greater benefits from it, are false measures, fatal alike to public and private wealth.

Commerce, however, cannot pervade the whole range of exchanges but by means of an equivalent which suits every one, and which every one prefers to the produce he wishes to exchange. A gold and silver currency is eminently possessed of this prerogative, and it owes it neither to the conventional agreement of mankind nor to the authority of governments, but simply to the valuable qualities of the metals of which it is composed: no other value can supply the place of a metallic currency, because no other commodity possesses the properties which money requires.

When the monetary equivalent is of gold and silver, when its numeric or nominal value approximates as near as possible its commercial value, and when

its divisions are in an exact proportion, all the operations of commercial interchange are easy and safe, and commerce may securely indulge in its combinations, speculations, and enterprises.

TRAVELS

IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Of EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA.

BY EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, LL.D.

PART THE SECOND.

Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land,

SECTION THE FIRST.

[In our last Supplement we afforded an exquisite treat to our readers in our copious extracts from the Classical Travels of Chateaubriand, a literary Frenchman; and we have now the satisfaction of affording them a similar mental feast from the interesting Travels of Dr. CLARKE, a literary and philosophical Englishman. In every sense these travels afford a perfect specimen of this branch of literature. The information is full and satisfactory; the mind of the author is free from bigotry or prejudice; his descriptions are vivid and carry his readers to the spot; and he possesses the necessary stock of knowledge to qualify him to treat with skill and discrimination the various topics of observation. We have no hesitation, therefore, in declaring that this work is excelled in the various requisites of Books of Travels, neither by Pocock, Bruce, Addison, Smollet, Moore, Coxe, or Staunton, nor by any other writer in our language; and it is in consequence a valuable addition to the stock of standard literature. The volume from which these extracts are made is the second of a series of three, in which the author proposes to comprise his interesting travels; he has, however, called this the first section of the second part, which is to include GREECE, EGYPT, and THE HOLY LAND.]

ASPECT OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The literary traveller, visiting Constantinople, expects to behold but faint vestiges of the imperial city, and believes that he shall find little to remind him of "the everlasting foundations" of the master of the Roman world; the opinion, however, may be as erroneous as that upon which it was founded. After the imagination has been dazzled with pompous and glaring descriptions of palaces and baths, porticoes and temples, groves, circuses, and gardens, the plain matter of fact may prove, that in the obscure and dirty lanes of Constantinople; its small and unglazed shops; the style of architecture observed in the dwellings; the long covered walks, now serving as bazars; the loose flowing habits with long sleeves, worn by the natives; even in the practice of concealing the features of the women; and, above all, in the remarkable ceremonies and observances of the public baths; we behold those customs and appearances which characterized the cities of the Greeks. Such, at least, as far as inanimate bodies are concerned, is the picture presented by the interesting ruins of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ. With regard to the costume of its inhabitants, we have only to view the dresses worn by Greeks themselves, as they are frequently represented upon the gems and coins of the country, as well as those used in much earlier ages. There is every reason to believe that the Turks themselves, at the conquest of Constantinople, adopted many of the customs, and embraced the refinements of a people they had subdued.

Every thing is exaggerated that has been said of the riches and magnificence of this city. Its inhabitants are ages behind the rest of the world. The apartments in their houses are always small. The use of coloured glass in the windows of the mosques, and in some of the palaces, is of very remote date; it was introduced into England, with other refinements, by the Crusaders; and perhaps we may attribute to the same people the style of building observed in many of our most antient dwelling-houses; where, in the diminutive pannelling of the wainscot, and the form of the windows, an evident similarity appears to what is common in Turkey. The khans for the bankers seem to rank next to the mosques, among the public edifices of any note. The *Ménagerie* shewn to strangers is the most filthy hole in Europe, and chiefly tenanted by rats. The pomp of a Turk may be said to consist in his pipe and his horse; the first will cost from twenty to twenty thousand piastres. That of the Capudan Pacha had a spiral ornament of diamonds from one end to the other; and it was six feet in length. Coffee-cups are adorned in the same costly manner. A saddle-cloth embroidered and covered with jewels, stirrups of silver, and other rich trappings, are used by their grandees to adorn their horses. The boasted illuminations of the *Ramadan* would scarcely be perceived if they were not pointed

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out. The suburbs of London are more brilliant every night in the year.

THE SULTANAS.

It so happened, that the gardener of the Grand Signior, during our residence in Constantinople, was a German. This person used to mix with the society in Pera, and often joined in the evening parties given by the different foreign ministers. In this manner we became acquainted with him; and were invited to his apartments within the walls of the Seraglio, close to the gates of the Sultan's garden. We were accompanied, during our first visit, by his intimate friend, the secretary and chaplain of the Swedish mission; who, but a short time before, had succeeded in obtaining a sight of the four principal Sultanas and the Sultan Mother, in consequence of his frequent visits to the gardener. They were sitting together one morning, when the cries of the black eunuchs, opening the doors of the Charem, which communicated with the Seraglio gardens, announced that these ladies were going to take the air. In order to do this, it was necessary to pass the gates adjoining the gardener's lodge, where an *arabet* was stationed to receive them, in which it was usual for them to drive round the walks of the Seraglio, within the walls of the palace. Upon those occasions the black eunuchs examine every part of the garden, and run before the women, calling out to all persons to avoid approaching or beholding them under pain of death. The gardener, and his friend the Swede, instantly closed all the shutters, and locked the doors. The black eunuchs, arriving soon after, and finding the lodge shut, supposed the gardener to be absent. Presently followed the Sultan Mother, with the four principal Sultanas, who were in high glee, romping and laughing with each other. A small scullery window of the gardener's lodge looked directly towards the gate through which these ladies were to pass, and was separated from it only by a few yards. Here, through two small gimlet holes, bored for the purpose, they beheld very distinctly the features of the women, whom they described as possessing extraordinary beauty. Three of the four were Georgians, having dark complexions and very long dark hair; but the fourth was remarkably fair, and her hair, also of singular length and thickness, was of a flaxen colour; neither were their teeth dyed black, as those of Turkish women generally are. The Swedish gentleman said, he was almost sure they suspected they were seen, from the address they manifested in displaying their charms, and in loitering at the gate. This gave him and his friend no small degree of terror; as they would have paid for their curiosity with their lives, if any such suspicion had entered the minds of the black eunuchs. He described their dresses as rich beyond all that can be imagined. Long spankled robes, open in front, with pantaloons embroidered in gold and silver, and covered by a profusion of pearls and precious stones, displayed their persons to great advantage; but were so heavy as actually to encumber their motion, and almost to impede their walking. Their hair hung in loose and very thick tresses, on each side their cheeks, falling quite down to the waist, and covering their shoulders behind. Those tresses were quite powdered with diamonds, not displayed according to any studied arrangement, but as if carelessly scattered, by handfuls, among their flowing locks. On the top of their heads, and rather leaning to one side, they wore, each of them, a small circular patch or diadem. Their faces, necks, and even their breasts, were quite exposed; not one of them having any veil.

THE SERAGLIO.

We left Pera, in a gondola, about seven o'clock in the morning; embarking at Tophana, and steering towards that gate of the Seraglio which faces the Bosporus on the south-eastern side, where the entrance to the Seraglio gardens and the gardener's lodge are situated. A Bostanghy, as a sort of porter, is usually seated, with his attendants, within the portal. Upon entering the Seraglio the spectator is struck by a wild and confused assemblage of great and interesting objects: among the first of these are, enormous cypresses, massive and lofty masonry, neglected and broken sarcophagi, high rising mounds, and a long gloomy avenue, leading from the gates of the garden between the double walls of the Seraglio. This gate is the same by which the Sultanas came out for the airing before alluded to; and the gardener's lodge is on the right hand of it. The avenue extending from it, towards the west, offers a broad and beautiful, although solitary, walk, to a very considerable extent, shut in by high walls on both sides. Directly opposite this entrance of the Seraglio is a very lofty mound, or bank, covered

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vered by large trees, and traversed by terraces, over which, on the top, are walls with turrets. On the right hand, after entering, are the large wooden folding doors of the Grand Signior's gardens; and near them lie many fragments of antient marbles, appropriated to the vilest purposes: among others, a sarcophagus of one block of marble, covered with a simple, though unmeaning, bas-relief. Entering the gardens by the folding doors, a pleasing *coup d'œil* of trellis-work and covered walks is displayed, more after the taste of Holland than that of any other country. Various and very despicable *jets d'eau*, straight gravel-walks, and borders disposed in parallelograms, with the exception of a long green-house filled with orange-trees, compose all that appears in the small spot which bears the name of the Seraglio Gardens. The view, on entering, is down the principal gravel-walk; and all the walks meet at a central point, beneath a dome of the same trellis-work by which they are covered. Small fountains spout a few quarts of water into large shells, or form parachutes over lighted bougies, by the sides of the walks. The trellis-work is of wood, painted white, and covered by jasmine; and this, as it does not conceal the artificial frame by which it is supported, produces a wretched effect. On the outside of the trellis-work appear small parterres, edged with box, containing very common flowers, and adorned with fountains. On the right hand, after entering the garden, appears the magnificent kiosk, which constitutes the sultan's summer residence; and further on is the orangery before mentioned, occupying the whole extent of the wall on that side.

Exactly opposite to the garden gates, is the door of the *Charem*, or palace of the women belonging to the Grand Signior; a building not unlike one of the small colleges in Cambridge, and inclosing the same sort of cloistered court. One side of this building extends across the upper extremity of the garden, so that the windows look into it. Below these windows are two small green-houses, filled with very common plants, and a number of Canary birds. Before the Charem windows, on the right hand, is a ponderous, gloomy, wooden door; and this, creaking on its massive hinges, opens to the quadrangle, or interior court of the Charem itself. We will keep this door shut for a short time, in order to describe the seraglio garden more minutely; and afterwards open it, to gratify the reader's curiosity.

Still facing the Charem on the left hand, is a paved ascent, leading, through a handsome gilded iron gate, from the lower to the upper garden. Here is a kiosk, which I shall presently describe. Returning from the Charem to the door by which we first entered, a lofty wall on the right hand supports a terrace with a few small parterres: these, at a considerable height above the lower garden, constitute what is now called the Upper Garden of the Seraglio; and, till within these few years, it was the only one.

Having thus completed the tour of this small and insignificant spot of ground, let us now enter the kiosk, which I first mentioned as the sultan's summer residence. It is situated on the sea shore, and commands one of the finest views the eye ever beheld, of Scutary and the Asiatic coast, the mouth of the canal, and a moving picture of ships, gondolas, dolphins, birds, with all the floating pageantry of this vast metropolis, such as no other capital in the world can pretend to exhibit. The kiosk itself, fashioned after the airy fantastic style of Eastern architecture, presents a spacious chamber, covered by a dome, from which, towards the sea, advances a raised platform surrounded by windows, and terminated by a divân.* On the right and left are the private apartments of the sultan and his ladies. From the centre of the dome is suspended a large lustre, presented by the English ambassador. Above the raised platform hangs another lustre of smaller size, but more elegant. Immediately over the sofas constituting the divân, are mirrors engraved with Turkish inscriptions; poetry, and passages from the Korân. The sofas are of white satin, beautifully embroidered by the women of the seraglio.

Leaving the platform, on the left hand is the Sultan's private chamber of repose, the floor of which is surrounded by couches of very costly workmanship. Opposite to this chamber, on the other side of the kiosk, a door opens to the apartment in which are placed the attendant Sultanas, the Sultan Mother, or any ladies

* The *divân* is a sort of couch or sofa, common all over the Levant, surrounding every side of a room, except that which contains the entrance. It is raised about sixteen inches from the floor. When a *divân* is held, it means nothing more than that the persons composing it are thus seated.

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in residence with the sovereign. This room corresponds exactly with the Sultan's chamber, except that the couches are more magnificently embroidered.

A small staircase leads from these apartments to two chambers below, paved with marble, and as cold as any cellar. Here a more numerous assemblage of women are buried, as it were, during the heat of summer. The first is a sort of antichamber to the other; by the door of which, in a nook of the wall, are placed the sultan's slippers, of common yellow morocco, and coarse workmanship. Having entered the marble chamber immediately below the kiosk, a marble bason presents itself, with a fountain in the centre, containing water to the depth of about three inches, and a few very small fishes. Answering to the platform mentioned in the description of the kiosk, is another, exactly of a similar nature, closely latticed, where the ladies sit during the season of their residence in this place. I was pleased with observing a few things they had carelessly left upon the sofas, and which characterised their mode of life. Among these was an English writing-box, of black varnished wood, with a sliding cover, and drawers; the drawers containing coloured writing-paper, reed pens, perfumed wax, and little bags made of embroidered satin, in which their billets-doux are sent, by negro slaves, who are both mutes and eunuchs. That liqueurs are drunk in these secluded chambers is evident; for we found labels for bottles, neatly cut out with scissars, bearing Turkish inscriptions, with the words "*Rosoglio*," "*Golden Water*" and "*Water of Life.*" Having now seen every part of this building, we returned to the garden, by the entrance which admitted us to the kiosk.

Our next and principal object was the examination of the Charem; and, as the undertaking was attended with danger, we first took care to see that the garden was cleared of Bostanghies, and other attendants; as our curiosity, if detected, would, beyond all doubt, have cost us our lives upon the spot. A catastrophe of this nature has been already related by Le Bruyn.

Having inspected every alley and corner of the garden, we advanced, half-breathless, and on tip-toe, to the great wooden door of the passage which leads to the inner court of this mysterious edifice. We succeeded in forcing this open; but the noise of its grating hinges, amidst the profound silence of the place, went to our very hearts. We then entered a small quadrangle, exactly resembling that of Queen's College, Cambridge, filled with weeds. It was divided into two parts, one raised above the other; the principal side of the court containing an open cloister, supported by small white marble columns. Every thing appeared in a neglected state. The women only reside here during summer. Their winter apartments may be compared to the late Bastile of France; and the decoration of these apartments is even inferior to that which I shall presently describe. From this court, forcing open a small window near the ground, we climbed into the building, and alighted upon a long range of wooden beds, or couches, covered by mats, prepared for the reception of a hundred slaves: these reached the whole extent of a very long corridor. From hence, passing some narrow passages, the floors of which were also matted, we came to a staircase leading to the upper apartments. Of such irregular and confused architecture, it is difficult to give any adequate description. We passed from the lower dormitory of the slaves to another above: this was divided into two tiers; so that one half of the numerous attendants it was designed to accommodate, slept over the other, upon a sort of shelf or scaffold near the ceiling. From this second corridor we entered into a third, a long matted passage: on the left of this were small apartments for slaves of higher rank; and, upon the right, a series of rooms looking towards the sea. By continuing along this corridor, we at last entered the great *Chamber of Audience*, in which the Sultan Mother receives visits of ceremony from the Sultanas, and other distinguished ladies of the Charem. Nothing can be imagined better suited to theatrical representation than this chamber; and I regret the loss of the very accurate drawing which I caused Monsieur Preaux to complete upon the spot. It is exactly such an apartment as the best painters of scenic decoration would have selected, to afford a striking idea of the pomp, the seclusion, and the magnificence, of the Ottoman court. The stage is best suited for its representation; and therefore the reader is requested to have the stage in his imagination while it is described. It was surrounded with enormous mirrors, the costly donations of infidel kings, as they are styled by the present possessors. These mirrors the women of the Seraglio could

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times break in their frolics. At the upper end is the throne, a sort of cage, in which the Sultana sits, surrounded by latticed blinds; for even here her person is held too sacred to be exposed to the common observation of slaves and females of the Charem. A lofty flight of broad steps, covered with crimson cloth, leads to this cage, as to a throne. Immediately in front of it are two burnished chairs of state, covered with crimson velvet and gold, one on each side the entrance. To the right and the left of the throne, and upon a level with it, are the sleeping apartments of the Sultan Mother, and her principal females in waiting. The external windows of the throne are all latticed: on one side they look towards the sea, and on the other into the quadrangle of the Charem: the chamber itself occupying the whole breadth of the building, on the side of the quadrangle into which it looks. The area below the latticed throne, or the front of the stage (to follow the idea before proposed), is set apart for attendants, for the dancers, for actors, music, refreshments, and whatsoever is brought into the Charem for the amusement of the court. This place is covered with Persian mats; but these are removed when the Sultana is here, and the richest carpets substituted in their place.

Beyond the great Chamber of Audience is the *Assembly Room* of the Sultan, when he is in the Charem. Here we observed the magnificent lustre before mentioned. The Sultan sometimes visits this chamber during the winter, to hear music, and to amuse himself with his favourites. It is surrounded by mirrors. The other ornaments display that strange mixture of magnificence and wretchedness, which characterize all the state-chambers of Turkish grandees. Leaving the Assembly Room by the same door through which we entered, and continuing along the passage, as before, which runs parallel to the sea-shore, we at length reached what might be termed the *sanctum sanctorum* of this Paphian temple, the baths of the Sultan Mother and the four principal Sultanas. These are small, but very elegant, constructed of white marble, and lighted by ground glass above. At the upper end is a raised sudatory and bath for the Sultan Mother, concealed by lattice-work from the rest of the apartment. Fountains play constantly into the floor of this bath, from all its sides; and every degree of refined luxury has been added to the work, which a people, of all others best versed in the ceremonies of the bath, have been capable of inventing or requiring.

Leaving the bath, and returning along the passage by which we came, we entered what is called the *Chamber of Repose*. Nothing need be said of it, except that it commands the finest view any where afforded from this point of the Seraglio. It forms a part of the building well known to strangers, from the circumstance of its being supported, towards the sea, by twelve columns of that beautiful and rare breccia, the *viride Lacedæmonium* of Pliny, called by Italians *Il verde antico*. These columns are of the finest quality ever seen; and each of them consists of one entire stone. The two interior pillars are of green Egyptian breccia, more beautiful than any specimen of the kind existing.

We now proceeded to that part of the Charem which looks into the Seraglio garden, and entered a large apartment, called *Chalved Yiertay*, or, as the French would express it, *Salle de promenade*. Here the other ladies of the Charem entertain themselves, by hearing and seeing comedies, farcical representations, dances, and music. We found it in the state of an old lumber-room. Large dusty pier-glasses, in heavy gilded frames, neglected and broken, stood, like the Vicar of Wakefield's family picture, leaning against the wall, the whole length of one side of the room. Old furniture; shabby bureaus of the worst English work, made of oak, walnut, or mahogany; inlaid broken cabinets; scattered fragments of chandeliers; scraps of paper, silk rags, and empty confectionary boxes; were the only objects in this part of the palace.

From this room we descended into the court of the Charem; and, having crossed it, ascended, by a flight of steps, to an upper parterre, for the purpose of examining a part of the building appropriated to the inferior ladies of the Seraglio. Finding it exactly upon the plan of the rest, only worse furnished, and in a more wretched state, we returned, to quit the Charem entirely, and effect our retreat to the garden. The reader may imagine our consternation on finding that the great door was closed upon us, and that we were locked in. Listening, to ascertain if any one was stirring, we discovered that a slave had entered to feed some turkeys, who were gobbling and making a great noise at a small distance. We profited by their tumult, to force back the huge lock of the gate with a large

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large stone, which fortunately yielded to our blows, and we made our escape.

We now quitted the lower garden of the Seraglio, and ascended, by a paved road, towards the chamber of the garden of Hyacinths. This promised to be interesting, as we were told the Sultan passed almost all his private hours in that apartment; and the view of it might make us acquainted with occupations and amusements, which characterize the man, divested of the outward parade of the Sultan. We presently turned from the paved ascent, towards the right, and entered a small garden, laid out into very neat oblong borders, edged with porcelain, or Dutch tiles. Here no plant is suffered to grow, except the Hyacinth; whence the name of this garden, and the chamber it contains. We examined this apartment, by looking through a window. Nothing can be more magnificent. Three sides of it were surrounded by a divân, the cushions and pillows of which were of black embroidered satin. Opposite the windows of the chamber was a fire-place, after the ordinary European fashion; and on each side of this, a door covered with hangings of crimson cloth. Between each of these doors and the fire-place, appeared a glass-case, containing the Sultan's private library; every volume being in manuscript, and upon shelves, one above the other, and the title of each book written on the edges of its leaves. From the ceiling of the room, which was of burnished gold, opposite each of the doors, and also opposite to the fire-place, hung three gilt cages, containing small figures of artificial birds: these sung by mechanism. In the centre of the room stood an enormous gilt brazier, supported, in an ewer, by four massive claws, like vessels seen under sideboards in England. Opposite to the entrance, on one side of the apartment, was a raised bench, crossing a door, on which were placed an embroidered napkin, a vase, and bason, for washing the beard and hands. Over this bench, upon the wall, was suspended the large embroidered *porte-feuille*, worked with silver thread on yellow leather, which is carried in procession when the Sultan goes to mosque, or elsewhere in public, to contain the petitions presented by his subjects. In a nook close to the door was also a pair of yellow boots; and on the bench, by the ewer, a pair of slippers of the same materials. These are placed at the entrance of every apartment frequented by the Sultan. The floor was covered with Gobelins tapestry; and the ceiling, as before stated, magnificently gilded and burnished. Groupes of arms, such as pistols, sabres, and poignards, were disposed, with very singular taste and effect, on the different compartments of the walls; the handles and scabbards of which were covered with diamonds of very large size: these, as they glittered around, gave a most gorgeous effect to the splendour of this sumptuous chamber.

We had scarce ended our survey of this costly scene, when, to our great dismay, a Bostanghy made his appearance within the apartment; but, fortunately for us, his head was turned from the window, and we immediately sunk below it, creeping upon our hands and knees, until we got clear of the garden of Hyacinths. Thence, ascending to the upper walks, we passed an aviary of nightingales.

The walks in the upper garden are very small, in wretched condition, and laid out in worse taste than the fore court of a Dutchman's house in the suburbs of the Hague. Small as they are, they constituted, until lately, the whole of the Seraglio gardens near the sea; and from them may be seen the whole prospect of the entrance to the canal, and the opposite coast of Scutary. Here, in an old kiosk, is seen a very ordinary marble slab, supported on iron cramps: this, nevertheless, was a present from Charles the Twelfth of Sweden. It is precisely the sort of sideboard seen in the lowest inns of England; and, while it may be said no person would pay half the amount of its freight to send it back again, it shews the nature of the presents then made to the Porte by foreign princes. From these formal parterres we descended to the gardener's lodge, and left the gardens by the gate through which we entered.

ST. SOPHIA.

The architectural merits of St. Sophia and St. Peter's, have been often relatively discussed; yet they reasonably enter into no comparison. No accounts have been more exaggerated than those which refer to the former, whose gloomy appearance is well suited to the ideas we entertain of its present abject and depraved state. In the time of Procopius, its dome might have seemed suspended by a chain from Heaven; but at present, it exhibits much more of a subterraneous, than of an aërial character; neither does

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it seem consistent with the perfection of an edifice intended to elevate the mind, that the entrance should be by a descent, as into a cellar. The approach to the Pantheon, at Rome, as well as to the spacious aisle and dome of St. Peter's, is by ascending; but in order to get beneath the dome of St. Sophia, the spectator is conducted down a long flight of stairs. I visited it several times, and always with the same impression. There is, moreover, a littleness and confused Gothic barbarism in the disposition of the parts which connect the dome with the foundation; and in its present state, it is bolstered on the outside with heavy buttresses, like those of a bridge. Mosaic work remains very entire in many parts of the interior. The dome seems to have been adorned with an uniform coating of gilded *tesseræ*, which the Turks are constantly removing for sale; attaching superstitious virtues to those loose fragments of Mosaic, from the eagerness with which strangers strive to procure them. In the great arch, opposite to the principal entrance, the Mosaic is coloured, and represents the figures of Saints, of the Virgin, and groupes of enormous wings without bodies.

GREEK MANUSCRIPTS.

It is somewhat singular, that, amongst all the literary travellers who have described the curiosities of Constantinople, no one has hitherto noticed the market for manuscripts; yet it would be difficult to select an object more worthy of examination. The bazar of the booksellers does not contain all the works enumerated by D'Herbelot; but there is hardly any Oriental author, whose writings, if demanded, may not be procured; although every volume offered for sale is manuscript. The number of shops employed in this way, in that market and elsewhere, amounts to a hundred: each of these contain, upon an average, five hundred volumes; so that no less a number than fifty thousand manuscripts, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, are daily exposed for sale. One of my first endeavours was to procure a general catalogue of the writings most in request throughout the empire; that is to say, of those works which are constantly on sale in the cities of Constantinople, Aleppo, and Cairo; and also of their prices. This I procured through the medium of a Dervish. The whole of this Catalogue is given in the Appendix; and it may be considered as offering a tolerable view of the general state of Oriental literature; such, for example, as might be obtained of the literature of Britain, by the catalogues of any of the principal booksellers of London and Edinburgh. The causes of disappointment, which has so often attended the search after manuscripts by literary persons sent out from the academies of Europe, may be easily explained. These men have their residence in Pera, whence it is necessary to go by water to Constantinople. The day is generally far spent before they reach the place of their destination; and, when arrived, they make their appearance followed by a Janissary. The venders of manuscripts, who are often Emirs, and sometimes Dervishes, beholding an infidel thus accompanied, gratifying what they deem an impertinent, and even sacrilegious curiosity, among volumes of their religion and law, take offence, and refuse not only to sell, but to exhibit any part of their collection. The best method is to employ a Dervish, marking in the catalogue such books as he may be required to purchase; or to go alone, unless an interpreter is necessary. I found no difficulty in obtaining any work that I could afford to buy. The manuscript of "The Arabian Nights," or, as it is called, *Alf Lila o Lila*, is not easily procured, and for this reason; it is a compilation, made according to the taste and opportunity of the writer, or the person who orders it of the scribes, found only in private hands, and no two copies contain the same tales. I could not obtain this work in Constantinople, but afterwards bought a very fine copy of it in Grand Cairo. It was not until the second winter of my residence in Pera, that I succeeded, by means of a Dervish of my acquaintance, in procuring a catalogue from one of the principal shops. The master of it was an Emir, a man of considerable attainment in Oriental literature, from whom I had purchased several manuscripts, which are now in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Whenever I had applied to this man for works relating to poetry or history, he was very willing to supply what was wanted; but if I ventured only to touch a Korân, or any other volume held sacred in Turkish estimation, my business terminated abruptly for that day. There are similar manuscript markets in all the Turkish cities, particularly those of Aleppo and Cairo. Many works, common in Cairo, are not to be met with in Constantinople. The Beys have more taste for literature than

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than the Turks; and the women, shut up in the Charems of Egypt, pass many of their solitary hours in hearing persons who are employed to read for their amusement.

Nor is the search after Greek manuscripts so unsuccessful as persons are apt to imagine. By employing an intelligent Greek priest, I had an opportunity of examining a great variety of volumes, brought from the Isle of Princes, and from the private libraries of Greek princes resident at the *Phanár*. It is true, many of them were of little value; and others, of some importance, the owners were unwilling to sell. The fact is, it is not money which such men want. They will often exchange their manuscripts for good printed editions of the Greek Classics, particularly of the orators. Prince Alexander Bano Hantzerli, had a magnificent collection of Greek manuscripts, and long corresponded with me after my return to England. I sent him from Paris, the original edition of the French Encyclopédie; and no contemptible idea may be formed of the taste of men, who, situated as the Greek families are in Constantinople, earnestly endeavour, by such publications, to multiply their sources of information. Some of the Greek manuscripts, now in the Bodleian, were originally in his possession; particularly a most exquisite copy of the Four Gospels, of the tenth or eleventh century, written throughout, upon vellum, in the same minute and beautiful characters.

PLAIN OF TROY.

It seems hardly to admit of doubt, that the Plain of Anatolia, watered by the Mender, and backed by a mountainous ridge, of which Kazdaghy is the summit, offers the precise territory alluded to by the poet. The long controversy, excited by Mr. Bryant's publication, and since so vehemently agitated, would probably never have existed, had it not been for the erroneous maps of the country, which, even to this hour, disgrace our geographical knowledge of that part of Asia.

According to Homer's description of the Trojan territory, it combined certain prominent and remarkable features, not likely to be affected by any lapse of time. Of this nature was the Hellespont; the Island of Tenedos; the Plain itself; the river by whose foundations it was occasionally overflowed; and the mountain whence that river issued. If any one of these be found retaining its original appellation, and all other circumstances of association characterize its vicinity, our knowledge of the country is placed beyond dispute.

We crossed the *Mender* by a wooden bridge, immediately after leaving *Koumkalé*; and ascertained its breadth, in that part, to equal one hundred and thirty yards. We then entered an immense plain, in which some Turks were engaged hunting wild-boars. Peasants were also employed in ploughing a deep and rich soil of vegetable earth. Proceeding towards the east, and round the bay distinctly pointed out by Strabo, as the harbour in which the Grecian fleet was stationed, we arrived at the Sepulchre of Ajax, upon the antient Rhœtean Promontory.

The view here afforded of the Hellespont and the Plain of Troy is one of the finest the country affords. Several plants, during the season of our visit, were blooming upon the soil. Upon the tomb itself we noticed the silvery mezereon, the poppy, the beardless hypecoum, and the field-star of Bethlehem.

From the *Aianteum* we passed over a healthy country to *Halil Elly*, a village near the Thymbrius, in whose vicinity we had been instructed to seek the remains of a temple once sacred to the Thymbrean Apollo. The ruins we found were rather the remains of ten temples than of one. The earth to a very considerable extent was covered by subverted and broken columns of marble, granite, and of every order in architecture. Doric, ionic, and corinthian, capitals, lay dispersed in all directions, and some of these were of great beauty. We observed a bas-relief representing a person on horseback pursued by a winged figure; also a beautiful representation, sculptured after the same manner, of Ceres in her car drawn by two scaly serpents.

From the ruins at *Halil Elly* we proceeded through a delightful valley, full of vineyards, and almond-trees in full bloom, intending to pass the night at the village of Thymbreck. We found no antiquities, nor did we hear of any in the neighbourhood. The next day returning towards Halil Elly, we left it upon our right, and crossed the Thymbrius by a ford. In summer this river becomes almost dry; but during winter it often presents a powerful torrent, carrying all before it.

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After we had passed the ford, we ascended a ridge of hills, and found the remains of a very antient paved way. We then came to the town or village of Tchiblack, where we noticed very considerable remains of antient sculpture, but in such a state of disorder and ruin, that no precise description of them can be given. The most remarkable are upon the top of a hill called *Beyan Mezalcy*, near the town, in the midst of a beautiful grove of oak trees, towards the village of Callifat. Here the ruins of a doric temple of white marble lay heaped in the most striking manner, mixed with broken stèlæ, cippi sarcophagi, cornices and capitals of very enormous size, entablatures, and pillars. All of these have reference to some peculiar sanctity by which this hill was anciently characterized. It is of a conical form, and stands above the town of Tchiblack, appearing as large as the Castle Hill at Cambridge. The first inquiry that suggests itself, in a view of this extraordinary scene, naturally involves the original cause of the veneration in which the place was antiently held. Does it denote the site of *Pagus Iliensium*, whose inhabitants believed that their village stood on the site of Antient Troy?

We proceeded hence towards the plain; and no sooner reached it, than a tumulus of very remarkable size and situation drew our attention, for a short time, from the main object of our pursuit. This tumulus, of a high conical form and very regular structure, stands altogether insulated. Of its great antiquity no doubt can be entertained by persons accustomed to view the everlasting sepulchres of the antients. On the southern side of its base is a long natural mound of lime-stone: this, beginning to rise close to the artificial tumulus, extends towards the village of Callifat, in a direction nearly from north to south across the middle of the plain. It is of such height, that an army, encamped on the eastern side of it, would be concealed from all observation of persons stationed upon the coast, by the mouth of the Mender. It reaches nearly to a small and almost stagnant river, hitherto unnoticed, called *Callifat Osmack*, or Callifat Water, taking its name from the village near which it falls into the Mender: our road to that place afterwards led us along the top of the mound. Here then both art and nature have combined to mark the plain by circumstances of feature and association not likely to occur elsewhere; although such as any accurate description of the country might well be expected to include: and if the Poems of Homer, with reference to the Plain of Troy, have similarly associated an artificial tumulus and a natural mound, a conclusion seems warranted, that these are the objects to which he alludes. This appears to be the case in the account he has given of the *Tomb of Ilus* and the *Mound of the Plain*.

From this tomb we rode along the top of the mound of the plain, in a south-western direction, towards Callifat. After we had proceeded about half its length, its inclination became southward. Having attained its extremity in that direction, we descended into the plain, when our guides brought us to the western side of it, near its southern termination, to notice a tumulus, less considerable than the last described, about three hundred paces from the mound, almost concealed from observation by being continually overflowed, upon whose top two small oak trees were then growing. This tumulus will not be easily discerned by future travellers, from the uniformity of its appearance at a distance with the rest of the vast plain in which it is situated, being either covered with corn, or furrowed by the plough. The view it commands of the coast, towards the mouth of the Mender, may possibly entitle it to their subsequent consideration, with reference to the sepulchre of Myrinna.

We now proceeded to the *Callifat Osmak*, or Callifat Water, a river that can scarce be said to flow towards the Mender; yet so deep, that we were conducted to a ford in order to pass. Hundreds of tortoises, alarmed at our approach, were falling from its banks into the water, as well as from the overhanging branches and thick underwood, among which these animals, of all others the least adapted to climb trees, had singularly obtained a footing. Wild-fowl also were in great abundance, and in the corn land partridges were frequently observed. I have no hesitation in stating, that I conceive this river to be the Simois; nor would there perhaps remain a doubt upon the subject, if it were not for the prejudice excited in consequence of a marvellous error, which has prevailed throughout all the recent discussion concerning

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Troas, with regard to the sources of the Scamander.

Some peasants of the place came to me with Greek medals. They were all of copper, in high preservation, and all medals of Ilium, struck in the time of the Roman Emperors. On one side was represented the figure of Hector combating, with his shield and spear, and the words ΕΚΤΩΡΙΑΙΕΩΝ; and upon the other, the head either of Antoninus, Faustina, Severus, or some later Roman emperor or empress. As there were so many of these Ilean medals, I asked where they were found; and was answered, in modern Greek, at *Palaio Callifat*, Old Callifat, a short distance from the present village, in the plain towards the east. I begged to be conducted thither; and took one of the peasants with me, as a guide.

We came to an elevated spot of ground, surrounded on all sides by a level *plain*, watered by the Callifat Osmuck, and which there is every reason to believe the *Simoïsian*. Here we found, not only the traces, but also the remains of an ancient citadel. Turks were then employed raising enormous blocks of marble, from foundations surrounding the place; possibly the identical works constructed by Lysimachus, who fenced New Ilium with a wall. The appearance of the structure exhibited that colossal and massive style of architecture which bespeaks the masonry of the early ages of Grecian history. All the territory within these foundations was covered by broken pottery, whose fragments were parts of those antient vases now held in such high estimation. Here the peasants said they found the medals they had offered to us, and most frequently after heavy rains. Many had been discovered in consequence of the recent excavations made there by the Turks, who were removing the materials of the old foundations, for the purpose of constructing works at the Dardanelles. As these medals, bearing indisputable legends to designate the people by whom they were fabricated, have also, in the circumstances of their discovery, a peculiar connection with the ruins here, they may be considered as indicating, with tolerable certainty, the situation of the city to which they belonged. Had we observed in our route from Tchiblack, precisely the line of direction mentioned by Strabo, and continued by a due course from east to west, instead of turning towards the south in the Simoïsian plain to visit the village of Callifat, we should have terminated the distance he has mentioned, of thirty stadia, (as separating the city from the village of the Iliensians) by the discovery of these ruins. They may have been the same which Kauffer noticed in his map, by the title of *Ville de Constantine;* but evidently appear to be the remains of *New Ilium;* whether we regard the testimony afforded by their situation, as accordant with the text of Strabo; or the discovery there made of medals of the city. Once in possession of this important point, a light breaks in upon the dark labyrinth of Troas; we stand with Strabo upon the very spot whence he deduced his observations concerning other objects in the district; looking down upon the Simoïsian Plain, and viewing the junction of the two rivers ("one flowing towards Sigeum, and the other towards Rhœteum," precisely as described by him) in front of the Iliensian city; being guided, at the same time, to Callicolone, the village of the Ilieans, and the sepulchres of Æsyetes, Batieia, and Ilus, by the clue he has afforded. From the natural or artificial elevation of the territory on which the city stood, (an insulated object in the plain) we beheld almost every landmark to which that author has alluded. The splendid spectacle presented towards the west by the snow-clad top of Samothrace, towering behind Imbrus, would baffle every attempt of delineation: it rose with indescribable grandeur, to a height beyond all I had seen for a long time; and while its ætherial summit shone with inconceivable brightness in a sky without a cloud, seemed, notwithstanding its remote situation, as if its vastness would overwhelm all Troas, should an earthquake leave it from its base. Nearer to the eye appeared the mouth of the Hellespont, and Sigeum. On the south, the Tomb of Æsyetes, by the road leading to Alexandria Troas; and less remote, the Scamander, receiving Simois, or *Callifat Water*, at the boundary of the Simoïsian Plain. Towards the east, the Throsmos, with the sepulchres of Batieia and Ilus: and far beyond, in the great chain of Ida, Gargarus opposed to Samothrace, dignified by equal if not superior altitude, and beaming the same degree of splendor from the snows by which it was invested.

It is only by viewing the stupendous prospect afforded in these classical regions

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that any adequate idea can be formed of Homer's powers as a painter, and of the accuracy which distinguishes what Mr. Wood (Essay on Homer, p. 132.) terms his "*celestial geography.*" Neptune, placed on the top of Samothrace, commanding a prospect of Ida, Troy, and the fleet, observes Jupiter, upon Gargarus, turn his back upon Troas. What is intended by this averted posture of the god, other than that Gargarus was partially concealed by a cloud, while Samothrace remained unveiled; a circumstance so often realized? All the march of Juno, from Olympus, by Pieria and Æmathia, to Athos; from Athos, by sea, to Lemnos; and thence to Imbros, and Gargarus; is a correct delineation of the striking face of Nature, in which the picturesque wildness and grandeur of real scenery is further adorned by a sublime poetical fiction. Hence it is evident that Homer must have lived in the neighbourhood of Troy; that he borrowed the scene of the Iliad (as stated by Mr. Wood, p. 182.) from ocular examination; and the action of it, from the prevailing tradition of the times.

THE CARS OF THE TROAD.

The remains of customs belonging to the most remote ages are discernible in the shape and construction of the wicker cars, which are used all over this country. In the first view of them, I recognised the form of an ancient car, of Grecian sculpture, in the Vatican Collection at Rome; and which, although of Parian Marble, had been carved to resemble wicker-work; while its wheels were an imitation of those solid circular planes of timber used at this day, in Troas, and in many parts of Macedonia and Greece, for the cars of the country. They are expressly described by Homer, in the mention made of Priam's litter, when the king commands his sons to bind on the chest, or coffer, which was of wicker-work, upon the body of the carriage.

VIEW FROM GARGARUS.

I advanced with eagerness over an aërial ridge, toward the highest point of all, where no vestige of any living being could be discerned. Here the ascent was easier than before; and in a few minutes I stood upon the summit. What a spectacle! All European Turkey, and the whole of Asia Minor, seemed as it were modelled before me on a vast surface of glass. The great objects drew my attention first; afterwards I examined each particular place with minute observation. The eye, roaming to Constantinople, beheld all the Sea of Marmora, the mountains of Prusa, with Asiatic Olympus, and all the surrounding territory; comprehending, in one wide survey, all Propontis and the Hellespont, with the shores of Thrace and Chersonesus, all the north of the Ægean, Mount Athos, the Islands of Imbrus, Samothrace, Lemnos, Tenedos, and all beyond, even to Eubœa; the Gulph of Smyrna, almost all Mysia, and Bithynia, with part of Lydia and Ionia. Looking down upon Troas, it appeared spread as a lawn before me. I distinctly saw the course of the Scamander through the Trojan Plain to the sea. The visible appearance of the river, like a silver thread, offered a clue to other objects. I could discern the Tomb of Æsyetes, and even Bonarbashy.

There is yet another singular appearance from the summit of this mountain; and, as this is pointedly alluded to by Homer, it seems to offer strong reason for believing that the poet had himself beheld it from the same place. Looking towards Lectum, the tops of all the Idæan Chain diminish in altitude by a regular gradation, so as to resemble a series of steps, conducting to Gargarus, as the highest point of the whole. Nothing can therefore more forcibly illustrate the powers of Homer as a painter, in the display he has given of the country, and the fidelity with which he delineates every feature in its geography, than the description of the ascent of Juno from Lectum to Gargarus; by a series of natural eminencies, unattainable indeed by mortal tread, but presenting, to the great conceptions of poetical fancy, a scale adequate to the power and dignity of superior beings.

CONCLUSIONS RELATIVE TO TROAS.

I. The river Mender is the Scamander of Homer, Strabo, and Pliny. The *amnis navigabilis* of Pliny flows into the Archipelago, to the south of Sigeum.

II. The AIANTEUM, or *Tomb of Ajax*, still remains; answering the description given of its situation by ancient authors, and thereby determining also the exact position of the naval station of the Greeks.

III. The Thymbrius is yet recognised; both in its present appellation *Thymbreck*, and in its geographical position.

IV. The spacious plain lying on the north-

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north-eastern side of the Mender, and watered by the *Callifat Osmack*, is the Simoïsian; and that stream the Simoïs. Here were signalized all the principal events of the Trojan war.

V. The ruins of *Palaio Callifat* are those of the *Ilium* of Strabo. Eastward is the *Thrœmos*, or Mound of the Plain.

VI. The Hill near Tchiblack, if it be not the *Callicolone*, may possibly mark the site of the Village of the Ilieans, mentioned by Strabo, where ancient Ilium stood.

VII. *Udjek Tépe* is the tomb of Æsyetes. The other tombs mentioned by Strabo, as at Sigeum, are all in the situation he describes. The tomb of Protesilaus also still exists, on the European side of the mouth of the Hellespont.

VIII. The springs of Bonarbashy may possibly have been the ΔΟΙΑΙ ΠΗΓΑΙ of Homer; but they are not sources of the Scamander. They are, moreover, *warm* springs.

IX. The source of the Scamander is in Gargarus, now called *Kasdaghy*, the highest mountain of all the Idæan Chain.

X. The Altars of Jupiter, mentioned by Homer, and by Æschylus, were on the hill called *Kúchúnlú Tépe*, at the foot of Gargarus; where the ruins of the temple now remain.

XI. *Pulæ Scepsis* is yet recognised in the appellation *Esky Skúpshu*.

XII. *Æné* is the *Ainëia* of Strabo; and *Æné Tépe*, perhaps, the *Tomb of Æneas*.

XIII. The extremity of the Adramyttian Gulph inclines round the ridge of Gargarus, towards the north-east; so that the circumstance of Xerxes having this mountain upon his left, in his march from Antandrus to Abydus, is thereby explained.

XIV. Gargarus affords a view, not only of all the Plain of Troy, but of all the district of Troas, and a very considerable portion of the rest of Asia Minor.

ERYTHRÆAN STRAITS.

In the channel between Chios and the opposite peninsula of Erythræ, the scenery is perhaps unequalled by any thing in the Archipelago; not only from the grandeur, height, and magnitude, of the gigantic masses presented on the coast, but from the extreme richness and fertility of the island filled with flowery, luxuriant, and odoriferous plants, and presenting a magnificent slope, covered with gardens from the water's edge. Trees bending with fruit; the citron, the orange, the lemon, the mulberry, and the *Lentiscus*, or mastic-tree, are seen forming extensive groves: and in the midst of these appears the town of Scio.

Upon first entering the straits, small objects interfere not with the stupendous grandeur of the view. Mountains, high, undulating, sweeping, precipitous, inclose the sea on all sides; so as to give it the appearance of a vast lake, surrounded by that sort of Alpine territory, where the eye, from the immensity of objects, roams with facility over the sides and summits it beholds; surveying valleys, precipices, chasms, crags, and bays; and, losing all attention to minuter features, is occupied only in viewing the bolder outlines of Nature. As we advanced, however, and drew near to Chios, the gorgeous picture presented by that beautiful island drew all our attention, and engrossed it, from daylight until noon. It is the Paradise of Modern Greece; more productive than any other island, and yielding to none in grandeur. We passed close beneath the town, sailing pleasantly along its vineyards and plantations, and inhaling spicy odours, wafted from cliffs and groves. The houses, being all white, with flat roofs, presented a lively contrast to the evergreens which overshadowed them; seeming like little palaces in the midst of bowers of citron, lime, olive, and pomegranate trees. Indeed, the prañes of this favoured island are universal in the country; and its delights constitute the burthen of many a tale, and many a song, among the modern Greeks. Its produce is chiefly silk and mastic. From the abundance of the latter article, the Turks call Chios by the name of *Suckces*, which signifies mastic. The sale of a single ounce of this substance, before the Grand Signior's tributary portion of it has been collected, is punished with death. This the *Cady* annually receives in great pomp, attended by music and other demonstrations of joy.

The inhabitants of Chios amount to about sixty thousand, of which number twenty thousand reside in the town of Scio. It contains forty-two villages. Its minerals merit a more particular regard than they have hitherto obtained. Jasper and marble are said to be found there in considerable quantity and beauty, and a kind of green earth, resembling verdigris, of which I was not able to procure a sight, called "*Earth of* [illegible] by

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by the Turks. The pavement of the church of *Neamony*, a convent, two hours distant from the town, consists of marble and jasper, with inlaid work of other curious stones, dug from quarries in the island. Several Greek manuscripts were preserved in the library of this convent, when Egmont and Heyman visited the place. The ancient medals of Chios, even the silver, are obtained without difficulty in various parts of the Levant; and perhaps with more facility than upon the island itself. Its inhabitants anciently possessed a reputation for virtue, still maintained among them. According to Plutarch, there was no instance of adultery in Chios, during the space of seven hundred years.

GREEK MANUSCRIPTS AT COS.

A poor little shopkeeper in Cos was described, by the French Consul, as possessor of several curious old books. We therefore went to visit him, and were surprised to find him, in the midst of his wares, with a red night-cap on his head, reading the Odyssey of Homer in manuscript. This was fairly written upon paper, with interlineary criticisms, and a commentary in the margin. He had other manuscript volumes, containing works upon Rhetoric, Poetry, History, and Theology. Nothing could induce him to part with any of these books. The account he gave was, that some of them were copies of originals in the library at Patmos, (among these I observed the Apocalypse, with a Commentary;) and that his father had brought them to Cos. They were intended, he said, for his son, who was to be educated in the Patmos monastery.

RHODES.

Rhodes is a most delightful spot. The air of the place is healthy, and its gardens are filled with delicious fruit. Here, as in Cos, every gale is scented with powerful fragrance wafted from groves of orange and citron trees. Numberless aromatic herbs exhale at the same time such profuse odour, that the whole atmosphere seems impregnated with a spicy perfume.

The present inhabitants of the island confirm the ancient history of its climate, maintaining that hardly a day passes, throughout the year, wherein the sun is not visible. Pagan writers describe it as so peculiarly favoured, that Jupiter is fabled to have poured down upon it a golden shower. The winds are liable to little variation; they are north, or north-west, during almost every month; but these blow with great violence. From the number of appellations it bore at different periods, Rhodes might have at last received the name of the *polyonoman* island. Its antiquities are too interesting to be passed over without notice; but we were hastening to the coast of Egypt, and contented ourselves by taking the few inscriptions found within the town, or its immediate vicinity. The streets were filled with English sailors and soldiers, and all other considerations were absorbed in the great event of the expedition to Aboukir.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The sight of many of our gallant officers, mutilated, hacked, or wounded by shot in different parts of their bodies, and of others brought off from the shore incapable of service, from the injuries of the climate, presented a revolting picture of the ravages of war. Nor was this all. One day, leaning out of the cabin window, by the side of an officer who was employed in fishing, the corpse of a man, newly sewed in a hammock, started half out of the water, and slowly continued its course, with the current, towards the shore. Nothing could be more horrible: its head and shoulders were visible, turning first to one side, then to the other, with a solemn and awful movement, as if impressed with some dreadful secret of the deep, which, from its watery grave, it came upwards to reveal. Such sights became afterwards frequent, hardly a day passing without ushering the dead to the contemplation of the living, until at length they passed without our observation. Orders were issued to convey as many as possible for interment upon Nelson's Island, instead of casting them overboard. The shores of Egypt may in truth be described as washed with blood. The bones of thousands yet whiten in the scorching sun, upon the sands of Aboukir. If we number those who have fallen since the first arrival of the French upon the coast, in their battles with the Turks, Arabs, and English, we shall find no part of their own ensanguined territory so steeped in human gore. Add to this the streams from slaughtered horses, camels, and other animals, (the stench of whose remains was almost sufficient to raise a pestilence even before the arrival of the English,) and perhaps no part of the world ever presented so dreadful an example. When a land-wind prevailed,

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our whole fleet felt the tainted blast; while from beneath the hulks of our transports, ships that had been sunk, with all the encumbering bodies of men and carcases of animals, sent through the waves a fearful exhalation.

THE DESERT.

We had to cross a perfect specimen of the pathless African desert, in our way to Utkô. The distance, however, did not exceed three miles. High mounds of sand, shifting with every change of wind, surrounded us on all sides, and concealed the view of other objects. Yet even here were found a few rare plants, and some of these we collected; but the heat was extremely oppressive. We also observed in this desert, an interesting proof of the struggle maintained by man against the forbidding nature of the soil. Here and there appeared plantations of pumpkins, and a few jars and cylinders of *terra cotta*, contained young palm-trees: these were placed in holes deep in the sand; a hollow space surrounding each plant, to collect the copious dew falling every night. The vegetation of Egypt, even the redundant produce of the Delta, is not owing solely to partial inundation from the Nile, or artificial irrigation. When we hear that rain is unknown to the inhabitants, it must not be supposed the land is, on that account, destitute of water. From all the observations we could collect during our subsequent residence, it seemed doubtful whether any other country has so regular a supply of moisture from above. Even the sands of the desert partake largely of "the dew of Heaven," and, in a certain degree, of "the fatness of the earth." Hence it is that we meet with such frequent allusion to the copious dew distilled upon Oriental territories in the sacred writings. Brotherly love is compared by David to "the dew of Hermon." The goodness of Judah is described as the dew. "The remnant of Jacob shall be," it is said, "in the midst of many people, as a dew from the Lord." And the blessings promised by the son of Beeri are to "be as the dew unto Israel."

In all this sandy district, palm-trees are very abundant, and their presence is a never-failing indication of water below the surface: wheresoever they are found, a brackish and muddy pool may speedily be formed, by digging a well near their roots. The natives are chiefly occupied in the care of them; tying up their blossoms with bands formed of the foliage, to prevent their being torn off, and scattered by the winds. Our soldiers were at first ignorant of the extent of the mischief caused by cutting down these trees, each of which proves as a little patrimony to the native who is fortunate enough to be its owner. We had ventured into these wilds without guides; and were therefore glad to perceive, as we advanced, the traces of dromedaries' feet upon the sand, crossing the line we pursued. Following the track marked out by these animals, we presently arrived at the wretched solitary village of Utkô, near the muddy shore of the Lake Maadie. Here we procured asses for all our party, and, setting out for Rosetta, began to recross the desert, appearing like an ocean of sand, but flatter and firmer, as to the surface, than before. The Arabs, uttering their harsh guttural language, ran chattering by the side of our asses; until some of them calling out, "*Raschid!*" we perceived its domes and turrets, apparently upon the opposite side of an immense lake or sea, that covered all the intervening space between us and the city. Not having in my own mind, at the time, any doubt as to the certainty of its being water, and seeing the tall minarets and buildings of Rosetta, with all its groves of dates and sycamores, as perfectly reflected by it as by a mirror, insomuch that even the minutest detail of the architecture, and of the trees, might have been thence delineated, I applied to the Arabs to be informed in what manner we were to pass the water. Our interpreter, although a Greek, and therefore likely to have been informed of such a phænomenon, was as fully convinced as any of us that we were drawing near to the water's edge, and became indignant, when the Arabs maintained, that within an hour we should reach Rosetta, by crossing the sands in the direct line we then pursued, and that there was no water. "What," said he, giving way to his impatience, "do you suppose me an idiot, to be persuaded contrary to the evidence of my senses?" The Arabs, smiling, soon pacified him, and completely astonished the whole party, by desiring us to look back at the desert we had already passed, where we beheld a precisely similar appearance. It was, in fact, *the mirage*, a prodigy to which every one of us were then strangers, although it afterwards became more familiar. Yet [illegible] no future occasion did we ever [illegible] extraordinary

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extraordinary illusion so marvellously displayed. The view of it afforded us ideas of the horrible despondency to which travellers must sometimes be exposed, who, in traversing the interminable desert, destitute of water, and perishing with thirst, have sometimes this deceitful prospect before their eyes.

THE NILE.

Here we were unexpectedly greeted with an astonishing view of the Nile, the Delta, and the numerous groves in all the neighbourhood of Rosetta: it is the same so wretchedly pictured in Sonnini's Travels, and of which no idea can be formed from his engraved representation. The scene is beyond description. The sudden contrast it offers, opposed to the desert we had traversed, the display of riches and abundance poured forth by the fertility of this African paradise, with all the local circumstances of reflection excited by an extensive prospect of the Nile, and of the plains of Egypt, render it one of the most interesting sights in the world. Among the distant objects we beheld the English camp, stationed about five miles up the river, upon its western side; and all the country, as far as the fortress of Rachmanie. The beautiful boats peculiar to the Nile, with their large wide spreading sails, were passing up and down the river. Unable to quit the spot, we dismissed our guides, and remained some time contemplating the delightful picture. Afterwards, descending on foot, close by the superb mosque of Abû-mandûr, we continued our walk along the banks of the Nile, through gardens richer than imagination can pourtray, beneath the shade of enormous overhanging branches of sycamore and fig trees, amidst bowers of roses, and through groves of date, citron, lime, and banana trees, to Rosetta. As we entered the town, Arabs, in long blue dresses, welcomed our coming, placing their hands upon their breasts, and saying, "*Saluam, Alla! Bon Ingleses!*" while from the camp, English officers, on horses, camels, or on foot, and boats, filled with troops, upon the water, gave to the place a character of gayety, never perhaps possessed by it in any former age. All authors mention the beauty of its scenery, complaining only of the monotony and dulness of the city. At the time we saw it, no such complaint was applicable; for, with unrivalled natural beauty, Rosetta then exhibited one of the liveliest and most varied pictures of human life it is possible to behold. From the different people by whom it was thronged, its streets resembled an immense masquerade. There was hardly a nation in the Mediterranean, but might have been then said to have had its representative in Rosetta; and the motley appearance thus caused, was further diversified by the addition of English ladies from the fleet and army, who, in long white dresses, were riding about upon the asses of the country.

CYPRUS.

This island, that had so highly excited, amply gratified, our curiosity by its most interesting antiquities, although there is nothing in its present state pleasing to the eye. Instead of a beautiful and fertile land, covered with groves of fruit and fine woods, once rendering it the Paradise of the Levant, there is hardly upon earth a more wretched spot than it now exhibits. Few words may forcibly describe it: agriculture neglected—inhabitants oppressed—population destroyed—pestiferous air—contagion—poverty—indolence—desolation. Its antiquities alone render it worthy of resort; and these, if any person had leisure and opportunity to search for them, would amply repay the trouble. In this pursuit Cyprus may be considered as yet untrodden. A few inscribed marbles were removed from Baffa by Sir Sidney Smith. Of two that the author examined, one was an epitaph, in Greek hexameter and pentameter lines; and the other commemorated public benefits conferred by one of the Ptolemies. But the Phœnician reliques upon the island are most likely to obtain notice, and these have hitherto been unregarded. The inhabitants of Larneca rarely dig near their town without discovering either the traces of antient buildings, subterranean chambers, or sepulchres. Not long before our arrival, the English Consul, Signor Peristiani, a Venetian, dug up, in one place, above thirty idols belonging to the most antient mythology of the heathen world. Their origin refers to a period long anterior to the conquest of Cyprus by the Ptolemies, and may relate to the earliest establishment of the Phœnician colonies.

The juice of the Cyprian grape resembles a concentrated essence. The wine of the island is so famous all over the Levant, that, in the hyperbolical language of the Greeks, it is said to possess the power of restoring youth to age, and ani-

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mation to those who are at the point of death.

DJEZZAR PACHA.

Soon after we arrived we went on shore with the Captain, to visit Djezzar Pacha, whom Baron de Tott found at Acre, and described as a horrible tyrant above twenty years prior to our coming. Having acted as interpreter for Captain Culverhouse, in all his interviews with this extraordinary man, and occasionally as his confidential agent, when he was not himself present, I had favourable opportunities of studying Djezzar's character. At that time, shut up in his fortress at Acre, he defied the whole power of Turkey, despised the Vizier, and derided the menaces of the Capudan Pacha; although he always affected to venerate the title and the authority of the Sultan. His mere name carried terror with it over all the Holy Land, the most lawless tribes of Arabs expressing their awe and obeisance whensoever it was uttered. As for his appellation, *Djezzar*, as explained by himself, it signified *butcher*; but of this name, notwithstanding its avowed allusion to the slaughters committed by him, he was evidently vain. He was his own minister, chancellor, treasurer, and secretary, often his own cook and gardener; and not unfrequently both judge and executioner in the same instant. Yet there were persons who had acted, and still occasionally officiated in these several capacities, standing by the door of his apartment; some without a nose, others without an arm, with one ear only, or one eye; "*marked men*," as he termed them; persons *bearing signs* of their having been instructed to serve their master with fidelity. Through such an assemblage we were conducted to the door of a small chamber, in a lofty part of his castle, over-looking the port. A Jew, who had been his private secretary, met us, and desired us to wait in an open court, or garden, before this door, until Djezzar was informed of our coming. This man, for some breach of trust, had been deprived of an ear and an eye at the same time. At one period of the Pacha's life, having reason to suspect the fidelity of his wives, he put seven of them to death with his own hands. It was after his return from a pilgrimage to Mecca; the Janissaries, during his absence, having obtained access to the Charem.

If his history be ever written, it will have all the air of a romance. His real name is Achmed. He was a native of Bosnia, and speaks the Sclavonian language better than any other. It is impossible to give even a detail of his numerous adventures here. At an early period of his life, he sold himself to a slave-merchant in Constantinople; and, being purchased by Ali Bey, in Egypt, he rose from the humble situation of a Mamluke slave, to the post of governor of Caïro. In this situation, he distinguished himself by the most rigorous execution of justice, and realized the stories related of Oriental Caliphs, by mingling, in disguise, with the inhabitants of the city, and thus making himself master of all that was said concerning himself, or transacted by his officers. The interior of his mysterious palace, inhabited by his women, or, to use the Oriental mode of expression, the Charem of his seraglio, is accessible only by himself. Early in every evening he regularly retired to this place, through three massive doors, every one of which he closed and barred with his own hands. To have knocked at the outer door after he had retired, or even to enter the seraglio, was an offence that would have been punished with death. No person in Acre knew the number of his women, but from the circumstance of a certain number of covers being daily placed in a kind of wheel, or turning cylinder, so contrived as to convey dishes to the interior, without any possibility of observing the person who received them. He had from time to time received presents of female slaves; these had been sent into his Charem, but, afterwards, whether they were alive or dead, no one knew except himself. They entered, never to go out again; and, thus immured, were cut off from all knowledge of the world, except what he thought proper to communicate. If any of them were ill, he brought a physician to a hole in the wall of the Charem, through which the sick person was allowed to thrust her arm; the Pacha himself holding the hand of the physician during the time her pulse was examined. If any of them died, the event was kept as secret as when he massacred them with his own hands; and this, it was said, he had done in more than one instance. Such stories are easily propagated, and as readily believed; and it is probable that many of them are without foundation. We must however admit the truth, of the terrible examples he made after his return from Mecca, in consequence of the infidelity of his wives.

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men. From all the information we could obtain, he considered the female tenants of his Charem as the children of his family. When he retired, he carried with him a number of watch-papers he had amused himself by cutting with scissars during the day, as toys to distribute among them; neither could there be any possible motive of cruelty, even in the worst of tyrants, towards such defenceless victims. He was above sixty years old at the time of our arrival, but vain of the vigour he still retained at that advanced age. He frequently boasted of his extraordinary strength; and used to bare his arm, in order to exhibit his brawny muscles. Sometimes, in conversation with strangers, he would suddenly leap upright from his seat, to shew his activity.

INTERVIEW WITH DJEZZAR.

We found him seated on a mat in a little chamber, destitute even of the meanest article of furniture, excepting a coarse, porous, earthenware vessel, for cooling the water he occasionally drank. He was surrounded by persons maimed and disfigured in the manner before described. He scarcely looked up to notice our entrance, but continued his employment of drawing upon the floor, for one of his engineers, a plan of some works he was then constructing. His form was athletic, and his long white beard entirely covered his breast. His habit was that of a common Arab, plain but clean, consisting of a white camlet over a cotton cassock. His turban was also white. Neither cushion nor carpet decorated the naked boards of his divân. In his girdle he wore a poignard set with diamonds; but this he apologized for exhibiting, saying, it was his badge of office, as governor of Acre, and therefore could not be laid aside. Having ended his orders to the engineer, we were directed to sit upon the end of the divân; and Signor Bertocino, his dragoman, kneeling by his side, he prepared to hear the cause of our visit.

The conversation began by a request from the Pacha, that English captains, in future, entering the Bay of Acre, would fire only one gun, rather as a signal, than as a salute, upon their arrival. "There can be no good reason," said he, "for such a waste of gunpowder, in ceremony between friends. Besides," he added, "I am too old to be pleased with ceremony: among forty-three Pachas of three tails, now living in Turkey, I am the senior. My occupations are consequently, as you see, very important," taking out a pair of scissars, and beginning to cut figures in paper, which was his constant employment when strangers were present: these he afterwards stuck upon the wainscot. "I shall send each of you away," said he "with good proof of old Djezzar's ingenuity. There," addressing himself to Captain Culverhouse, and offering a paper cannon, "there is a symbol of your profession:" and while I was explaining to the captain the meaning of this singular address, he offered me a paper flower, denoting, as he said, "*a florid interpretation of blunt speech.*" As often as we endeavoured to introduce the business of our visit, he affected to be absorbed in these trifling conceits, or turned the conversation by allegorical sayings, to whose moral we could find no possible clue. His whole discourse was in parables, proverbs, truisms, and Oriental apologues. One of his tales lasted nearly an hour, about a man who wished to enjoy the peaceful cultivation of a small garden, without consulting the lord of the manor, whenever he removed a tulip; alluding, perhaps, to his situation with reference to the Grand Signior. There was evidently much cunning and deep policy in his pretended frivolity. Apparently occupied in regulating the shape of a watch-paper with his scissars, he was all the while deeply attentive to our words, and even to our looks, anxious to discover whether there was any urgency in the nature of our visit; and certainly betraying as much ostentation in the seeming privations to which he exposed himself, as he might have done by the most stately magnificence. He was desirous of directing the attention of his visitors to the homeliness of his mode of living: "If I find," said he, "only bread and water in another world, I shall have no cause of complaint, because I have been accustomed to such fare all my days; but those who have fared sumptuously in this life, will, I suspect, be much disappointed in the next." We spoke of the camp of his cavalry, then stationed near the town; and of the great preparations he seemed to be making against the Druses, and other rebel Arabs, with whom he was at war. "It is not," said he, "the part of a wise man to despise his enemy, whatsoever shape he may assume. If he be but a pismire, there is no reason

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why he should be permitted to creep upon your cheek while you are sleeping." We found we had touched a tender string: he believed these dissentions had been excited in his dominions by Sir Sidney Smith, to divert him from the possibility of assisting the French, by attacking the Vizier's army in its march through Syria; and was much incensed while he complained to us of this breach of confidence. "I ate," said he, "bread and salt with that man; we were together, as sworn friends. He did what he pleased here. I lent him my staff; he released all my prisoners, many of whom were in my debt, and never paid me a parâ. What engagements with him have I violated? What promises have I not fulfilled? What requests have I denied? I wished to combat the French by his side; but he has taken care that I shall be confined at home, to fight against my own people. Have I merited such treatment?" When he was a little pacified, we ventured to assure him that he had listened to his own and to Sir Sidney's enemies; that there did not exist a man more sincerely allied to him; and that the last commission we received, previously to our leaving the fleet, were Sir Sidney's memorials of his regard for Djezzar Pacha. In proof of this, I presumed to lay before him the present Sir Sidney had entrusted to my care. It was a small, but very elegant, telescope, with silver slides. He regarded it however with disdain, saying, it had too splendid an exterior for him; and taking down an old ship-glass, that hung above his head, covered with greasy leather, added, "Humbler instruments serve my purposes; besides, you may tell Sir Sidney, that Djezzar, old as he is, seldom requires the aid of a glass to view what passes around him." Finding it impossible to pacify him upon this subject, we turned the conversation, by stating the cause of our visit to Acre, and requested a supply of cattle for the use of the British fleet. He agreed to furnish an hundred bullocks, but upon the sole condition of not being offered payment for them in money. He said, it would require some time to collect cattle for that purpose: we therefore persuaded Captain Culverhouse to employ the interval in making, with us, a complete tour of the Holy Land. Djezzar, having heard of our intention, promised to supply us with horses from his own stables, and an escort, formed of his body-guard, for the undertaking; ordering also his dragoman, Signor Bertocino, to accompany us during the expedition, and to render us every assistance in his power.

PESTILENTIAL ATMOSPHERE.

There are few exceptions to an observation which has, in a certain degree, been confirmed by my own actual experience; namely, that unwholsome air prevails, during certain seasons, over all the shores of the inland seas, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the marshes of the Don. We are told, indeed, of the salubrity of the south of France; and certain situations may be pointed out along the coast of Syria, uninfected by any summer *malaria*. But, generally speaking, all the shores of the Mediterranean, of the Archipelago, of the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, have their periodical vapours of pestilence and death. Many of them are never free from bad air; and numberless are the victims who, unconscious of the danger, have been exposed to its effects. Places infected by such dangerous vapour may be distinguished, at the setting or rising of the sun, by thick and heavy mists of a milky hue; these may at that time be observed, hovering, and seldom rising high above the soil. The mildest diseases inflicted by this kind of air are quartan and tertian fevers; sometimes instant death is occasioned by them. The inhabitants of the Gulph of Salernum and the Coast of Baia, as well as those resident in the Poutine Marshes, suffer violent contraction of the joints, and appear in the most decrepid state after the immediate danger of the fever has subsided. Various parts of Asia Minor, of Egypt, Greece, and Italy, experience only the short period of their winter as a season of health. During summer, a visit to the islands in the south of the Archipelago, (especially to the Island of Milo,) to the Gulphs of Smyrna, Salonichi, and Athens, is as a passage to the grave; and over almost all the shores of the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, it is impossible to escape the consequences of bad air, without the most rigorous abstinence. In those countries, swarms of venomous insects, by the torments they inflict, warn mankind to avoid the deadly atmosphere. No idea can be given, from mere verbal description, of the appearance they present. The noise made by them is louder than can be imagined; and when joined to the clamorous whooping of millions of toads, (such as the inhabitants of northern countries are happy never to have heard,) silence the

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ordinary characteristic of solitude, is so completely annihilated, that the few unfortunate beings occasionally found in those fearful regions are strangers to its influence.

PLAIN OF ZABULON.

After leaving Shefhamer the mountainous territory begins, and the road winds among valleys covered with beautiful trees. Passing these hills, we entered that part of Galilee which belonged to the tribe of Zabulon; whence, according to the triumphal song of Deborah and Barak, issued to the battle against Sisera, "*they that handled the pen of the writer.*" The scenery is, to the full, as delightful as in the rich vales upon the south of the Crimea: it reminded us of the finest parts of Kent and Surrey. The soil, although stony, is exceedingly rich, but now entirely neglected. That a man so avaricious as Djezzar could not discern the bad policy of his mode of government, was somewhat extraordinary. His territories were uncultivated, because he annihilated all the hopes of industry; but, had it pleased him to encourage the labours of the husbandman, he might have been in possession of more wealth and power than any Pacha in the Grand Signior's dominions. The delightful plain of Zabulon appeared everywhere covered with spontaneous vegetation, flourishing in the wildest exuberance.

RELIGION OF THE HOLY LAND.

The inhabitants of Sephoury are generally Maronites; yet even here we found some Druses. Those of Nazareth are Greeks, Maronites, and Catholics. Cana of Galilee is tenanted by Greeks only; so is the town of Tiberias. In Jerusalem there are sects of every denomination, and, perhaps, of almost every religion upon earth. As to those who call themselves Christians, in opposition to the Moslems, we found them divided into sects, with whose distinctions we were often unacquainted. It is said there are no Lutherans; and if we add, that, under the name of Christianity, every degrading superstition and profane rite, equally remote from the enlightened tenets of the Gospel, and the dignity of human nature, are professed and tolerated, we shall afford a true picture of the state of society in this country. The cause may be easily assigned. The pure Gospel of Christ, every where the herald of civilization and of science, is almost as little known in the Holy Land as in Caliphornia or New Holland. A series of legendary traditions, mingled with remains of Judaism, and the wretched phantasies of illiterate ascetics, may now and then exhibit a glimmering of heavenly light; but, if we seek for the blessed effects of Christianity in the Land of Canaan, we must look for that period when "the desert shall blossom as the rose, and the wilderness become a fruitful field." For this reason we had early resolved to make the sacred Scriptures our only guide throughout this interesting territory; and the delight afforded by the internal evidences of truth, in every instance where their fidelity of description was proved by a comparison with existing documents, surpassed even all we had anticipated.

JOURNEY TO NAZARETH.

Our journey led us over a hilly and stony tract of land, having no resemblance to the deep and rich soil we had before passed. The rocks consisted of a hard compact limestone. Hasselquist relates, that it is a continuation of a species of territory peculiar to the same meridian through several countries. He found here the same plants which he had seen in Judea; and these, he says, were not common elsewhere. Among the more rare, he mentions the *Kali fruticosum*. Hereabouts we found that curious plant, the *Hedysarum Alhagi*, together with the *Psoralea Palæstina*, of Linnæus, and a new species of *Pink*. This last, from the interesting circumstance of its locality, we have named DIANTHUS NAZARÆUS. About a mile to the south-east of Sephoury, is the celebrated fountain so often mentioned in the history of the Crusades. The dress of the Arabs, in this part of the Holy Land, and indeed throughout all Syria, is simple and uniform: it consists of a blue shirt, descending below the knees, the legs and feet being exposed, or the latter sometimes covered with the ancient *cothurnus*, or buskin. A cloak is worn, of very coarse and heavy camel's hair cloth, almost universally decorated with broad black-and-white stripes, passing vertically down the back: this is of one square piece, with holes for the arms: it has a seam down the back. Made without this seam, it is considered of greater value. Here, then, we perhaps beheld the form and materials of our Saviour's garment, for which the soldiers cast lots; being "*without seam, woven from the top throughout.*" It was the most

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most ancient dress of the inhabitants of this country.

The rest of this short journey, like the preceding part of it, was over sterile limestone, principally ascending, until we entered a narrow defile between the hills. This, suddenly opening towards our right, presented us with a view of the small town or village of Nazareth, situated upon the side of a barren rocky elevation, facing the East, and commanding a long valley. Throughout the dominion of Djezzar Pacha, there was no place that suffered more from his tyrannical government than Nazareth. Its inhabitants, unable to sustain the burthens imposed upon them, were continually emigrating to other territories. The few who remained were soon to be stripped of their possessions; and when no longer able to pay the tribute exacted from them, no alternative remained, but that of going to Acre to work in his fortifications, or to flee their country. The town was in the most wretched state of indigence and misery; the soil around might bid defiance to agriculture; and, to the prospect of starvation were added the horrors of the plague. Thus it seemed destined to maintain its ancient reputation; for the Nathannel of his day might have inquired of a native of Bethsaida, whether "any good thing could come out of Nazareth?" A party of Djezzar's troops, encamped in tents about the place, were waiting to seize even the semblance of a harvest which could be collected from all the neighbouring district. In the valley, appeared one of those fountains, which, from time immemorial, have been the halting-place of caravans, and sometimes the scene of contention and bloodshed. The women of Nazareth were passing to and from the town, with pitchers upon their heads. We stopped to view the groupe of camels, with their drivers, who were there reposing; and, calling to mind the manners of the most remote ages, we renewed the solicitation of Abraham's servant unto Rebecca, by the Well of Nahor. In the writings of early pilgrims and travellers, this spring is denominated "*the fountain of the Virgin Mary;*" and certainly, if there be a spot, throughout the Holy Land, that was undoubtedly honoured by her presence, we may consider this to have been the place; because the situation of a copious spring is not liable to change; and because the custom of repairing thither to draw water has been continued among the female inhabitants of Nazareth, from the earliest period of its history.

NAZARETH.

After leaving this fountain, we ascended to the town, and were conducted to the house of the principal Christian inhabitant of Nazareth. The tremendous name of Djezzar had succeeded in providing for us, in the midst of poverty, more sumptuous fare than is often found in wealthier cities: the convent had largely contributed; but we had reason to fear, that many poor families had been pinched to supply our board. All we could no, therefore, as it was brought with cheerfulness, was to receive it thankfully; and we took especial care that those from whom we obtained it should not go unrewarded.

Scarcely had we reached the apartment prepared for our reception, when, looking from the window into the court-yard belonging to the house, we beheld two women grinding at the mill, in a manner most forcibly illustrating the saying of our Saviour. They were preparing flour to make our bread, as it is always customary in the country when strangers arrive. The two women, seated upon the ground, opposite to each other, held between them two round flat stones, such as are seen in Lapland, and such as in Scotland are called *querns;* but the circumstance is so interesting, (our Saviour's allusion actually referring to an existing custom in the place of his earliest residence,) that a little repetition may perhaps be pardoned. In the centre of the upper stone was a cavity for pouring in the corn; and, by the side of this, an upright wooden handle, for moving the stone. As the operation began, one of the women, with her right hand, pushed this handle to the woman opposite, who again sent it to her companion,—thus communicating a rotatory and very rapid motion to the upper stone; their left hands being all the while employed in supplying fresh corn, as fast as the bran and flour escaped from the sides of the machine.

The Convent of Nazareth, situated in the lower part of the village, contains about fourteen friars, of the Franciscan order. Its church (erected, as they relate, over the cave wherein the Virgin Mary is supposed to have resided) is a handsome edifice; but it is degraded, as a sanctuary, by absurdities too contemptible for notice, if the description of them did not offer an instructive lesson, shewing

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ing the abject state to which the human mind may be reduced by superstition.

The other objects of veneration in Nazareth, at every one of which indulgencies are sold to travellers, are, 1. The Work-shop of Joseph, which is near the convent, and was formerly included within its walls; this is now a small chapel, perfectly modern, and lately whitewashed. 2. The Synagogue, where Christ is said to have read the Scriptures to the Jews, at present a church. 3. A Precipice without the town, where they say the Messiah leaped down, to escape the rage of the Jews, after the offence his speech in the synagogue had occasioned. Here they shew the impression of his hand, made as he sprang from the rock. From the description given by St. Luke, the monks affirm, that, anciently, Nazareth stood eastward of its present situation, upon a more elevated spot. The words of the Evangelist are, however, remarkably explicit, and prove the situation of the ancient city to have been precisely that which is now occupied by the modern town. Induced, by the words of the Gospel, to examine the place more attentively than we should have otherwise done, we went, as it is written, "*out of the city, unto the brow of the hill whereon the city is built*," and came to a precipice corresponding with the words of the Evangelist. It is above the Maronite Church, and probably the precise spot alluded to by the text of St. Luke's Gospel.

In the evening we visited the environs, and, walking to the brow of a hill above the town, were gratified by an interesting prospect of the long valley of Nazareth, and some hills between which a road leads to the neighbouring Plain of Esdraelon, and to Jerusalem. Some of the Arabs came to converse with us. We were surprised to hear them speaking Italian: they said they had been early instructed in this language, by the friars of the Convent. Their conversation was full of complaints against the rapacious tyranny of their governors. One of them said, "Beggars in England are happier and better than we poor Arabs." "*Why better?*" said one of our party. "*Happier*," replied the Arab who had made the observation, "*in a good Government: better, because they will not endure a bad one.*"

The second night after our arrival, as soon as it grew dark, we all stretched ourselves upon the floor of our apartment, not without serious alarm of catching the plague, but tempted by the hope of obtaining a little repose. This we had found impracticable the night before, in consequence of the vermin. The hope was, however, vain; not one of our party could close his eyes. Every instant it was necessary to rise, and endeavour to shake off the noxious animals with which our bodies were covered. In addition to this penance, we were serenaded, until four o'clock in the morning, the hour we had fixed for our departure, by the constant ringing of a chapel bell, as a charm against the plague; by the barking of dogs; braying of asses, howling of jackals; and by the squalling of children.

CANA.

We entered Cana, and halted at a small Greek chapel, in the court of which we all rested, while our breakfast was spread upon the ground. This grateful meal consisted of about a bushel of cucumbers, some white mulberries, a very insipid fruit, gathered from the trees reared to feed silk-worms; hot cakes of unleavened bread, fried in honey and butter; and, as usual, plenty of fowls. We had no reason to complain of our fare, and all of us ate heartily. We were afterwards conducted into the chapel, in order to see the reliques and sacred vestments there preserved. When the poor priest exhibited these, he wept over them with so much sincerity, and lamented the indignities to which the holy places were exposed in terms so affecting, that all our pilgrims wept also. Such were the tears which formerly excited the sympathy, and roused the valour of the Crusaders. The sailors of our party caught the kindling zeal; and little more was necessary to incite in them a hostile disposition towards every Saracen they might afterwards encounter. The ruins of a church are shewn in this place, which is said to have been erected over the spot where the marriage-feast of Cana was held. It is worthy of note, that, walking among these ruins, we saw large massy stone water-pots, answering the description given of the ancient vessels of the country; not preserved, nor exhibited, as reliques, but lying about, disregarded by the present inhabitants, as antiquities with whose original use they were unacquainted. From their appearance, and the number of them, it was quite evident that a practice of keeping water in large stone pots, each

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holding from eighteen to twenty-seven gallons, was once common in the country.

HEAT OF THE CLIMATE.

About three miles bevond Cana, we passed the village of *Turan:* near this place they pretend to shew the field where the Disciples of Jesus Christ plucked the ears of corn upon the Sabbath-day. The Italian Catholics have named it the field "*degli Setti Spini,*" and gather the bearded wheat, which is annually growing there, as a part of the collection of reliques wherewith they return burthened to their own country. The heat of this day was greater than any to which we had yet been exposed in the Levant; nor did we afterwards experience any thing so powerful. Captain Culverhouse had the misfortune to break his umbrella;—a frivolous event in milder latitudes, but here of so much importance, that all hopes of continuing our journey depended upon its being repaired. Fortunately, beneath some rocks, over which we were then passing, there were caverns, excavated by primeval shepherds, as a shelter from scorching beams, capable of baking bread, and actually of dressing meat: into these caves we crept, not only for the purpose of restoring the umbrella, but also to profit by the opportunity, thus offered, of unpacking our thermometers, and ascertaining the temperature of the atmosphere. It was now twelve o'clock. The mercury, in a gloomy recess under ground, perfectly shaded, while the scale was placed so as not to touch the rock, remained at one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. As to making any observation in the sun's rays, it was impossible; no one of the party had courage to wait with the thermometer a single minute in such a situation.

All the pleasure of travelling, at this season of the year, in the Holy Land, is suspended by the excessive heat of the sun. A traveller, wearied and spiritless, is often more subdued at the beginning than at the end of his day's journey. Many rare plants and curious minerals invite his notice, as he passes slowly along, with depressed looks fixed upon the ground; but these it is impossible for him to obtain. It appears to him to be an act of unjustifiable cruelty to ask a servant, or even one of the attending Arabs, to descend from his horse, for the purpose of collecting either the one or the other. All nature seems to droop; every animal seeks for shade, which it is extremely difficult to find. But the chameleon, the lizard, the serpent, and all sorts of beetles, basking, even at noon, upon rocks and in sandy places, exposed to the most scorching rays, seem to rejoice in the greatest heat wherein it is possible to exist.

THE MOUNT.

As we advanced, our journey led through an open campaign country, until, upon our right, the guides shewed us the Mount where it is believed that Christ preached to his Disciples that memorable sermon, concentrating the sum and substance of every Christian virtue. We left our route to visit this elevated spot; and, having attained the highest point of it, a view was presented, which, for its grandeur, independently of the interest excited by the different objects contained in it, has no parallel in the Holy Land.

From this situation we perceived that the plain, over which we had been so long riding, was itself very elevated. Far beneath appeared other plains, one lower than the other, and extending to the surface of the Sea of Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee. This immense lake, almost equal, in the grandeur of its appearance, to that of Geneva, spreads its waters over all the lower territory, extending from the north-east towards the south-west, and then bearing east of us. Its eastern shores present a sublime scene of mountains, extending towards the north and south, and seeming to close it in at either extremity; both towards Chorazin, where the Jordan enters; and, the Aulon, or Campus-magnus, through which it flows to the Dead Sea. The cultivated plains reaching to its borders, which we beheld at an amazing depth below our view, resembled, by the various hues their different produce exhibited, the motley pattern of a vast carpet. To the north appeared snowy summits, towering, beyond a series of intervening mountains, with unspeakable greatness. We considered them as the summits of Libanus; but the Arabs belonging to our caravan called the principal eminence Jebel el Sieh, saying it was near Damascus; probably, therefore, a part of the chain of Libanus. This summit was so lofty, that the snow entirely covered the upper part of it; not lying in patches, as I have seen it, during summer, upon the tops of very elevated mountains, (for instance, upon that of Ben Nevis in Scotland,) but investing all the higher part with that perfect white and

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and smooth velvet-like appearance which snow only exhibits when it is very deep; a striking spectacle in such a climate, where the beholder, seeking protection from a burning sun, almost considers the firmament to be on fire.

OTHER REVERED SITES.

As we rode towards the Sea of Tiberias, the guides pointed to a sloping spot from the heights upon our right, whence we had descended, as the place where the miracle was accomplished by which our Saviour fed the multitude: it is therefore called *The Multiplication of Bread;* as the Mount above, where the Sermon was preached to his Disciples, is called *The Mountain of Beatitudes*, from the expressions used in the beginning of that discourse. This part of the Holy Land is very full of wild animals. Antelopes are in great number. We had the pleasure of seeing these beautiful quadrupeds in their natural state, feeding among the thistles and tall herbage of these plains, and bounding before us occasionally, as we disturbed them. The Arabs frequently take them in the chace. The lake now continued in view upon our left. The wind rendered its surface rough, and called to mind the situation of our Saviour's Disciples, when, in one of the small vessels which traverse these waters, they were tossed in a storm, and saw Jesus, in the fourth watch of the night, walking to them upon the waves. Often as this subject has been painted, combining a number of circumstances adapted for the representation of sublimity, no artist has been aware of the uncommon grandeur of the scenery, memorable on account of the transaction. The Lake of Gennesareth is surrounded by objects well calculated to heighten the solemn impression made by such a picture; and, independent of the local feelings likely to be excited in its contemplation, affords one of the most striking prospects in the Holy Land. It is by comparison alone that any due conception of the appearance it presents can be conveyed to the minds of those who have not seen it; and, speaking of it comparatively, it may be described as longer and finer than any of our Cumberland and Westmoreland lakes, although perhaps it yields in majesty to the stupendous features of Loch Lomond in Scotland. It does not possess the vastness of the Lake of Geneva, although it much resembles it in particular points of view.

Along the borders of this lake may still be seen the remains of those ancient tombs, hewn by the earliest inhabitants of Galilee, in the rocks which face the water. Similar works were before noticed among the Ruins of Telmessus. They were deserted in the time of our Saviour, and had become the resort of wretched men, afflicted by diseases, and made outcasts of society; for, in the account of the cure performed by our Saviour upon a maniac in the country of the Gadarenes, these tombs are particularly alluded to; and their existence to this day (although they have been neither noticed by priests nor pilgrims, and have escaped the ravages of the Empress Helena, who would undoubtedly have shaped them into churches) offers strong internal evidence of the accuracy of the Evangelist who has recorded the transaction: "There met him *out of the tombs* a man with an unclean spirit, who had his dwelling *among the tombs*."

PLAIN OF ESDRAELON.

Here, on this plain, the most fertile part of all the land of Canaan, (which, though a solitude, we found like one vast meadow, covered with the richest pasture,) the tribe of Issachar "rejoiced in their tents." In the first ages of Jewish History, as well as during the Roman Empire, the Crusades, and, even in later times, it has been the scene of many a memorable contest. Here it was that Barak, descending with his ten thousand from Mount Tiabôr, discomfited Sisera and "all his chariots, even nine hundred chariots of iron, and all the people that were with him," gathered "from Harosheth of the Gentiles, unto the river of Kishon;" when "all the host of Sisera fell upon the edge of the sword; and there was not a man left;" when "the kings came and fought, the kings of Canaan in *Taanach*, by the waters of *Megiddo*." Here also it was that Josiah, king of Judah, fought in disguise against Necho, king of Egypt, and fell by the arrows of his antagonist. So great were the lamentations for his death, that the mourning for Josiah became "an ordinance in Israel." The "great mourning in Jerusalem," foretold by Zechariah, is said to be as the lamentations in the Plain of Esdraelon, or, according to the language of the prophet, "as the mourning of Hadadrimmon in the *Valley of Megiddon*." Josephus often mentions this very remarkable part of the Holy Land, and always under the

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the appellation of "*The Great Plain.*" It has been a chosen place for encampment in every contest carried on in this country, from the days of Nabuchodonosor, king of the Assyrians, (in the history of whose war with Arphaxad, it is mentioned as *the great Plain of Esdrelom,*) until the disastrous march of Napoleon Buonaparte from Egypt into Syria. Jews, Gentiles, Saracens, Christian Crusaders, and Anti-Christian Frenchmen, Egyptians, Persians, Druses, Turks, and Arabs, warriors out of "every nation which is under heaven," have pitched their tents upon the Plain of Esdraelon, and have beheld the various banners of their nations wet with the dews of Thabor and of Hermon.

A tolerably accurate notion of its extent, in this direction, may be obtained from a statement of the time we spent in crossing it. We were exactly seven hours thus employed; proceeding at the rate of three miles in each hour. Its breadth, therefore, may be considered as equal to twenty-one miles. The people of the country told us it was two days' journey in length.

NAPOLOSE, OR SICHEM.

The view of this place much surprised us, as we had not expected to find a city of such magnitude in the road to Jerusalem. It seems to be the metropolis of a very rich and extensive country, abounding with provisions, and all the necessary articles of life, in much greater profusion than the town of Acre. White bread was exposed for sale in the streets, of a quality superior to any that is to be found elsewhere throughout the Levant. The governor of Napolose received and regaled us with all the magnificence of an Eastern sovereign. Refreshments, of every kind known in the country, were set before us; and when we supposed the list to be exhausted, to our very great astonishment, a most sumptuous dinner was brought in.

There is nothing in the Holy Land finer than the view of Napolose, from the heights around it. As the traveller descends towards it from the hills, it appears luxuriantly embosomed in the most delightful and fragrant bowers; half concealed by rich gardens, and by stately trees collected into groves, all around the bold and beautiful valley in which it stands. Trade seems to flourish among its inhabitants. Their principal employment is in making soap; but the manufactures of the town supply a very widely extended neighbourhood, and they are exported to a great distance, upon camels. In the morning after our arrival, we met caravans coming from Grand Cairo; and noticed others reposing in the large olive plantations near the gates.

The traveller, directing his footsteps towards its ancient sepulchres, as everlasting as the rocks wherein they are hewn, is permitted, upon the authority of sacred and indelible record, to contemplate the spot where the remains of Joseph, of Eleazar, and of Joshua, were severally deposited. If any thing connected with the memory of past ages be calculated to awaken local enthusiasm, the land around this city is pre-eminently entitled to consideration. The sacred story of events transacted in the fields of Sichem, from our earliest years is remembered with delight; but, with the territory before our eyes where those events took place, and in the view of objects existing as they were described above three thousand years ago, the grateful impression kindles into ecstasy. Along the valley, we beheld "a company of Ishmaelites, coming from Gilead," as in the days of Reuben and Judah, "with their camels bearing spicery and balm and myrrh," who would gladly have purchased another Joseph of his brethren, and conveyed him, as a slave, to some Potiphar in Egypt. Upon the hills around, flocks and herds were feeding, as of old; nor in the simple garb of the shepherds of Samaria was there any thing repugnant to the notions we may entertain of the appearance presented by the sons of Jacob. It was indeed a scene to abstract and to elevate the mind; and, under emotions so called forth by every circumstance of powerful coincidence, a single moment seemed to concentrate whole ages of existence.

In the time of Alexander the Great, Sichem was considered as the capital of Samaria. Its inhabitants were called Samaritans, not merely as people of Samaria, but as a sect at variance with the other Jews. They consisted principally of deserters from Judæa. They have continued to maintain their peculiar tenets to the present day. The inhabitants, according to Procopius, were much favoured by the Emperor Justinian, who restored their sanctuaries, and added largely to the edifices of the city. The principal object of veneration among them is *Jacob's Well*, over which a church was formerly erected. This is situated at a small distance from the town,

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in the road to Jerusalem, and has been visited by pilgrims of all ages; but particularly since the Christian æra, as the place where our Saviour revealed himself to the woman of Samaria. The spot is so distinctly marked by the Evangelist, and so little liable to uncertainty, from the circumstance of the Well itself and the features of the country, that, if no tradition existed for its identity, the site of it could hardly be mistaken.

STATE OF CULTIVATION.

We left Napolose one hour after midnight, that we might reach Jerusalem early the same day. We were, however, much deceived concerning the distance. Our guides represented the journey as a short excursion of five hours: it proved a most fatiguing pilgrimage of eighteen. The road was mountainous, rocky, and full of loose stones; yet the cultivation was everywhere marvellous; it afforded one of the most striking pictures of human industry which it is possible to behold. The limestone rocks and stony valleys of Judæa were entirely covered with plantations of figs, vines, and olive-trees, not a single spot seemed to be neglected. The hills, from their bases to their upmost summits, were entirely covered with gardens: all of these were free from weeds, and in the highest state of agricultural perfection. Even the sides of the most barren mountains had been rendered fertile, by being divided into terraces, like steps rising one above another, whereon soil had been accumulated with astonishing labour. Among the standing crops we noticed millet, cotton, linseed, and tobacco, and occasionally small fields of barley. A sight of this territory can alone convey any adequate idea of its surprising produce: it is truly the Eden of the East, rejoicing in the abundance of its wealth. The effect of this upon the people was strikingly portrayed in every countenance: instead of the depressed and gloomy looks of Djezzar Pacha's desolated plains, health, hilarity, and peace, were visible in the features of the inhabitants. Under a wise and beneficent government, the produce of the Holy Land would exceed all calculation. Its perennial harvest; the salubrity of its air; its limpid springs; its rivers, lakes, and matchless plains; its hills and vales;—all these, added to the serenity of its climate, prove this land to be indeed "a field which the Lord hath blessed: God hath given it of the dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine."

JERUSALEM.

No sensation of fatigue or heat could counterbalance the eagerness and zeal which animated all our party, in the approach to Jerusalem; every individual pressed forward, hoping first to announce the joyful intelligence of its appearance. We passed some insignificant ruins, either of ancient buildings or of modern villages; but, had they been of more importance, they would have excited little notice at the time, so earnestly bent was every mind towards the main object of interest and curiosity. At length, after about two hours had been passed in this state of anxiety and suspence, ascending a hill towards the south—"Hagiopolis!" exclaimed a Greek in the van of our cavalcade; and, instantly throwing himself from his horse, was seen bareheaded, upon his knees, facing the prospect he surveyed. Suddenly the sight burst upon us all. Who shall describe it? The effect produced was that of total silence throughout the whole company. Many of the party, by an immediate impulse, took off their hats, as if entering a church, without being sensible of so doing. The Greeks and Catholics shed torrents of tears; and, presently beginning to cross themselves, with unfeigned devotion, asked if they might be permitted to take off the covering from their feet, and proceed, barefooted, to the Holy Sepulchre. We had not been prepared for the grandeur of the spectacle which the city alone exhibited. Instead of a wretched and ruined town, by some described as the desolated remnant of Jerusalem, we beheld, as it were, a flourishing and stately metropolis; presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendor. As we drew nearer, our whole attention was engrossed by its noble and interesting appearance. The lofty hills whereby it is surrounded, give to the city itself an appearance of elevation inferior to that which it really possesses.

As we approached the city, the concourse of people became very great, the walls and the road side being covered with spectators. An immense multitude, at the same time, accompanied us on foot; some of whom, welcoming the procession with compliments and caresses,

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cried out "*Bon' Inglesi! Viva l'Ingilterra!*" others, cursing and reviling, called us a set of rascally Christian dogs, and filthy infidels. We could never learn wherefore so much curiosity had been excited; unless it were, that of late, owing to the turbulent state of public affairs, the resort of strangers to Jerusalem had become more uncommon; or that they expected another visit from Sir Sidney Smith, who had marched into Jerusalem with colours flying and drums beating, at the head of a party of English sailors. He protected the Christian guardians of the Holy Sepulchre from the tyranny of their Turkish rulers, by hoisting the British standard upon the walls of their monastery.

REASONING ON THE SITE OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

We had been to examine the hill which now bears the name of Sion: it is situated upon the south side of Jerusalem, part of it being excluded by the wall of the present city, which passes over the top of the mount. If this be indeed Mount Sion, the prophecy concerning it, that the plough should pass over it, has been fulfilled to the letter; for such labours were actually going on when we arrived. Here the Turks have a mosque, over what they call the Tomb of David. No Christian can gain admittance; and, as we did not choose to loiter among the other legendary sanctities of the mount, having quitted the city by what is called "Sion Gate," we descended into a dingle or trench, called Tophet, or Gehinnon, by Sandys. As we reached the bottom of this narrow dale, sloping towards the valley of Jehosaphat, we observed, upon the sides of the opposite mountain, which appears to be the same called by Sandys, the "Hill of Offence," facing Mount Sion, a number of excavations in the rock, similar to those already described among the ruins of Telmessus, in the gulph of Glaucus; and answering to the account published by Shaw, of the *Crypta* of Laodicea, Jebilee, and Tortosa. We rode towards them; their situation being very little elevated above the bottom of the dingle, upon its southern side. When we arrived, we instantly recognised the sort of sepulchres which had so much interested us in Asia Minor, and, alighting from our horses, found that we should have ample employment in their examination. They were all of the same kind of workmanship, exhibiting a series of subterraneous chambers, hewn with marvellous art, each containing one, or many, repositories for the dead, like cisterns carved in the rock upon the sides of those chambers. The doors were so low, that, to look into any one of them, it was necessary to stoop, and, in some instances, to creep upon our hands and knees: these doors were also grooved, for the reception of immense stones, once squared and fitted to the grooves, by way of closing the entrances. Of such a nature were, indisputably, the tombs of the sons of Heth, of the kings of Israel, of Lazarus, and of Christ.

Some of them, from their magnificence, and the immense labour necessary to form the numerous repositories they contain, might lay claim to regal honours; and there is one which appears to have been constructed for the purpose of inhuming a single individual. The Karaean Jews, of all others the most tenacious in adhering to the customs of their ancestors, have, from time immemorial, been in the practice of bringing their dead to this place for interment; although this fact was not wanted to prove it an ancient Jewish cemetery. The sepulchres themselves, according to the ancient practice, are stationed in the midst of gardens. From all these circumstances, are we not authorized to seek here for the sepulchre of Joseph of Arimathea, who, as a pious Jew, necessarily had his burying-place in the cemetery of his countrymen, among the graves of his forefathers? The Jews were remarkable for their rigid adherence to this custom: they adorned their burial-places with trees and gardens: and the tomb of this Jew is accordingly described as being in a garden; and it was "in the place where our Saviour was crucified." Of what nature was that place of crucifixion? It is very worthy of observation, that every one of the evangelists, (and among these, "he that saw it, and bare record,) affirm, that it was "the place of a scull;" that is to say, a public *cemetery*, "called in the Hebrew, Golgotha;" without the city, and very near to one of its gates. St. Luke calls it Calvary, which has the same signification.

Upon all the sepulchres at the base of this mount, which, "as the place of a scull," we have the authority of the gospel for calling either *Calvary* or *Golgotha*, whether the place of crucifixion [illegible] not, there are inscriptions, in Hebrew and in Greek. The Hebrew inscriptions

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are the most effaced: of these it is difficult to make any tolerable copy. Besides the injuries they have sustained by time, they have been covered by some carbonaceous substance, either bituminous or fumid, which rendered the task of transcribing them yet more arduous. The Greek inscriptions are brief and legible, consisting of immense letters deeply carved in the face of the rock, either over the door, or by the side, of the sepulchres. Upon the first we observed these characters:

+ THCAΓIAC
CIWN
OF THE HOLY
SION.

There were others with similar Greek inscriptions, and one which particularly attracted our notice, from its extraordinary coincidence with all the circumstances attaching to the history of our Saviour's tomb. The large stone that once closed its mouth had been, perhaps for ages, rolled away. Stooping down to look into it, we observed, within, a fair sepulchre, containing a repository, upon one side only, for a single body; whereas, in most of the others, there were two, and in many of them more than two. It is placed exactly opposite to that which is now called Mount Sion. As we viewed this sepulchre, and read upon the spot the description given of Mary Magdalene and the disciples coming in the morning, it was impossible to divest our minds of the probability that here might have been the identical tomb of Jesus Christ; and that up the steep which led to it, after descending from the gate of the city, the disciples strove together, when "John did outrun Peter, and came first to the sepulchre." They are individually described as stooping down to look into it; they express their doubts as to the possibility of removing so huge a stone, that when once fixed and sealed, it might have baffled every human effort. But upon this, as upon the others already mentioned, instead of a Hebrew or a Phœnician inscription, there were the same Greek characters, destitute only of the Greek cross prefixed in the former instances. The inscription stood thus,

THCAΓIAC
CIWN

the letters being very large, and deeply carved in the rugged surface of the rock.

MOSQUE OF OMAR.

When we regained the city, we waited upon the governor, to thank him for the civilities we had received. Upon this occasion we used all the interest we had with him, by means of Dyzzar Pacha's own interpreter, to obtain admission into the mosque of the temple of Solomon, or mosque erected upon the site of that temple, by the Caliph Omar, in the seventh century. He entreated us not to urge the request, saying, his own life would certainly be required as the price of our admission: we were therefore compelled to rest satisfied with the interesting view it afforded from his windows, which regarded the area of the temple. The sight was so grand, that we did not hesitate in pronouncing it the most magnificent piece of architecture in the Turkish empire; and, considered externally, far superior to the mosque of Saint Sophia in Constantinople. By the sides of the spacious area in which it stands, are certain vaulted remains: these plainly denote the masonry of the antients; and evidence may be adduced to prove, that they belonged to the foundations of Solomon's temple. We observed also, that reticulated stucco, which is commonly considered as an evidence of Roman work. Phocas believed the whole space surrounding this building to be the antient area of the temple; and Golius, in his notes upon the Astronomy of Alferganes, says, the whole foundation of the original edifice remained. As to the mosque itself, there is no building at Jerusalem that can be compared with it, either in beauty or riches. The lofty Saracenic pomp so nobly displayed in the style of the building; its numerous arcades; its capacious dome, with all the stately decorations of the place; its extensive area, paved and variegated with the choicest marbles; the extreme neatness observed in every avenue towards it; and, lastly, the sumptuous costume observable in the dresses of all the Eastern devotees, passing to and from the sanctuary, make it altogether one of the finest sights the Mahometans have to boast.

POLITICS IN JERUSALEM.

The approaching downfal of the Turkish empire, is an event which of course every reflecting mind must contemplate with eager anticipation; and every means conducive to this end is hailed as an instrument in the hand of God. Whether the armies of France, or the fleets of England, occasion signs of its approximation, the universal church

of Syria, howsoever distributed and divided by sects,—Armenians, Georgians, Greeks, Abyssinians, Copts, Nestorians, Catholics, Syrians, Druses, Maronites, together with all distinctions of Jewish worshippers, Samaritans, Karaites, Rabbinists,—are ready to bestow upon them their praises and their blessings. Thus, if a Frenchman arrive in Jerusalem, as in the recent instance of De Châteaubriand, they talk to him of the victories of Buonaparté, and the prowess of Frenchmen in the Holy Land, as if they were preaching for a new crusade. If an Englishman, they lavish commendations and benedictions upon the heroes of the British navy; dwelling with enthusiasm upon the exploits of Nelson at Aboukir; upon those of Sir Sidney Smith at Acre; and upon the glorious fate of the lamented Abercrombie.

THE DEAD SEA.

The Dead Sea below, upon our left, appeared so near to us, that we thought we could have rode thither in a very short space of time. Still nearer stood a mountain upon its western shore, resembling, in its form, the cone of Vesuvius, near Naples, and having also a crater upon its top, which was plainly discernible. The distance, however, is much greater than it appears to be; the magnitude of the objects beheld in this fine prospect, causing them to appear less remote than they really are. The atmosphere was remarkably clear and serene; but we saw none of those clouds of smoke, which, by some writers, are said to exhale from the surface of Lake Asphaltites, nor from any neighbouring mountain. Every thing about it was, in the highest degree, grand and awful. Its desolate, although majestic, features, are well suited to the tales related concerning it by the inhabitants of the country, who all speak of it with terror, seeming to shrink from the narrative of its deceitful allurements and deadly influence. "Beautiful fruit," say they, "grows upon its shores, which is no sooner touched, than it becomes dust and bitter ashes." In addition to its physical horrors, the region around is said to be more perilous, owing to the ferocious tribes wandering upon the shores of the lake, than any other part of the Holy Land. A passion for the marvellous has thus affixed, for ages, false characteristics to the sublimest associations of natural scenery in the whole world; for, although it be now known that the waters of this lake, instead of proving destructive of animal life, swarm with myriads of fishes; that, instead of falling victims to its exhalations, certain birds make it their peculiar resort; that shells abound upon its shores; that the pretended "fruit, containing ashes," is as natural and as admirable a production of nature, as the rest of the vegetable kingdom; that bodies sink or float in it, according to the proportion of their gravity to the gravity of the water; that its vapours are not more insalubrious than those of any other lake; that innumerable Arabs people the neighbouring district; notwithstanding all these facts are now well established, even the latest authors by whom it is mentioned, and one among the number, from whose writings some of these truths have been derived, continue to fill their descriptions with imaginary horrors and ideal phantoms, which, though less substantial than the "black perpendicular rocks" around it, "cast their lengthened shadows over the waters of the Dead Sea." The antients, as it is observed by the traveller now alluded to, were much better acquainted with it than are the moderns: and, it may be added, the time is near at hand, when it will be more philosophically examined. The present age is not that in which countries so situated, can long continue unexplored. The thirst of knowledge, and the love of travel, have attained to such a pitch, that every portion of the globe will be ransacked for their gratification. Indeed, one of the advantages derived from the present perturbed state of nations, is that of directing the observation of enlightened travellers to regions they probably would not otherwise have noticed.

BETHLEHEM.

Bethlehem, written Bethlechem by Reland, is six miles from Jerusalem. This distance, allowed by almost all authors, exactly corresponds with the usual computed measure, by time, of two hours.

The well of Bethlehem still retains its pristine renown; and many an expatriated Bethlehemite has made it the theme of his longing and regret. As there is no other well corresponding in its situation with the description given by the sacred historian and by Josephus,—and the text of Scripture so decidedly marks its locality, at the farthest extremity of Bethlehem, (with reference to Jerusalem,) that is to say, from the gate of the town on the eastern side,

have been David's well. It is well known to travellers who have seen the wells of Greece and of the Holy Land, that there exists no monument of antient times more permanent than even an artificial well; that vases of *terra cotta*, of the highest antiquity, have been found in cleansing the wells of Athens: and if they be natural sources, springing from cavities in the limestone rocks of a country where a well is the most important possession of the people, (in which number this well of Bethlehem may be classed,) there seems no reason to doubt the possibility of its existence in the remote ages whereto it is now referred.

The tradition respecting the cave of the nativity, seems so well authenticated, as hardly to admit of dispute. Having been held in veneration from a very early period, the oratory established there by the first Christians, attracted the notice and indignation of the heathens so early as the time of Adrian, who ordered it to be demolished, and the place to be set apart for the rites of Adonis. The situation of the town upon the narrow ridge of a long and lofty hill, surrounded on all sides by valleys, is particularly described by the Abbot of Iona, from the account given to him by Arculfus: and for a description of the interior of the monastery, the reader may be referred to the very recent description given by Mons. De Châteaubriand.* He considers the church as of high antiquity; being unmindful of the entire destruction of the convent by the Moslems, towards the end of the thirteenth century. We felt very little disappointment in not seeing it. The degrading superstitions maintained by all the Monkish establishments in the Holy Land, excite pain and disgust. The Turks use the monastery, when they travel this way, as they would a common caravanserai; making the church, or any other part of the building that suits their convenience, both a dormitory and a tavern, while they remain. Neither is the sanctuary more polluted by the presence of these Moslems, than by a set of men whose grovelling understandings have sunk so low as to vilify the sacred name of Christianity by the grossest outrages upon human intellect. In the pavement of the church, a hole, formerly used to carry off water, is exhibited as the place where the star fell, and sunk into the earth, after conducting the Magi to the cave of the nativity. A list of fifty other things of this nature might be added, if either the patience of the author, or of the reader, were equal to the detail: and, if to these were added the inscriptions and observations contained in the bulky volumes of Quaresmius, upon this subject alone, the "Guide to Bethlehem," as a work, concentrating the quintessence of mental darkness, would leave us lost in wonder that such a place was once enlightened by the precepts of a scholar whom Erasmus so eloquently eulogized.

* See our last Supplement.

TEREBINTHINE VALE.

After three miles of as hard a journey, over hills and rocks, as any we had experienced, we entered the famous Terebinthine Vale, renowned, during nineteen centuries, as the field of the victory gained by the youngest of the sons of Jesse over the uncircumcised champion of the Philistines, who had "defied the armies of the living God." The *admonitus locorum* cannot be more forcibly excited, than by the words of Scripture: "And Saul and the men of Israel were gathered together, and pitched by the Valley of *Elah*, and set the battle in array against the Philistines. And the Philistines stood on a mountain on the one side, and Israel stood on a mountain on the other side: and there was a valley between them." Nothing has ever occurred to alter the appearance of the country: as it was then, so it is now. The very brook whence David "chose him five smooth stones" has been noticed by many a thirsty pilgrim, journeying from Jaffa to Jerusalem; all of whom must pass it in their way.

JAFFA.

Jaffa appeared to be almost in as forlorn a state, from the plague, as Rama; the air itself was still infected with the smell of unburied bodies. We went to the house of the English Consul, whose grey hairs had not exempted him from French extortion. He had just ventured to hoist again the British flag upon the roof of his dwelling; and, he told us, with tears in his eyes, that it was the only proof of welcome he could offer to us, as the French officers, under Buonaparte, had stripped him of every thing he possessed. However, in the midst of all his complaints against the French, not a single syllable ever escaped his lips respecting the enormities supposed to be committed, by means of Buonaparte's

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parte's orders or connivance, in the town and neighbourhood of Jaffa.* As there are so many living witnesses to attest the truth of this representation, and the character of no ordinary individual is so much implicated in its result, the utmost attention will be here paid to every particular likely to illustrate the fact; and, for this especial reason, *because that individual is our enemy.* At the time we were in Jaffa, so soon after the supposed transactions are said to have occurred, the indignation of our Consul, and of the inhabitants in general, against the French, was of so deep a nature, that there is nothing they would not have said, to vilify Buonaparte, or his officers; but this accusation they never even hinted.

* These falsehoods were first circulated through the pamphlet of a British agent at Constantinople, and then copied into Books of Travels by the printers and editors to make their works sell, and humour the popular prejudices against Buonaparte; all which were encouraged by the British administration of the day. Vide Asperne, Raworth, Skinner, Morier, Wilson, and Wittman.—EDITOR.

PETRALOGY.

A TREATISE ON ROCKS,

BY J. PINKERTON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

[In a country abounding in Mineral Wealth, the science of Mineralogy has scarcely yet been naturalised among us. There are in no country so many practical miners, with so few speculative mineralogists. We, therefore, have perused this original work of Mr. Pinkerton with great satisfaction, and conceive it will vindicate the honor of England among foreigners in this branch of science. The Author has already acquired respect in the republic of letters for his various works on Antiquities, History, Geography, and different subjects of Belles Lettres, and in our opinion, to use his own phraseology, he has acquired fresh renown in the domain of Mineralogy. He has rescued the subject from the pedantry and technological barbarism in which it has been involved by Werner and the Germans; and, through the medium of his work, the varieties of minerals may now be studied with as much satisfaction as the general history of animated nature by Buffon. We shall only add, that, as our extracts have been made chiefly with a view to explain his classifications, we have passed over many interesting details relative to particular minerals.]

THE AUTHOR'S NEW SYSTEM.

IN an attempt to establish a new nomenclature of arrangement, the first requisite is, that it be conformable to the simplicity and harmony of nature; and that it be free from affectation, as even the novelty itself is apt to displease. For this purpose it is necessary to revert to first principles, and if possible to establish the edifice upon foundations universally admitted. Natural history has been well and popularly divided into three Kingdoms, the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral. In the two former the kingdom consists of living subjects, who of course may be well considered at divided into Classes, Orders, Genera, and Species; but in the Mineral Kingdom the territory alone constitutes the subject of discussion. It must therefore be received as a fundamental truth or axiom, that the mineral kingdom, being wholly inert, cannot admit distinction which belong to vital energy; and that an identity of appellations cannot therefore be allowed, either in a grammatical or philosophical view. But the very term Mineral Kingdom may of itself lead to a new and more proper nomenclature: for, as the kingdom may be regarded as either vivified with animal and vegetable life, or as an inert tract of country, with certain geographical, chorographical, and topographical divisions; so the latter point of view can alone apply to mineralogy, while the former belongs to zoology and botany.

This simple induction will, it is hoped, lead of itself to easy and natural, though new, denominations. For what is more usual than the division of a kingdom into provinces, districts, domains, &c. while, as it would not only be pedantic, but inadequate to the subject, to carry this species of metaphor too far, some lesser divisions must be borrowed from the nature of the objects, as they present themselves to the observer.

HIS GRAND PROVINCES.

I would propose, therefore, in the present advanced state of the science, that the MINERAL KINGDOM be considered as divided into three provinces: 1. PETRALOGY, or the knowledge of rocks, or stones which occur in large masses. 2. LITHOLOGY, the knowledge of gems and small stones. 3. METALLOGY, or the knowledge of metals. Each of these branches is even at present so important, and offers such numerous topics of disqui-

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sition and research, that in the course of no long period a professor of each will appear in universities; and each might occupy the sole pursuit of an author who is zealous to make discoveries, or to compose complete and classical works. One of the chief causes of the slow progress of the science is, that it is too wide for one mind; and as zoology has been divided into ornithology, ichthyology, entomology, &c. so mineralogy, to be duly studied, should have grand subdivisions.

HIS DOMAINS.

These provinces may again be viewed as divided into DOMAINS, corresponding with the Orders of some writers and the Genera of others, as the Provinces supply what are called Classes. This term DOMAIN is preferred to District, &c. as it not only implies a subdivision of a province, but, in another acceptation, a ruling or preponderating power, strictly applicable in mineralogy, where it is often the preponderance, and not the universality, which imparts the denomination. Thus in the siliceous, calcareous, and other domains, it is only understood that the denominating portion preponderates, as few or no rocks are pure, and unmixed with other substances.

Petralogy, a province of mineralogy, may therefore be regarded as divided into Twelve Domains; of which the first six, being distinguished by the substances themselves, may be called SUBSTANTIAL: while the remaining six, being distinguished by circumstances or accidences of various kinds, may be called CIRCUMSTANTIAL, or ACCIDENTAL; but this last division is of little moment.

The first six domains of Petralogy comprise, 1. The Siderous Rocks, or those in which iron predominates, not in the comparative quantity when analysed, but in the quality and essential difference which it imparts. 2. The Siliceous, denominated as usual from the quantity of Silex. 3. The Argillaceous. 4. The Magnesian: these two are again denominated from *predominance*. 5. The Calcareous. 6. The Carbonaceous.

The remaining six domains, derived from circumstances or accidences, are, 7. The Composite, or Aggregated Rocks, as calcareous spar with schorl, quartz, and garnets, felspar and siderite or hornblende, &c. This domain has often been confounded with the granites, however alien from that description. 8. The Diamictonic, or rocks in which the substances are so completely mingled, that it is difficult, even upon an analysis, to pronounce which preponderates. 9. The Anomalous, or those which contradict the common order of nature, and present unexpected and unusual combinations. Some of these domains, though they afford few objects at present, may, in the progress of the science, be greatly enriched and enlarged; and the utility of such divisions will be more perceptible as the study advances towards perfection, the greatest obscurity at present arising from the want of necessary subdivisions.

The remaining three domains are generally admitted in geological works, namely, 10. The Transilient Rocks, an interesting series, in which one substance gradually passes into another, as granite into porphyry, trap into wacken, and the like. 11. The Decomposed Rocks, which gradually decay into sand, clay, or productive soil. 12. The Volcanic, which require no other description.

HIS MODES.

Having thus established the Domains, or Great Divisions, of Petralogy, the smaller distinctions, can be derived only from the objects, themselves, as we now arrive at what are by most mineralogic authors denominated *Species*, though in their arbitrary and unnatural systems, as Dr. Townson has observed, the Genera and Species are often confounded. "Thus in the improved edition of Linnæus, the characters which constitute the *Species* in gypsum form *Genera* in the carbonate of lime; for the pulverulent, fibrous, spathous, and compact kinds of gypsum form but so many *Species*, whilst the pulverulent, fibrous, spathous, and compact kinds of carbonate of lime form so many different *Genera*." Now these very appearances, which constitute the arbitrary Species and Genera of former authors, what would they be, in the eyes of a philosopher or grammarian, except different *modifications* or *modalities*, of the same substance, and which by a shorter term may be denominated *Modes*? Hence the term MODE, which is universally applicable and unobjectionable, to distinguish such objects, in mineralogy, is here admitted instead of Species.

To put the propriety of this new appellation to the test, examples may be produced of what are called Species by the most celebrated mineralogic writers. Wallerius, among the species of garnet, first mentions that of an undetermined figure, composed of granular particles; and his next species is of an undetermined figure, but lamellar. What are these

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these but different modifications, or modes, of the same stone? His ripe asbestus, consisting of fibres which may be separated, forms one species; while that of which the fibres cannot be separated constitutes another. What are these but different modifications of the same substance? In the last edition of Linnæus by Gmelin the term *modes (modi)* has been applied to various appearances of petrification: but what are sometimes called Genera, and sometimes Species (as already observed from Dr. Townson), are, in strict language, mere modifications of matter. If we pass to one of the most exact of the French mineralogists, we shall find the sapphire arranged as the tenth species of the siliceous, and the topaz as the eleventh; while in fact they merely differ in colour. In the magnesian division, what are bole, fullers' earth, &c. but different modifications of the same mixtures? Mr. Kirwan presents no exact arrangement, but uses Classes, Families, and Branches, in such a manner as greatly to perplex the reader: but all his species and families are mere modifications, and the simple division into modes would convey a far clearer idea.

The term Mode is therfore here adopted instead of what are called Genera by some writers, and Species by others; this uncertainty, of itself having demonstrated that there are neither Genera nor Species in mineralogy.

But as it is now universally allowed by all mineralogists, however different their systems, that the whole science rests upon chemistry alone, and that no certainty can be found except by chemical analysis, the word Mode, as finally admitted into the present system, must be chiefly understood to refer to the CHEMICAL MODE OF COMBINATION, upon which the nature of the substances, as is now allowed by the greatest chemists, is yet more dependent, than even upon the ingredients combined. It is the MODE OF COMBINATION which distinguishes a diamond from carbon, and a sapphire from argil combined with a little iron: the essence of a mineral consisting not only in the constituent earths, but in the peculiar way in which the mixture is *modified*; and this modal influence also prevails in many artificial mixtures and compounds. In short, the pretended species of former authors are merely different MODES OF COMBINATION.

HIS STRUCTURES.

This, the most important part of the arrangement, being thus borrowed from chemistry, which, like a guardian angel, should always hover round and direct the labours of mineralogy; the other subdivisions only require a characteristic clearness to assist the memory (the chief object in any system of natural history), and an appropriation to the subject, so as to satisfy the judgment and imagination. From the earliest productions of Linnæus to the present time, the word STRUCTURE has been applied, with classical propriety, to denote a most striking and characteristic distinction between mineral substances, whether on a great or on a small scale. Linnæus has observed that there are only three great roads which can conduct the curious traveller through the mineral kingdom; that of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, which treats of the obscure generation of stones; that of Natural History, which examines their evident structures; and that of Chemistry, which considers their analyses. A term thus strictly appropriated, and, as it were, consecrated to the science, has therefore been selected for the next characteristic subdivision.

HIS ASPECTS.

But as Werner and his disciples not only admit the various earths as so many Genera; and their Modes, or the modifications of the mixtures, and even colours, as so many species; but also what are, with great penury and uncouthness of language, styled *Sub-species*, with still smaller divisions of *Varieties* and *Sub-varieties*; so there remains a necessity for more minute discriminations in this new arrangement. In his excellent and elaborate system of chemistry Dr. Thomson seems to have hit upon the just and natural term, when he uses the word ASPECT as a chief characteristic. "The particular characters, says he, are the following: 1. Aspect of the surface; 2. Aspect of the fracture; 3. Aspect of the distinct concretions; 4. General aspect, &c." As therefore the most important object in the study of minerals is to distinguish them by their external characters, and especially by those apparent to the eye, the aspect becomes of such radical importance that it may with the greatest propriety be admitted into the distinctive nomenclature. The verb *aspecto* signifies to view with great attention or earnestness, and affords a hint to the student that these subdivisions called aspects require strict attention and discrimination.

Thus while the mode chiefly expresses the

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the difference of chemical composition, &c. and the Structure the grand characteristic, the Aspect refers to more minute features.

HIS VARIETIES.

The term *variety* is unobjectionable, as it is equally applicable to objects of animated or inert matter; and *diversity* may be used to imply a still greater difference than the *variety* presents. A very faint shade of difference might, if necessary, be called a *lineament*.

THE WERNERIAN THEORY.

From the sketch imparted by Daubuisson to Brochant, and from Mr. Jameson's Geognosy, we are enabled to form an idea of Mr. Werner's system concerning the formation of such parts of this planet, as we can hope to observe, little exceeding the three thousandth part of its semi-diameter. I warmly subscribe to the sentiments of admiration which are paid to Mr. Werner's superior talents in many branches of mineralogy, a science infinitely indebted to his industry and sagacity. I also acknowledge the truth of the apophthegm, *Natura fecit omnes judices; paucos artifices.* But I regret, with his most enlightened admirers, that the scene of his enquiry has been too confined; and that his view of the mountains of Saxony has not been extended over the globe. After forty years of sedulous observation among the Alps, Saussure, who began his labours with a view of forming a system, declares that his hopes were frustrated; and that he had met with such unaccountable confusion that he could not venture to propose a theory. Yet Saussure, to practical observations on a far superior scene, added the advantages of learning, and mathematical and meteorological science, which Mr. Werner unhappily wants, and which would have corrected and greatly improved his speculations.

Domain I.—Siderous.

SIDEGEA, SIDEROUS EARTH.

The name *sidegea*, as not unusual in compounded words, is abbreviated from two Greek terms, signifying iron and earth. The reasons for the introduction of this grand division, adopted in substance by the most eminent geologists, have already been given. Iron acts so important and radical a part in the constitution of our planet, that it deserves to be viewed under various aspects, not only as a metal, but as an earth, strongly impregnating most of the others, and often exerting a predominating influence. For as, since the recent discoveries, many earths have been known to assume the form of metals, so there can be no impropriety in considering this universal metal under the form of an earth.

When a substance contains more than twenty-five parts in the hundred, or, in other words, one quarter, of iron, it may be worked as a metallic ore, and arranged under that denomination. But in a smaller quantity it will fall under the present division, especially when intimately combined with the other earths. It was by metallogists considered as a calx, or latterly called an oxyd. Mr. Kirwan, who has rightly added calces of iron to his description of the earths, says, that they are formed of that metal, combined with different proportions of pure air, and frequently of water also and fixed air.

"One hundred parts metallic iron are capable of taking up 66 or 70 of pure air. When 100 parts iron contain but 40 of this air, the compound is still magnetic. His table of the fusibility of the simple earths presents some curious experiments on the mixture of calcined iron and rust of iron, with other substance, which show the power of this metal. Even when it only amounts to four parts in the hundred, it sensibly influences the compound.

Sidegea, or siderous earth, is so generally diffused, that almost every mineral substance derives its colour from it, from a pale blue to the deepest red. Animal substances contain it; and it exists in the vegetable kingdom, even in plants apparently supported merely by air and water. It would appear that even the atmosphere abounds with atoms of iron, whence perhaps the meteoric stones.

Domain II.—Siliceous.

SILEX, SILICA, OR SILICEOUS EARTH.

This earth derives its name from the silex, or flint, in which it abounds. Some also denominate it quartzose earth, because it is perhaps more abundant in the stone called quartz, which, when transparent and crystallized, is styled rock crystal. It so frequently occurs in the form of sand, which covers a great part of the globe, either alone or mixed with clay, that late chemists infer that such sand arises not only from the decomposition of rocks, but is often a disturbed or hasty crystallisation of silica. This is further confirmed by the circumstance

that many primitive mountains consist of granular quartz, of an arenaceous appearance, like agglutinated sand.

The stones now called siliceous, were formerly denominated vetrifiable; because, with an alkali, they may be melted into glass; and the finest Venetian glass was fabricated from quartz, by the Italians called *tarso*. Silica, like the other simple earths, is a fine white powder; but the particles have a harsh feel, like minute sand. Alone it is scarcely fusible; but, when newly precipitated, is soluble in 1000 parts of water.

Joined with iron, argil, and magnesia, it constitutes the primitive and most important rocks, rising to the regions of perpetual snow, and thus supplying unfailing aliment to the great rivers that fertilise the earth. When considered in these mountains, in sand, and in clay, it may be pronounced the most abundant of all the earths; and, if iron form the nucleus, the shell of this planet may be said to consist chiefly of silex. It is suspected that it is coeval and intimately connected with iron; as the aerolites or meteoric stones, and the large masses of native iron, discovered in Siberia and South America, contain abundance of silex mixed with some magnesia.

Siliceous substances generally strike fire with steel; and flint or quartz yields a peculiar odour, supposed by some to arise from a subtile substance which chemistry has not been able to discover. A strong phosphorescence is also produced by collision, so that, during Alpine hurricanes, the torrents, rolling large fragments of rock, present a singular scene of coruscation.

Domain III.—Argillaceous.

ARGIL.

This earth is obtained in the state of greatest purity from alum, which is a mixture of argil and sulphuric acid. If it contained oxyd of iron, as is frequently the case, it emits a particular smell, when breathed upon, well known by the name of an earthy smell.

With heat it loses its water, and diminishes in bulk; but a very violent heat converts it into a white smel. When combined with lime, it easily enters into fusion.

Argil, also called Alumina by recent chemists, is of great utility, as forming the basis of many manufactures, such as brick, porcelain, and earthenware. It constitutes 90 parts in the 100 of corindon; under which division are now classed the most perfect of the precious stones, after the diamond, such as the sapphire, ruby, and oriental topaz. It is hence not only one of the most noble, but one of the most useful of the earths; loam or fertile soil being a mixture of about 30 parts argil with 70 of fine sand; while mould chiefly consists of animal and vegetable remains.

In the primitive rocks argil is an important feature, forming about a fifth part of felspar, and a third of mica. The most ancient slates abound in argil. It is often so homogeneous that it cannot be regarded as the waste of former mountains, but a pure deposit of primeval waters. In the primitive schisti however there is still a great preponderance of sand; and the glossy appearance may sometimes proceed from decomposed mica.

The argillaceous rocks are mostly of a simple and uniform appearance, and do not admit the numerous modifications of some other substances. This earth is chiefly eminent in gemmology, where it constitutes some of the most beautiful varieties. The argillaceous rocks are never crystallised, and present but small splendour in their appearance; hence they are very seldom used in the ornamental arts, and are chiefly important in a geological point of view, where they often rank among the most important primitive substances. Yet even in this light they have not been treated with the attention and minute investigation which have been bestowed upon the Siliceous and Calcareous Divisions.

The essential part of the argillaceous rocks being alum, it seems the most natural progress to begin with those substances which chiefly supply commerce with that earth.

Domain IV.—Talcous.

MAGNESIA.

This earth seems first to have been discovered, or at least sold as a remedy, by an ecclesiastic at Rome about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Under the name of *magnesia alba*, it was proposed as a universal medicine, while it could do little more than supply the place of the Lemnian earth, and other boles. As Theophrastus, however, in describing the stone called *magnetes*, says it may be turned on a lathe, and has a silvery appearance, Dr. Kidd agrees with Hill, that the ancient Greeks called the load-stone *heracles*, but the name modern *magnetes*: and Pliny's description of the stone brought from Magnesia, in

in Asia, seems to belong to a talcous substance.

Hoffman, Black, and Bergman, contributed to establish the difference between magnesia and lime. It seems originally to have been prepared from nitre; but sea-water contains the sulphate of magnesia, a salt composed of this earth and sulphuric acid; and which is also found in many springs, particularly at Epsom, whence it was called Epsom salt.

Magnesian or talcous earth is infusible in the strongest heat. It does not form phosphorets, like the three other alkaline earths, lime, barytes, and strontia.

In talc it sometimes amounts to one half of the composition; but in the other substances, such as steatites and serpentines, it is only from twenty to forty; but its power is so great as sensibly to alter the appearance and qualities of the stone. The chrysolite or peridot of the French, containing about one half magnesia, belongs to this division; and is remarkable as the only magnesian gem.

The deserts of Siberia are annually covered with efflorescences of Epsom salt, so as in the short summer to resemble snow. The talcous rocks in general present a discriminating character in their unctuous appearance; they have however, in some cases, been confounded with the argillaceous, which occasionally assume the softness and silky lustre of the magnesian. The presence of magnesia is often indicated by a green colour.

Domain V.—Calcareous.

CALCAREOUS EARTH.

This important substance is produced by burning limestone, marble, or chalk; and is commonly known by the name of lime. The purest is yielded by calcareous spar, or some white marbles.

Its taste is hot and acrid; and it is incapable of fusion, even by the burning-glass. It may however be fused when joined with silex or clay.

Limestone is composed of lime and carbonic acid. Heat separates the latter, and the lime is left pure. This acid is a species of gas, formerly called fixed air, and discovered by Dr. Black in 1756; an event which formed a revolution in the history of chemistry. Atmospheric air is composed of about seventy-four parts in the hundred of nitrogen, and twenty-six of oxygen: but the latter varies; and there is commonly one in the hundred of carbonic acid gas. Hence lime exposed to the air absorbs the carbonic acid, and may again become a carbonate, or limestone.

In architecture, mortar is composed of quick lime and sand; and when mixed with a proportion of iron, or manganese, it becomes extremely hard, even under water.

When combined with sulphuric acid, the calcareous earth forms gypsum, or selenite, which being burnt produces what is called plaister of Paris. The alabaster of the moderns commonly belongs to the same combination; while that of the ancients is often a stalagmite, or secretion of common limestone. With fluoric acid, calcareous earth becomes fluor or fluate of lime.

The greater proportion of limestone is produced by the decomposition of marine shells; but the more ancient, which is crystallised, and presents no trace of such remains, is called primitive, being supposed as ancient as any of the rocks. It is in general easily distinguished from the other substances by the nitrous acid, formerly called aqua-fortis, which excites effervescence; but when mixed with magnesia, or much silex, this effect is slowly procured. Nor do gypsum nor fluor effervesce.

To these observations, which are chiefly extracted from Kirwan, Thomson, and Patrin, it may be added that, in 1808, Mr. Davy reduced lime to a metal, which had the colour and lustre of silver, and burnt with an intense white light into quick lime.

In some works of mineralogy the first three Modes of this Domain, and even the three succeeding, have been arranged as mere *sub-species*, or varieties of limestone. Strict chemical analysis may probably discover a different proportion of ingredients, as for example, more water of crystallisation in marble, and more or less silex or argil; and there is at any rate a difference in the mode of combination. But the chief use of any system being to assist the memory, even the strict precision of terms becomes mere pedantry, if it be not subservient to this main object. Too large masses of colour, or too small, will render the picture equally inelegant and obscure.

Domain VI.—Carbonaceous.

CARBON.

The name Carbon is not the most happy, as it arises from charcoal, an artificial substance, while carbon is now well known

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known to be an original element, which exists in the purest state in the diamond, and enters into the composition of sidérite, perhaps the most ancient of all the rocks. Charcoal is now regarded as a mixture of carbon and hydrogen. By combustion it is converted into carbonic acid gas, formerly called fixed air, or aerial acid; whence some writers have used the epithet aerated lime, barytes, &c. for what are now called carbonates of lime, barytes, and the like. The discovery of this new air by Dr. Black, led to wonderful improvements and a total revolution of chemistry, which in its present form has been called pneumatic, from its spiritual foundations. It is indeed remarkable, that the profoundest study, and the most patient experiments, should conduct us from matter to spirit; and thence by a natural gradation of thought, to that ineffable spirit, the Creator of the universe.

The carbonic acid gas, more briefly called carbonic acid, forms a constituent part of the atmosphere, in the proportion of about 1, in the 100, while the remainder consists of about 77 of nitrogen and 22 of oxygen gas. Combined with the earths, it forms carbonates; and that widely extended substance called limestone, which is often primeval, is a carbonate of lime.

Carbon itself not only appears in the purest state in the diamond; but forms the preponderant part, sometimes even 90 in 100 of the substances now under view, and which have therefore been called carbonaceous. They not only enter into the composition of rocks, and some even of the primitive, but form rocks themselves, as coal has been found in masses of 80 or 90 feet in thickness. The trivial name of sea-coal, arising from its importation at London, might therefore well be exchanged for that of rock-coal, as we say rock-salt. Some might, perhaps, prefer the German appellation of *bergart*, implying substances of whatever kind which enter into the composition of mountains; or the Greek *geostrotes*, proposed by Patrin, to denote the strata of the earth. But as the conchitic beds of limestone, sometimes more recent than coal itself, though often in thin strata, universally assume the name of rocks, any refined discrimination would appear unnecessary. It has already been more than once observed that the division of mineralogy into three quite distinct and separate provinces, METALLOGY, LITHOLOGY, and PETRALOGY, would be of the utmost importance to the progress, illustration, and utility of the science; each of them being amply sufficient for the life and labours of one man; and, in this case, the subjects under view could not be allotted to any other grand division.

Domain VII.—Composite.

This division comprehends the rocks which consist of different substances blended together, and for which no distinct denominations have been adopted. Many of them have been classed under vague names, particularly that of granite.

Under the division of Aggregated Rocks, Gmelin, in his edition of Linnæus, has arranged granite, gneiss, porphyry, amygdalite, tricia, and sandstone; and the reader will be surprised to find what various and discordant objects are united under these vague appellations. Mr. Kirwan has, in like manner, two titles of Aggregated and Derivative Stones; the other rocks being considered under the simple substances.

The latter six great divisions of the rocks, being derived, not from the *nature of the substances* themselves, but from *accidences* or circumstances, may be called ACCIDENTIAL, or circumstantial; while the former divisions are SUBSTANTIAL. The chemical *Mode* therefore, so essential in the substantial ranks, here becomes foreign to the object; and the terms *Structure* and *Aspect*, derived from the self-apparent nature of the stones themselves, would become yet more improper, as by far the greater part of these rocks are even compounded of various domains, united in one mass.

The term DOMAIN has been retained, not in its former acceptation, which may strictly imply the preponderance or predominance of a particular earth or substance; but, in a more general sense, equally applicable to all the twelve divisions; that is, merely a continuation of the metaphoric language of the Mineral Kingdom, Provinces, and Domains. In this sense it is indeed chiefly used in the first six divisions; the other implication, of predominance or preponderance, being of a secondary and subsidiary nature, and only a further recommendation of its propriety.

But the term Mode implying the chemical mode of combination, which is even more essential than the nature and power of the substances combined, as appears from an infinite number of analyses, it cannot be admitted into these

new

new divisions, derived from accidental, and not from substantial, differences, as has been just mentioned; and, the inferior terms being equally objectionable, the adoption of a new appellation becomes indispensable. The word Nome has been adopted, as short and convenient, and as applied by the Greek writers to the districts of Egypt, the first country where chemistry and mineralogy appear to have been studied. It is therefore not only of classical authority, but has an affinity, so to speak, with the parent country of the science, and thus presents scientific recollections. The author has the greatest aversion to unnecessary neology, the chief use of language being to be understood, and that the thoughts may be accurately perceived, as flowers or fruits in a vase of crystal; but, when a science has assumed a new aspect, like chemistry, or is wholly new, like mineralogy, new words become indispensable to express new ideas.

For the sake of memory, and easy reference, the latter divisions follow the general succession of substances in the former; but this arrangement must not be understood to imply that any substance is predominant, as either may have greater or less importance in different parts of the same rock. After these considerations, the proper arrangement of the Composite Rocks will not be attended with much difficulty.

Domain VIII.—Diamictonic.

These rocks, in which the substances may be said to be chemically combined, form the most difficult province of the whole science, and might deserve a separate treatise like the *Cryptogamia* of the Botanists. Siderous earth, for example, may be found so intimately and equally combined with the siliceous, that the rock cannot with propriety be arranged under either. The celebrated glazed rock, which Saussure observed near the monastery of St. Bernard, is of this description; and there is a specimen in the author's collection. It has been called an intimate combination of quartz and *roche de corne*.

Most of the Derivative rocks of Kirwan belong to this Domain. The name and idea he is said to have borrowed from Bergman. The aggregated stones of Kirwan comprehend granite, gneiss, porphyry, amygdalite, sand-stone, and other substances, visibly compounded of various materials; while his derivative stones he distinguishes from aggregates by this, "that the associated ingredients are not visibly distinct, or at least require microscopes to render them so." He adds, that a derivative stone may be denominated from the *species* (that is, the Mode), which still predominates; but, if it participate equally of both, it may receive its denomination from either. The siderous, siliceous, and argillaceous earths, form the most frequent combinations; while those of calcareous earth and magnesia are far more rare. In his Geological Essays he observes, that stones are either original, as granite, or derivative, as sandstone; while, in his Mineralogy, he has classed sandstone, along with granite, among the aggregates.

The appellation and distinction are in fact alike fallacious. That a red sandstone may be derived from the detritus of a red granite, may be justly admitted; but this affords almost the only example of a real derivative stone. And the intimate combinations of which Mr. Kirwan speaks are so far from being derivative, that they often belong to the most original and primitive substances. But, when Mr. Kirwan published his valuable system in 1794 (and the last edition is merely reprinted), the knowledge of rocks was extremely confined, and regarded only as an appendage to mineralogy, instead of forming a grand and distinct science, a rank to which its dignity and importance authorise it to aspire.

The term *Diamictonic*, derived from the Greek, implies that two or more substances are so thoroughly mingled, or, in the language of chemistry, so intimately combined, that the rocks cannot be arranged under either Domain, either from preponderance or predominance.

Domain IX.—Anomalous.

Amidst the infinite variety of nature, there are many rocks which, though sometimes composed of not unusual modes, are of so singular a structure, that they deserve to be ranked in a separate domain; more especially as the greater part are of distinguished dignity and beauty. Others are entitled to this distinction from their gemmose nature, being inlaid, so to speak, with precious substances; such as opaline felspar, lazulite, chrysolite, and topaz.

Those rocks may also be regarded as anomalous which are of very rare occurrence,

rence, and form, as it were, another class of anomalies from the usual laws and order of nature. Among the latter may be mentioned the hills of rock-salt which occur in Spain and Africa; and the hills of iron, intermixed with quartz, to be found in Sweden and Lapland. The few rocks in which barytes is incorporated, may also be annexed to this domain, with bituminous and sulphuric rocks, which are far from common.

The mineral kingdom, as already mentioned, is here regarded as divided into only three provinces, Petralogy, Lithology, and Metallogy: the class of salts and combustibles being divided between the two former provinces. In fact, the term rock-salt indicates the province of the only salt which can properly and strictly be regarded as a mineral; the others being found in waters, or deposited by them, or appearing as mere efflorescences, or at the most in a gemmose form. And as the important and interesting study of Crystallography, or Chrystallogy, originated from the observation of the salts, they may be considered as belonging to that department of Lithology.

But the combustibles stand in a different predicament, for coal is, in many countries, a very common and abundant substance; is found in vast beds, like many other rocks; and may be said to constitute entire hills, as that of St. Gilles, near Liege. In this new point of view, therefore, coal has been ranked among the rocks; and that division also includes the bituminous substances, which ouse from them, or may be found in their recesses; while amber and mellilite remain almost alone for the minute investigations of the gemmologist.

In passing to the sulphuric substances, it must be observed, that a most common and general appearance of sulphur, in pyrites, is so interwoven with most of the rocks, that it forms an important feature in petralogy. From the Alpine granites, to the lowest beds of coal, infinite are the rocks which contain pyrites. Henkel has written a large and learned work on pyrites; and a complete investigation of them by the gigantic powers of modern chemistry, might perhaps decide the question so long agitated, whether the rocky shell of this planet have been consolidated and expanded by internal heat, or merely deposited by water. To conceive, however, that the matter of this globe is wholly inert, seems to be contrary to all the other laws of nature, which abounds with various and prodigious kinds of motion and animation; and appears to be positively contradicted by the vast force and extent of earthquakes, not to mention inferior phenomena.

However this be, pyrites form an important consideration in the knowledge of rocks. Even native sulphur may be said to constitute rocks at Solfaterra, and in Guadaloupe, and at St. Vincent's, not to mention other volcanic territories. It also appears disseminated in some lime-stones, as in Swisserland and Sicily. The fine crystals from Conilla, in Spain, are intermixed with calcareous spar, on a rock of bluish indurated clay; and they contribute to the elegant study of the Gemmologist. The Metallogist has also frequent occasions to describe the sulphurets, or combinations with sulphur, formed by many metals. If any objection should arise to this arrangement, the salts and combustibles may be thrown into appendixes; for the theme is too confined to form a distinct province in the mineral kingdom.

From these considerations the rocks of common salt, with the bituminous, sulphuric, and metallic, as those of iron, are ranked among the Anomalous; while those intermixed with pyrites are so trivial, that it is scarcely necessary to distinguish them, even from the common modes of the substantial domains.

Domain X.—Transilient.

This division includes the rocks which suddenly pass from one to another, so that specimens may sometimes even appear in cabinets; while the transitive rocks commonly occur in a slow and scarcely visible progress; the term implying, in Werner's system, those intermediate between the primitive and secondary. The suddenness of the transition has given rise to the denomination, which implies that the substance has leaped, as it were, from one to another.

These rocks are extremely interesting in the study of Geology; and the learned reader will observe, that this treatise forms a gradual introduction to that sublime science, or rather study; for, even in the German sense of Gengnosy, or knowledge of the shell of the earth, it can scarcely ever be supposed to arrive at the perfection of a science.

Great care must be exerted not to confound the rocks which are indurated-adherent, or composite, with those that really graduate into another. Pressure,

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in speaking of a Russian traveller, says, that he would have boldly asserted that a roasting goose graduates into the spit. Thus some theorists have conceived that lime becomes flint, or flint graduates into lime, from the mere mixture of the particles near the line of their junction. The most proper and undoubted graduations occur only among the kindred rocks; and are generally a mere variation of the mode or structure; as the passage from granite to gneiss, or from granite to granitic porphyry. If the granite be surcharged with siderite, and its particles become very small, it may pass into the real basalt of the ancients; but can never become a basaltin interspersed with chysolite or zeolite; and if the basaltin occur with granite, it must be merely adherent. Keralite may, by imbibing iron from the atmospheric air, or whatever cause, become jasper. Werner has observed, that wacken passes into clay on one hand, and basaltin on the other; which last again passes into basalton or grunstein. Many other undoubted transitions may be observed; but it will suffice to enumerate some of the most remarkable, leaving the others to time and accurate observation.

Domain XI.—Decomposed.

The decomposition of rocks forms a striking feature in geology, as a great part of the productive soil, and many of the substances used in important manufactories, may be considered as chiefly derived from this circumstance. Several of the most useful clays are reputed by some to be merely decompositions of felspar; the mixture of sand being a decomposition of quartz. Bergman found the loam near London, to contain only 13 of argil; the remaining 87 being a redish grey sand, as fine as flour. What is called mould, consists chiefly of vegetable and animal remains. The fall of leaves in a forest creates a fine black mould.

In various parts of England, and other countries, the loam is of a red colour, and proceeds in what may be called belts or zones (for strata can only be superimposed on each other) for a great distance, but with various interruptions. This red tinge can scarcely arise from the decomposed felspar of red primeval granite, as some have supposed; for in that case the hardest nodules of the granite would probably still be found, as in the red sand-stone; but may merely proceed from the admixture of red oxyd of iron, while in other spots the black oxyd may predominate. Argillaceous earth is found in the most primitive substances; and theory can scarcely be expected to determine whether the fertile clay, which forms so prodigious and important a portion of the surface of this globe, and furnishes aliment to animals and vegetables, arises from a decomposition effected, during myriads of ages, by the superincumbent waters; or by a mere deposition from the original mass and constitution of the waters themselves.

On the decomposition of rocks, the observations of a skilful chemist must be particularly exact and interesting, for which reason those of Mr. Kirwan are extracted; more especially as they abound with examples which are essential to the nature of the present work. It may also be prefaced, that the decomposed rocks have never hitherto been treated in any professed work of mineralogy, so that the novelty of the subject calls for every aid of illustration.

The decomposition of rocks is not only a curious subject in itself, but of the greatest importance to the arts, particularly architecture and sculpture. Many noble edifices have soon become disfigured, because the architect did not know the easy decomposition of the materials. Thus at Trianon the pillars are already decayed, because the argillaceous nature of the marble of Campan will not bear exposure in the open air, where it soon exfoliates. At Oxford it has been observed that some of the public buildings are injured, because the builders had not studied the nature of the stone, which requires to be laid in its original position in the quarry, that the first compression may still exist, as otherwise it will imbibe the moisture, and thus split or crumble in frosty weather. Sculptors are singularly anxious that the stone which they use should not be subject to this defect; and their example should be followed by architects, as the duration of their works and reputation depends entirely on this branch of knowledge. It would appear that the ancients, who always mingled the useful with the ornamental, had particularly investigated this subject, even in very early times; for the Egyptians, in their eternal monuments, had already learned to prefer granite and porphyry, the two most durable substances in nature; and which have the additional advantage that they afford no temptation for destruction, because they cannot, like marble, be con-

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verted into lime: for some of the noblest monuments of Greece have been used for this purpose by the barbarous Turks; and a temple or statue of Diana has been turned into cement, for the voluptuous apartments of a Haram. It is also conceived by antiquaries, that some of the finest monuments of ancient Rome perished in this manner during the middle ages.

It must not be forgotten that stones apparently hard, are sometimes more subject to decay than those of a softer contexture. The pyramids of Egypt have suffered little degradation, though constructed with a soft calcareous konite. The Roman Pharos, at Dover, remains almost entire, though built with a soft stalactitic tufa, found in abundance on the shores of several rivers; for example, the Tees, in the north of England. The transportation of this stone from a distance, seems to evince that there was some reason for giving it a preference; and as it is coralloid in its structure, it was perhaps justly conceived that it would emit the moisture with the same ease as it was received, and hence be little subject to decomposition. The conjecture, if such, was certainly verified by the event. From this, and numerous other examples, it may be inferred that the ancient architects observed, with a most scrutinizing eye, the nature and the structure of the stone which they employed; an important circumstance which has not met with due consideration among the moderns.

The same considerations are also of the greatest importance in private buildings, where stone is abundant and in general request; and the product of any new quarry should be put to several tests, and severely examined, before it be brought into use. The example of the houses of Malta, mentioned by Mr. Kirwan, is a striking lesson of this kind; and some modern buildings in Scotland are more decayed than the ancient. If iron, clay, or even perhaps some magnesian mixtures, be much intermingled, the stone is apt to become carious. But the magnesian rocks in general are little subject to decay; and serpentine, resisting moisture by its unctuous nature, forms some of the boldest summits and promontories. It was, perhaps, this consideration which induced the preference of ollite, or potstone, in the construction of the Duke of Argyle's noble mansion at Inverary.

Domain XII.—Volcanic.

The volcanic rocks may be said, with the German mineralogists, to be of the most modern formation, as every new eruption of about one hundred and fifty volcanoes scattered over the face of the globe, must produce new rocks of this description. That there are also volcanoes at the bottom of the sea, we know, from the ejection of new islands in the seas of Greece; and, in the Atlantic near Iceland, and the Azores. It may therefore be considered as a most rational conclusion, that, as the ocean occupies two-thirds of this globe, numerous volcanoes may exist at such depths, that their effects are wholly unperceivable. Dolomieu seems to have demonstrated that the matter, which supplies the prodigious eruptions of volcanoes, must lie at an immense depth beneath the crust of the earth. This position may be argued, 1. from the surprising extent of earthquakes, felt from Lisbon to Scotland, a space of 15 degrees, or about 1000 British miles. 2. From the prodigious quantity of matter ejected in the course of ages; from the comparatively small craters of Etna, for example, whole mountains, nay territories have issued; which, if drawn from a space near the surface, the mountain must long since have sunk into its own abysses. 3. From the nature of the lava, which, in some instances, has burst through the superincumbent masses of granite, itself regarded as the fundamental rock.

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